THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 269

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Doesn't Imitate Italy

No Drive on China Occurs

Tokyo May Grasp 'Aggressor'

Swope Aids Slump Casualties

Men Long Off Jobs Need Care

Tenderness Saves Slump Child

WHILE Europe focuses its attention on war in Africa, observers, with a memory of the past, turn an interested eye on Japan. Some had believed that Japanese troops would be found moving southward in China about as soon as Italian troops began crossing the borders into Ethiopia. But developments show that no such strategy has occupied the Tokyo War Office. The Japanese Government, dominated still by the military, has not yet made one move which might be credited to the shifting of the world's gaze away from the Far East. Some will argue that Japan has held so free a hand for two years that it need seek no cloak under which to launch a fresh impulse in the engulfing of China—But other observers believe that Japan may be thinking things that stay an aggressive hand.

* * *

If Japan is not repeating historical acts of World War times which were to eventuate only in its bitter humiliation and loss of face. In those other stirring days Japan, joined to the Allies, took advantage of the preoccupation in Europe to seize the Shantung Peninsula and gain extraordinary treaty rights by forcing upon China 21 celebrated demands. By the time Japan had gained everything it wanted the powers were able to turn their attention away from Versailles to the Far East and in swift order Japan was forced to relinquish all its gains. That was a lesson Japan does not like to remember. If large gains in the face of the moral law were made now, might Japan have to repent them in the same manner? Perhaps not—But one likes to feel that it may be comprehension, rather than fear, that is now governing the decision in Tokyo.

* * *

If Sheer aggression, Europe and the United States called Japan's seizure of Manchuria as prelude to its later acts in China. But Tokyo never saw it in that light, probably never understood clearly what the Occident meant by aggression. Japan justified its course in its own eyes, never knew how utterly it failed to justify in the eyes of the world. The League and the United States condemned Japan and called on it to make restitution. No power was prepared to back the call to halt with force. Aggression is now the order in Ethiopia. The powers of the League unite to condemn, to punish. Japan is a mere onlooker. It looks on in silence; it does not hasten to make more seizures. Perhaps Japan comprehends at last how civilized thinking has come to regard aggression—Can it be that Japan, seeing the spreading stigma on Italy, hesitates to darken the blot on its own robes?

* * *

If Gerard Swope, chairman of the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs, finds that depression's trail will keep rescuers busy for at least five years after depression. The slump might get over suddenly and quickly; the case is quite different, Mr. Swope's forces discover, with the slump's victims. Millions in America have known five years of downhill life. The upturn sees them at the base, not at the top, of the hill. The business of bringing them back up the incline constitutes a task that can neither be shirked nor slurred. And it is a task too informal for the Government—Spiritual repair is something that falls naturally to humane hearts and private enterprise.

* * *

If Five years of privation and suffering have let the weeds spring up inside many a man whose job did not last. He has had to become accustomed to threadbare clothes, charity in one form or another, many things that sawed and pulled at his morale. Many a worker returning after months or even years to the old job makes an appalling discovery. He seems no longer to know how to work. He faces a crucial testing time. He needs human understanding, needs a patient friend to keep watch over his shoulder. He needs, above all perhaps, encouraging words from somebody who clearly can see the way out—Real humanitarians ought to enlist to battle against post-depression enemies.

* * *

If Five years of under-nourishment and privation have not made for robust children in districts that suffered most. A generation that has come to consciousness during this time has been conscious primarily of the fact that it seemed to be in a world that had no place for it. Mr. Swope says his forces must be prepared to "service" the needy child. The whole people owe a debt to this child who has suffered. They must finance his legitimate need, whatever that may be. And they must hold him in tender remembrance until he is strong again—Until he is smiling strong, even as the children who were shielded during the clouded years.

Ohio Athletics Head Admits 14 Gridmen Work for State And Alumni Defend Rights

University, However, Denies Governor Davey's Charge That 'Most' of Players Are So Engaged —Right of Boys to Pay Way Stressed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey's charge, denied by a university official, that most of Ohio State University football players are on the State pay roll, brought his months-old dispute with the institution to a new climax today.

Some alumni, already aroused over Governor Davey's repeated criticisms of President George W. Rightmire for seeking restoration of $1,266,500 eliminated from the university's budget, rose in protest.

L. W. St. John, athletics director, said only 14 men on a squad of 57 players are state employees. Eight, he said, are on the varsity squad of 35. Three played in the Kentucky game last Saturday. None is listed in the probable lineup for today's game with Drake.

The personnel office of the State Highway Department said one of the 14, Frank Fisch, Mansfield, Ohio, fullback, ended his services in June. He was a part-time clerk in the department at $45 a month.

One Cleveland alumnus, Fred M. Secrest, greeted Governor Davey's charge with:

"I see no harm in working for the State. There are always some boys working their way through school. I don't see why the Governor should point it out at this time, but the Legislature will pass things over his veto anyway if he continues to obstruct."

Maj. John L. Griffith, athletic commissioner for the "Big Ten," said: "Players are allowed to accept state money if they work for it."

Mr. St. John asserted that "neither the university nor the athletic department claims any credit for procuring employment for these boys as a considerable number of them obtained their jobs through members of their families and friends in their local communities."

Statements that Ohio State, anticipating a championship team in the "Big Ten," might be forced to cut short its season if the university closed, prompted Governor Davey's statement.

Edged with sarcasm, it described football as "the supreme purpose of education." It characterized speculation on possible disruption of the football season as "one of the most amusing of all the frantic efforts to build up a gaunt spectre of a shutdown at the university."

Consumer Cabinet Appointed as Aid To Buying Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The formation of a "consumers' cabinet" to assist the buying public — chiefly women—to get more for their money was announced today by Dr. Walton H. Hamilton, recently appointed President's adviser on consumer problems.

Earlier in the week more consumer protection was urged by the American Liberty League and by the League of Women Voters. In a political attack the Liberty League called the consumer the "forgotten man of the Administration" while the non-partisan women's group made definite recommendations for strengthening the service to consumers.

The new "cabinet" is headed by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, widely known as a writer, clubwoman and chairman of the old NRA Consumers' Advisory Board. Other members are:

Cabinet Members

Michael M. Davis, director of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation's medical activities.

Leon Henderson, recently retired director of the NRA'S research and planning division.

Calvin B. Hoover, professor of economics at Duke University, who recently retired as consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Robert S. Lynd, professor of sociology at Columbia University and author of "Middletown."

Stacey May, assistant director of the Rockefeller Foundation, in charge of educational work.

Miss Helen Wright, member of the economics faculty of the University of Chicago.

Will Give Advice

The council members, Dr. Hamilton said, will give advice on ways to carry out President Roosevelt's instructions to find means of in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Women Inventors Display Gadgets At London Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Inventions of women to make life easier were prominent at the annual Exhibition of Inventions which concluded here Oct. 12. It was organized by the Institute of Patentees, and one of the best of more than 300 exhibits was the "high view" motorcar body shown by Mrs. C. Manchester of Bournemouth in which the windows were curved over to form a portion of the roof, so that a passenger can get a good view upward as well as sideways.

In the domestic section it was natural to find women inventors well to the fore. Their notions included a toasting-fork for two pieces at the same time; a burglar alarm calculated to scare the intruder as well as to give warning; a double-bladed, adjustable bread knife to cut two slices at once; and an easy-steering gear for a perambulator or a milkman's truck.

There were many devices to prevent windows from rattling, taps from leaking or splashing, and many gadgets to make things easier in the house generally.

The object of this annual exhibition is to enable inventors and patentees to meet experts in the various trades with whom they can discuss their inventions both from the technical and commercial aspects.

This year the exhibits came, not only from Great Britain, but from Australia, Africa, Canada, India, Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Poland, Norway, the United States and Denmark. In November the exhibition is to reopen for the first time in Newcastle. It is hoped that it may assist in founding new industries and thus aid unemployment there.

All Connecticut Passes in Review At Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—In its best finery, Connecticut paraded today in celebration of its 300th anniversary. The Tercentenary parade, climax of a celebration that began last April, marched through Hartford streets for four hours, with a crowd estimated at 500,000 on hand to watch.

On the Columbus Day holiday, the whole State joins in the celebration. Marching units and floats from every corner of Connecticut made up the roughly 25,000 persons that passed in review before a group of guests.

University and the State

Friday night, in the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, the State commemorated the attainment of its 300th year. Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, delivered the address. Professor Wilbert Snow of Wesleyan University read the Tercentenary Ode, which he composed for the event. Lawrence Tibbett, describing himself to reporters as "just a Connecticut farmer" who had "come up to see the Governor," sang. He has a farm in Wilton.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who earlier in the day had greeted distinguished guests, many officially representing other states, at a reception and dinner, spoke briefly, as did Samuel H. Fisher, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission that organized the eight-months' undertaking.

One Step at a Time

"Through this Tercentenary Celebration one purpose runs," said Governor Cross, "which is to inform the present generation and those who are to come afterwards what Connecticut has always stood for. It is true that, like the Homeric gods, we take but one step at a time. But that step is so well considered that there is rarely a retreat. In this way we have built upon a stable foundation, adjusting the structure to new social conditions as they arise. May the light of our history be our guide as we move forward into an unknown world."

Look Back a Moment

Dr. Angell declared that the importance of Connecticut history lies in the men it has produced. "In these troubled times," he said, "when both at home and abroad the air is full of clamor of shrill voices urging one radical departure after another from the beaten path which our fathers' feet have followed, propounding in the name of popular government weird doctrines in which thrift is condemned, or forgotten, in which religion is often ridiculed and held up to scorn, in which essentially dictatorial powers of government are called upon to achieve what sturdy self-reliance and industry have hitherto accomplished, when reasonable individual liberty is gravely and repeatedly invaded, when oppressive taxation is invoked to finance grandiose programs of social reform—in such a time, it may well be wise to turn again the pages of our history and scan therein the lessons taught by 300 years of quiet and sober living."

Religious services in which all denominations are called to join will close the Tercentenary on Sunday.

Narragansett Indians Observe Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—In common with other Indian tribes throughout the country, the Narragansett Indians are holding a Thanksgiving celebration this weekend, which they call the "Festival of the Harvest Moon," just such a celebration as their ancestors held three centuries ago to give thanks for a good harvest.

The Narragansett Festival will open with a big harvest supper in Alton at Chief Wabeek's farm tonight, the first day of the celebration. On Sunday the Indians will gather in their historic church in Charlestown, R. I.

Mayor Is Told He Can't Have Dolan Records

Fin. Com. Refuses to Turn Over Evidence Obtained in Investigations

Boston Today—*also sees*—Haigis's hat in ring following speech in Springfield — Steamship Montgomery still aground on Lovett's Island—Sons of Italy open national convention — Business as usual despite holiday, stores report—Hung jury dismissed "without thanks" in New York Federal Court in Atlas Tack case.

Fin Com—It Denies Mayor the Dolan Evidence

In Mayor Mansfield's hands today was a letter from the Boston Finance Commission flatly refusing his request that the commission's evidence gathered in the Dolan case be turned over to the city legal department. The commission said that in its opinion further probe of Edmund L. Dolan's activities as city treasurer from 1930 to 1935 was unnecessary and that to save a "person of good repute from public shame" it would not surrender its records nor divulge the testimony taken.

It was another incident in the strange series of events which has surrounded attempts to investigate excess profits reputedly made through the taking of land for the Sumner Tunnel. Last winter the Finance Commission employed George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to conduct an inquiry into hinted irregularities.

When the investigation was at its height, Governor Curley was inaugurated and one of his first acts was to alter the Finance Commission membership. The new members promptly discharged Mr. Farnum, who openly charged that the membership was made by the Governor to protect his friend Dolan.

The Finance Commission then launched a series of reports criticizing various phases of the Mansfield administration and the Mayor said these reports were inspired by the fact that he had turned the Dolan investigation over to the city legal department for completion.

When the fight between the Mayor and the Governor became heated late last month, the Mayor arranged for Mr. Farnum to resume his investigations, under the legal department. A request for the material, formerly unearthed was made, and this is what the commission refused.

In refusing, the commission charged that the Mayor wanted the information to use in political maneuvering.

Haigis—Looms Large As G. O. P. Candidate

When the Republicans gazed at the wreckage after the election which made James M. Curley Governor, they found one portent for the future which gave encouragement. John W. Haigis, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gaspar G. Bacon, polled 41,578 more votes than Bacon.

To those who knew their politics this occasioned no surprise. Where most Republicans were under fire, even Democrats were saying good things of John Haigis. Where labor disliked Bacon, it found Haigis a fair man. Where progressives found Bacon too conservative they found, in looking at the record, that Haigis was a liberal, as liberal as the best Democratic thought.

Those who had pulled for him for Governor against Bacon wasted no time in "I told you so's," but quietly determined to put up their man "next time." Today Massachusetts knew that "next time" was almost here. From Springfield came a speech by Mr. Haigis at a dinner given in his honor by the Republican City Committee. Said Mr. Haigis:

"The nation needs a Lincoln to lead it out of the wilderness. As for Massachusetts, during the past five years it has experienced the worst government in its history."

Still Fast—Efforts To Budge Liner All Fail

The high tide last night failed to dislodge the Savannah-bound liner City of Montgomery and the vessel was still fast aground off Lovell's Island today. No effort was made to float the ship at high tide this morning (10:42) because it was believed that all of the ship's 800 tons of cargo should be unloaded before further attempts are made.

The ship went aground Thursday midnight. The 29 passengers aboard stayed on the ship until Friday afternoon when it became apparent that sailing would be indefinitely delayed. They were taken on tugs and returned to Boston where passage refunds were made to those desiring them. Some entrained last night for New York where they will take another ship; others signified their intention of waiting until Tuesday when another Ocean Steamship Company liner is scheduled to sail for the South.

The ship is under the command of Capt. Bertrand H. Garfield. It is expected that the local United States

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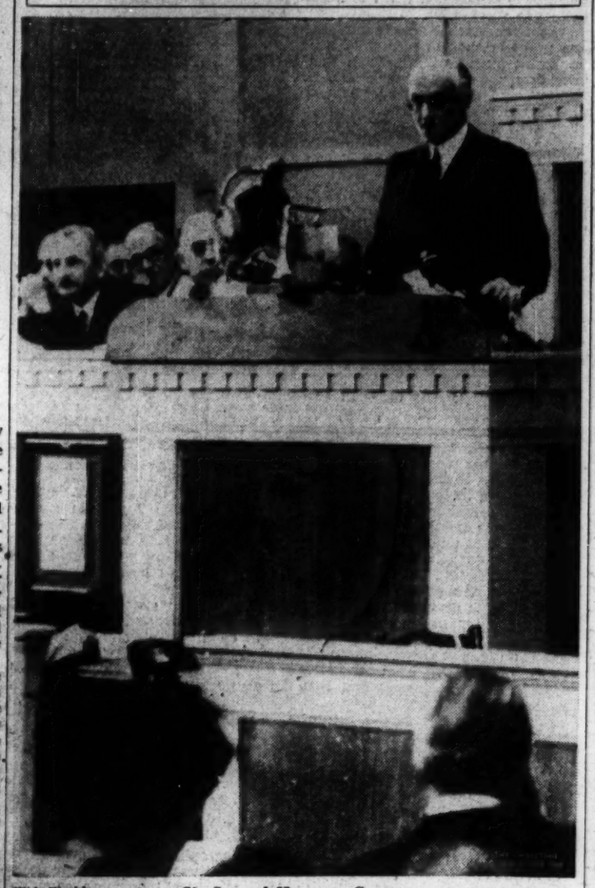
League Acts to Cut Italian Credits As Powers Impose Swift Sanctions; Boycott of Italy's Exports Planned

First Call to League's Campaign



Wide World

Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva

The British Foreign Secretary Addressed His Famous Speech Before the League of Nations at Geneva on Sept. 11, Exactly One Month Ago Today. He Declared That the British Government Intends to Abide Absolutely by Its International Obligations Under the League Covenant, in the Event of Sanctions Being Imposed on an Aggressor Nation. He Was Referring to Italy and Its East African Military Enterprise

Geneva's International Debating Society Becomes Gigantic Steam Roller, Fired by 50 Nations, Bearing Down on War

Powers Plan to Compensate Trade Losses Through Applying Sanctions Against Italy

Britain Insists on Present Arms Contracts With Italy Going Into Discard; Eden Radiocasts Statement From Geneva, Extolling Sanctions

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GENEVA, Oct. 12—The League of Nations moved today toward financial crushing of Italy's East African war.

With financial sanctions, besides the general arms embargo already adopted, under way, economic experts were also busy with plans to wreck Il Duce's export trade.

League authorities said this aim might be achieved by closing the harbors of member states throughout the world to any ship flying the Italian flag which would effectually act as an embargo.

The League of Nations, famous only a fortnight ago as an international debating society, thus took on the appearance of a steamroller, fired by half a hundred nations, bearing down on war.

This end to the first week of sanctions, League sources said, might go down in history as the week that crushed war and woke up the world to the possibilities of real collective action for peace.

Skeptics expressed fear—and their forebodings were echoed by Italian spokesmen—that the League's drive against Italy would only spread the strife.

Whatever version might prove true, Great Britain's Anthony Eden emerged as the man who was driving the steamroller on, insisting on action—"effective action, now."

And to judge by appearances, he was getting action.

Cutting Off Credits

The Financial Sub-committee of the League of Nations' General Staff for Sanctions today took the first definite step toward cutting Italy off the world pay roll.

It decided to recommend the immediate discontinuance of all loan and bank credits to Premier Mussolini's Government. In addition it appointed a sub-committee headed by Demetrios Maximos, of Greece, to consider further steps in that direction.

In view of yesterday's unanimity on the arms embargo, it is regarded in League circles as a foregone conclusion that the committee's recommendation will be adopted by the general staff committee, probably later today.

Seven Points Approved

The Financial Subcommittee voted that the basis of the formal resolution for the financial isolation of Italy should forbid:

1. Opening of credit to Italy in any foreign country;
2. Authorization of a public issue by Italy in foreign countries;
3. Authorization of a public issue by an individual or legal entity national of Italy or of either acting as an intermediary in one of the League's states.
4. Opening of bank credits in favor of Italy in any League country;
5. Opening of bank credit without any commercial character in favor of any Italian individual or Italian legal entity or of either of them acting as Italy's intermediary in one of the League's states.
6. Opening of credits similar to those referred to in paragraph five but having the appearance of a commercial credit;
7. Opening of normal commercial credits. (The exact application of this interdiction to be worked out by the committee.)

Graduated Sanctions

All the above interdictions were proposed last spring by experts named to recommend methods of financial pressure against treaty violators. Members of the Financial Committee said they had been accepted as the basis of financial sanctions against Italy with the understanding that they would be applied progressively.

An Italian spokesman, commenting on the lifting of the arms embargo from Ethiopia, said bitterly that this meant the black empire could slay Italians with rifles, machine guns, and anti-aircraft guns, furnished by the great white powers.

"It means also that Italy will be obliged to make a greater military effort which may weaken her capacity to come to the aid of Europe, if for example any attack on Austria's independence would create a new war menace."

How About Key Products

The burning question here is whether the embargoes should include prohibitions of sale to Italy of key products, which might be used in manufacture of armaments and munition.

Canada sells a large quantity of nickel to Italy, Russia sells manganese ore, and Russia, Roumania and Venezuela sell petrol. An embargo on such products would involve for those nations a considerable financial loss, which others would not have to bear. Whether it would be possible to distribute these sacrifices among the nations in general was a question to be discussed.

Statistics showed that Italy's main source of coal supply lay in Great Britain, Germany and Poland, and that most of its petrol came from Russia Roumania, the United States, Persia and Venezuela.

Italy gets raw cotton from the United States, Egypt, British India

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

American Credit Tenses on Italy's Latest Demands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A general refusal to take Mussolini's I. O. U., for Italian purchases of American goods was indicated yesterday in reports to the Department of Commerce.

Banking houses which make a business of financing such transactions were reported for the most part to be declining to grant the necessary credits.

The movement, initiated even before hostilities commenced, was in line with action taken in August by the Government-owned Export Import Bank in refusing to extend credits for exports to Italy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—American industrialists, and particularly automobile manufacturers, are already profiting by a 33 per cent upturn in export trade to Italy, almost solely due to supplying the Fascist regime with the materials necessary to carry on its war with Ethiopia, it is learned here from an unimpeachable source.

The figures disclose that prior to the actual invasion of Ethiopia by Italy a period of frantic buying of American products occurred, the great bulk of which were delivered directly to the base of Italian operations in the African colonies. One of the major beneficiaries of this period of preparation was the Ford Motor Company of Detroit.

A comparison of Commerce Department figures for 1934 and 1935, together with new information regarding American exports of motortrucks to Italian Africa, just made available here from another quarter, shows that Italian Africa has leaped into one of the most important importing spots in the world for certain American products.

Total of imports from the United States amounted to only $10,617 in August, 1934, but the figure has jumped to $1,704,019 in August, 1935. It is known that the September figure will be much higher.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 12

Polish Crisis—Zlawek Cabinet Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Polish Cabinet resigned today, acknowledging defeat in its effort to change the electoral laws into a form of Fascist corporative state, and thus perpetuate the Pilsudski dictatorship. Resignations had been expected ever since last summer's elections, when a large proportion of the electorate stayed away from the polls in protest.

President Moscicki is expected to seek a new Cabinet that would reconcile the government with the people on a platform of economic reforms.

It is not yet certain what effect the change will have on the domination of Poland by the Pilsudski group.

Clipper—At Wake Island, Prepares Hop to Guam

WAKE ISLAND (AP)—The Pan American Airways Clipper was made ready today for a take-off over another uncharted air lane—the 1536-mile stretch of water between this island and Guam.

The big flying boat, its motors hardly cold from a 1191-mile journey here from Midway, was scheduled to take to the air early Sunday morning on the last leg of its pioneering hop. It arrived here at 3:01 p. m. (10:39 p. m., Friday, E. S. T.), completing its flight from Midway in about nine hours.

The present flight is the longest of the numerous explorative flights made by the Clipper over the Pacific. Thus far, she has negotiated 4964 of the scheduled 6500 miles of the westward trip.

Greece—Regency Repatriates Ex-King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Former King George II and his family were officially repatriated by the new royalist dictatorship yesterday, Regent Condylis distributed copies of a proclamation calling the former ruler "father and protector of all Greece." It was expected, in view of full military censorship, that the plebiscite will result overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration.

London — The "Crowned Republic" symbolically bowed its knee to the monarchy for the first time officially here yesterday, when former King George was informed by the Greek Minister of the royalist seizure of power and of preparations for the King's recall. George II will not return until after the plebiscite on Nov. 3. He has made no statement as yet.

Cotton—Continued Reduction Asked For

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Witnesses at an Agricultural Adjustment Administration hearing yesterday credited the Government's production control program with restoring life to business in the cotton belt, and asked that it not be abandoned.

Speaker after speaker, in a hearing continuing throughout the day and into the night, quoted farmers of the South as favoring a continuation of the acreage reduction program in 1936.

Nobles—Attend Spanish Wedding at Rome

ROME (AP)—The wedding of Don Juan, heir aspirant to the vanished Spanish throne, and his royal cousin, the Ianfanta Maria de la Esperanza, drew to Rome today a distinguished assemblage of nobles. The bride is a princess of the House of Bourbon and a descendant of kings.

Italo-Ethiopian—League to Bar Loans to Italy

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva — Sanction number two—a financial boycott of Italy—was imposed today in an elated burst of speed. The League Sanctions Committee voted that all loans and credits to Italy were to be cut off by the member nations. Sanctions number three and four—a raw material embargo and a boycott of Italian exports—were in preparation. "The machinery has begun to work!" cried Anthony Eden.

Each instance of speedy decision, of the overriding of legal obstacles, lends added drive to the work of the League General Staff here.

The anxious question is now asked: What if the Italian navy seizes a British arms shipment to Ethiopia? There is yet no answer, but in its present temper the League would take the issue in its stride. "We cannot delay," said Mr. Eden in a broadcast speech. "Men are being killed."

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Swift Action Necessary For Sanctions, Eden Says In Radiocast to Britain

GENEVA Oct. 12 (AP)—Action on sanctions "must be swift and effective" if the League of Nations is to achieve its purpose, Anthony Eden, Great Britain's Minister for League affairs, declared tonight in a speech broadcast to Britain.

"So far there has been no dallying," said Mr. Eden. "Just over a week ago the war began. Today, already, some 50 nations have given practical expression of their collective task of bringing the war to an end.

"We cannot affort to delay, for at this moment men are being killed and their homes are being shattered.

"We recognize that the future of the League and all for which it stands may depend on the prompt and effective action which the League takes in this crisis.

"So far as his Majesty's Government is concerned, I can give you this assurance—as we have begun so we shall persevere."

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The twelfth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

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State Accords In Crime War Win Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12—While opinions vary concerning some of the economic questions which are the subject of proposed interstate compacts, support of joint action against crime is practically unanimous, said Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey. The Governor spoke last night at a dinner attended by the delegates to the first Interstate Conference on Crime, assembled here for a two-day session.

The Governor was one of three speakers whose remarks were broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. The other speakers were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

At the conclusion of the opening session of the conference yesterday morning resolutions providing for the formation of a permanent Interstate Crime Commission were unanimously adopted. The Governor, in his talk, traced the events which led up to this action.

Plea for Co-operation

Last December, he recalled, Attorney General Cummings called a conference for the purpose of discussing co-operation between the states and the Federal Government in the unremitting war on organized crime. It became clear, he said, in the course of that conference, that the states themselves must be responsible for arranging much of the needed co-operation.

Because of this, the Governor continued, he called a New Jersey State Crime Conference last March. More than 1500 citizens as well as representatives of the police, prosecutors, judges, prison and probation officials, welfare agencies and schools, appeared in enthusiastic support of the conference.

As a result of that conference, a State Crime Commission was formed in New Jersey to continue scientific research on the cause and cure of crime. A New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation was formed at the same time.

Nationwide Move

At the time of the New Jersey State Conference, Governor Hoffman proceeded, "New Jersey asked for and received a most generous pledge of co-operation from our neighboring states, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware—representatives of whom I am happy to say are participating in our deliberations here at this time. No sooner had news of these pledges of co-operation spread, than representatives of other states wired us of their deep interest in our joint project."

As an example of a unified system of law enforcement the Governor pointed to Great Britain, where he recalled that in 1931 there were 80 murders, while in New York City alone there were 489 and in the whole United States 12,000. In terms of relative populations, he said, New York City has a murder ratio 48 times as large as that of Great Britain.

Governor Hoffman also reminded the delegates that the annual crime bill in the United States has been estimated at $13,000,000,000.

Lehman Outlines Progress

Governor Lehman of New York, in his address, reported that at the four-day conference on crime just concluded at Albany, about 100 specific topics were considered within the fields of crime prevention, detection and apprehension, prosecution and the work of the courts, institutional care, probation, parole and rehabilitation.

Although the Albany conference dealt mainly with intrastate problems and methods, consideration was also given to joint action between states to facilitate the pursuit and apprehension of criminals who flee from one state to another, and the regulation of firearms.

"I have strong faith and great hope in the achievement of common purposes through interstate compacts," said Governor Lehman. "In fact, in Albany on October 18 and 19 there will be a meeting of representatives of many of our states to consider interstate compacts for labor legislation. Interstate compacts may also be applied to taxation, milk control, water supply, water pollution and transportation. In this connection I wish to congratulate the Council of State Governments on its splendid activities."

Mexico Restricts Use of Its Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

A RULING by the War Department has forbidden federal troops from carrying the National Flag; regimental, corps or battalion colors or the standards of their units when pursuing bandits; engaged in fighting rebels or suppressing riots. These banners may be exhibited only on ceremonial occasions.

U. S. Asks A. F. of L. To Aid in Drafting Fair Trade Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—The American Federation of Labor was requested to co-operate in shaping new fair-trade-practice laws for passage in Congress by Maj. George L. Berry, National Recovery co-ordinator, today.

Major Berry told the fifty-fifth annual convention on at the Chelsea Hotel here, that 6500 letters had been sent to representatives of management and labor inviting them to come to Washington to discuss their problems. He said Congress was interested in getting a permanent fair-trade-practice law, but wished to be sure this time that the statute to be proposed represented the wishes of the majority of industry and labor.

The convention authorized William Green, president of the federation, to appoint a committee to co-operate with Mr. Berry.

A committee was also formed today to arbitrate the controversy between the two rival groups, each of which calls itself the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Meanwhile, decision has been delayed upon the seating of either Michael J. McDonough or J. W. Williams as president of the department.

Mr. McDonough's forces still hold the department charter, but are greatly outnumbered; nevertheless, his motion to delay a vote on seating Mr. Williams' group holds official recognition from Mr. Green and the executive council.

A number of resolutions approved today were appeals to the federation for experienced organizers in new fields. Among those asking such help were workers in the office equipment manufacturing industry, the International Association of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draughtsmen, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Aluminum and Tin Foil Workers of Louisville. Organizers also were requested for Dallas, Texas, where working conditions were alleged to be below the subsistence level and in general for the masses of workers throughout the South.

Frank Duffy, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, served warning that there was not sufficient money on hand to finance extensive organization work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Junction Control By Radio Sought To Aid Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng.—Road junction control systems, issuing orders to motorists by radio, intricate "laboratory" tests for would-be drivers, and daylight street lighting which would make headlights unnecessary, are among suggestions being considered by British natural scientists for making roads safer.

The research workers are aiming at making the work of the Ministry of Transport easier by lending their knowledge. A Transport Ministry official and a Scotland Yard traffic expert have challenged them to make effective suggestions.

"In inventing the motorcar, the natural scientists, like Frankenstein, have let loose a force which they are now unable to control," Mr. H. Alkar Tripp, Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Traffic, told the natural scientists at a special meeting arranged by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to discuss traffic problems.

Radio Signals

"In these days," he added, "when such marvels are worked by infrared rays and wireless, it may be that even more wide-reaching systems for control of traffic are possible. But the natural scientist alone can indicate what the possibilities are."

Mr. A. T. V. Robinson, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, spoke to the assembly of research workers, who deserted sectional meetings on geography, zoology, botany and similar topics to crowd into Norwich Technical College to discuss motoring—in technical language, to say the least.

"What we have to consider," he declared, "is how to move on its lawful occasions of industry and pleasure, with a minimum of delay, discomfort or damage, a vast aggregation of utterly heterogeneous units of passengers and goods representing every possible combination of point of origin and point of destination."

Mr. Robinson pointed out that while on the railways automatic safety devices had been effectively applied, no such devices had been invented for the roads.

"The road driver of the future," Mr. Robinson forecast, "may hear traffic signals on his car radio set."

Better Driving Tests

Dr. Charles S. Myers, principal of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, suggested new tests for drivers. He declared that at present drivers were selected merely on the basis of bodily fitness, knowledge of traffic regulations and ability to steer, stop, turn and reverse their motorcars.

"It will be at once recognized," he said, "that like most other examinations, this is one that can be passed by unsatisfactory people after sufficient cramming and repeated entry.

"The institute has found," he added, "that its tests require to be differently weighted according to the kind of vehicle that is being driven. Its motor-driving tests separately assess speed of reaction to a given signal, resistance to distraction, the ability to attend to several things at once, judgment of size and speed, and also confidence and manipulation ability.

"Although," Dr. Myers declared, "no test can ever be absolutely infallible, together these tests appear to afford a sufficiently reliable assessment of driving ability."

League Embargo List Adds Explosives And Powder to U. S. Ban

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (AP)—The arms embargo resolution passed by the Sanctions Committee of the League of Nations today carries an annex listing materials considered to be arms, munitions, and other war materials. It includes six categories and closely follows the list published Oct. 5 by President Roosevelt. Added, however, is a ban on powder and explosives.

The text of the resolution proper follows:

With a view of facilitating the Governments of the League of Nations in the execution of the obligations incumbent upon them under Article XVI of the League Covenant, the following measures are decided upon:

1. The governments of the members of the League of Nations which apply at the present moment measures tending to interdict or restrain the exportation, re-exportation, or transit of arms, munitions, and war materials destined for Ethiopia, will immediately cancel these measures.

2. The governments of the League of Nations will immediately prohibit the exportation, re-exportation and transit destined for Italy and its possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the attached list.

3. The government of the League of Nations will take such steps as may be necessary to procure that munitions and implements of war as enumerated in the attached list and exported to countries other than Italy will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions.

4. The measures provided in Paragraphs 2 and 3 are to apply to contracts in process of execution.

5. Each Government is requested to inform the committee through the Secretary General of the League within the shortest possible time of measures which it has taken in conformity with the above provisions.

Biddle to Paint Murals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—George Biddle, Philadelphia artist, is to paint the murals for the new Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C. it has been announced here. Mr. Biddle studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in this city and at the Julian Studios in Paris. Last year he executed a mural for the Carl Mackley House here, a federal housing project.

Giving the Consumer a 'Break'

Wide World

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair
Head of the Newly Appointed Consumers Cabinet

Wide World

Dr. Walton H. Hamilton
President Roosevelt's Adviser on Consumer Problems

Public Gets Consumer Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

creasing consumption of useful goods, raise the American standard of living and represent the consumers' interest in the framing of public policy. They will become part of the division's headquarters staff when needed.

Dr. Hamilton expects the council to meet shortly and spend two or three days "defining the objectives which the consumers' movement and the division should reach, and in ascertaining what should be the methods to these ends."

Special assistance is planned for furnishing material to women's clubs, library associations and educational groups which plan adult education classes this winter to bring home consumers' problems to them.

Aids More Complete

Bibliographical and other aids for reading courses on consumers' problems which will be more complete and beneficial than any now obtainable are to be compiled.

"Past bibliographies of consumer literature have been based upon a narrow conception of the consumers' problems," says Dr. Hamilton. "Generally, the approach has been simply toward lower prices without concern for other complicating factors.

"We consider such an approach unreasonable in a complicated world during times when adequate consumer understanding necessitates a knowledge of corporate practices, of promotional, labor and all the many other cost factors which enter into the retail price of a given product. There can be no panacea for the consumer; the problems with regard to every product and the industry behind it are distinct, and suggestions for meeting those problems must be varied as the problems themselves."

Greater Food Production Instead of 'Plowing In' Declared America's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Instead of plowing under corn and slaughtering hogs, this country must produce more food to give everyone enough to eat, according to the findings made public today in "Building America," the first of a series of photographic studies of modern problems and a pioneer venture into the field of pictorial textbooks.

Tracing through pictures and graphs, the progress America has made in supplying the people with an abundance and variety of food, the study indicates that "for the first time in history we can now live in an age of plenty for all."

Raising enough food to provide all the people with a liberal diet is the challenge that faces the country, the authors state. They declare that to bring about this higher standard of living, a standard well within the realm of America's resources, this country would have to produce 70 per cent more dairy cows, 35 per cent more beef cattle, 35 per cent more pigs, 35 per cent more poultry, 50 per cent more sheep, 100 per cent more vegetables and 100 per cent more fruits.

"To provide this additional food, we would have to use about 330,000,000 acres of land, instead of the 284,000,000 acres cultivated in 1925-1929," they continue. "American farmers must raise more food—not less. They must receive fair prices for it, and consumers must have incomes high enough to buy the food called for by the liberal diet. In other words, each family of five persons must be able to spend about $600 a year for food. To do this, its annual income must be from $2500 to $3000."

Hoover Still Hanging Onto His Hat as He Leaves for Palo Alto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Herbert Hoover is on his way back to his home in Palo Alto, Calif., today by way of the Yale-Pennsylvania football game in Philadelphia after three days here in the interest of two matters very close to his heart—the Committee for Belgian Relief and the annual dinner of Leland Stanford University Alumni.

Looming ever bigger in the 1936 presidential news, Mr. Hoover left New York as he came, with the answer to the question of his intentions toward the candidacy locked within himself.

Not since the days when the political world was rife with efforts to "smoke out" President Coolidge on the 1928 presidential race has there been such a concerted effort to put a party leader on record on whether he intends to hang onto his hat or throw it into the ring.

It was learned from persons very close to Mr. Hoover that he has been vastly encouraged by the public response to his Oakland address. This, they say, has come to him from the voters rather than from Republican leaders, several of whom, it is known, have gone personally to Palo Alto to try to influence Mr. Hoover not to be candidate. The latter-day commentators on his prospects are the rank and file speaking, it was said, and they are commendatory and urgent of the more and still stronger "fighting" speeches.

He will continue as he has begun in the telling thrust at Roosevelt policies, and that is to proceed as he believes it behooves the titular head of the Republican Party to do. Mr. Hoover was said to feel that if a leader does not lead, there would not be any leadership, and every individual Republican might be expected to consider himself a chosen appointee to take the initiative in the matter of directing the party.

Contract Changes Under NRA Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Although the NRA has been held unconstitutional, contracts amended while it was in effect providing higher prices for goods, in order to take care of increased wages, are in accord with the public policy of the times. This was the ruling of Municipal Judge James H. Pope when he gave judgment for $600 to the Phoenix Manufacturing Company in a suit filed against the Klein-Norton Company of Los Angeles.

According to the suit, the latter company contracted with the former to buy shirts in job lots prior to the NRA and the President's re-employment agreement. Under NRA, the Phoenix company requested the purchasers to pay higher prices than called for in the contract in order to cover the increased wages to its employees. Klein-Norton company agreed, testimony showed, but with the death of NRA again refused to pay the higher prices.

"I still believe it is good public policy to enable payment of higher wages," Judge Pope declared in giving judgment.

Beauty and Utility Come to Grips In Oil for Australia's Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the development of young countries, beauty and utility are often at loggerheads. In Australia, especially, scenic beauty has often been sacrificed in the interests of roads, railroads, mines, or other money-making enterprises.

Sydney's renowned harbor has provided the latest example of the battle between beauty and utility. One of the most attractive corners of the harbor is Chowder Bay, the first inlet on the northern shore that an incoming traveler sees. A few months ago axmen and other workmen appeared on the wooded slopes of the bay on an area owned by the Defense Department, and their work of spoliation soon became visible. The beauty-lovers drew from the department the admission that huge naval oil tanks were being built there.

Since then a strong agitation has been in progress, but the department has persisted in its plans. This agitation culminated recently in a strong deputation of protest to the Minister for Defense, Archdale Parkhill.

The Minister refused to yield. The land in question, he said, was expressly reserved for defense purposes, and if it had not been, it would have been built on previously, like other headlands. The only lands around the harbor that had not been despoiled were those held by the Defense Department.

Australia was committed to a defense program, he pointed out, and was compelled to find increased accommodation for the storage of oil for naval fuel.

There would be no disfigurement at Chowder Bay, he claimed. The tanks would be 40 feet high, but they would be 20 feet below the ground and would be on the side of a hill. Above the excavations for the tanks would be terraced banks, on which there would be two terraces of trees that would hide the tanks from view.

Annual Liquor Bill Cut in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—At a jubilee banquet of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, Mrs. J. Tait, in her presidential address said that for 1923-24 Queensland's drink bill was £3,580,474, while for 1932-33 it was £2,715,057.

She pointed out that unemployment had cost Australia £19,000,000, yet the money spent on liquor during the year ended June, 1933, in Australia was more than £23,000,000.

Mrs. Tait said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first women's organization to be formed in Queensland and it had pioneered many reforms, including women's franchise, equal guardianship of children, women police and children's courts.

High Meat Prices Assailed

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Restaurant Association summoned yesterday the country's 200,000 public eating places to battle high costs of food, especially pork.

Temperance Unit In Adelaide Hits Night Drink Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A change in hotel hours, now 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. under laws dating from the early part of 1915, is becoming a subject of great legislative and public interest. A new bill in the Legislative Council would open the hotels at 9:30 a. m., close at 6:30 p. m., and reopen between 8 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Stanley Whitford, introducer of the bill, admits that he is sponsoring the bill on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. In Parliament, the measure will not be treated on party lines. But a canvass among members of both houses, made by a metropolitan newspaper, seems to indicate definitely that it will be rejected by a large majority. The main argument in political circles against the proposed change is that since the 6 p. m. closing was introduced as the result of a referendum of the people, any amendment should be decided in the same way.

The South Australian Temperance Alliance, which is a composite body representative of all antiliquor interests, is organizing a statewide campaign to resist any alteration in hotel hours.

Seeking Night Trade

It is clearly the intention of those favoring the bill to have trading hours between 8 p. m. and 10 p. m. to capture the increased liquor business available during that period. From the time 6 p. m. closing became law by the vote of the people, licensed victuallers have protested against the loss of what is regarded as one of the best revenue producing opportunities.

The president of the Temperance Alliance, Frederick W. Dinnis, has met the challenge by the statement that temperance advocates would organize immediately to resist night hours of trading. His argument is that there has never been a public meeting, or a public body, that has asked for the change.

"Night trading," he says, "would be very bad business for the public. To give up two hours of morning trading for the sake of being open at night would not be tolerated by the people."

The alliance, explained Mr. Dinnis, comprises 19 organizations, including all the free Protestant churches, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Rechabites and Good Templars. He expects that support will be forthcoming from among other bodies, notably the Housewives' Association, the Women's Non-Political Association, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The move for night-trading hours coincides with the proposal by the Government to deal with the consumption of liquor at dance halls. At present there is no law in South Australia governing this practice.

Police Hampered

Such restrictions as exist within the scope of the Licensing Act apply only to restaurants, cafés and similar places, where permits have to be obtained for an extension of drinking hours. This has meant that for the police to obtain a conviction it has been necessary for them actually to witness the consumption of liquor or to possess unchallengable evidence that it had taken place after the expiry of the permit, usually at 11 p. m.; or, at functions for which no permit had been obtained.

The Government will introduce an amendment to the act making it an offense for any person to have intoxicating liquor within a dance hall, or within a certain distance of it, except by permit. This amendment is based on a Tasmanian Act which has operated satisfactorily for several years.

Some members of Parliament have announced that they would favor a referendum on hotel closing hours on the occasion of the next state election in 1937. Although Mr. Whitford is confident that his bill will pass the Legislative Council, the majority in that chamber seem to hold the view that no alteration in the law should be made without consulting the people.

London Children's Concerts Open for Thirteenth Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More attractive methods of instruction are restoring music to an important place in the education of English children.

Five-finger exercises are being sugar-coated with concerts to stimulate musical appreciation. So schoolboys and schoolgirls of all ages came eagerly to Westminster Central Hall today to listen to the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. This concert opened the thirteenth season of Mr. Robert Mayer's concerts for children.

Mr. Mayer's aim is to fill the schools with "makers of music." Music, in his opinion, should be part and parcel of everyday life instead of a thing apart. He wants, too, to vitalize the teaching of music in schools, and has, from the beginning, tried to link his scheme with the existing system of education.

High Standards Set

The conductor has therefore framed his orchestral concerts "to convey instruction as well as pleasure, but above all to instill a taste for the best music in the children and set a high standard of performance."

Mr. Mayer started in 1923 by giving three children's concerts in Westminster, the aggregate attendance at which was about 2000. Since then interest in the movement has grown to such an extent that last season 45 concerts were held in 17 centers ranging from London and its suburbs to provincial towns as Newcastle-on-Tyne, Huddersfield and Leeds, with an aggregate attendance of 80,000. This year, concerts are also to be held for the first time at Coventry, Doncaster, Grimsby, Wakefield and York.

Modern Music Understood

Numbers of school orchestras have been formed, according to Mr. Mayer, as a result of the interest in music and the desire to make music which has been fostered by these concerts. Teachers, directors of education, members of civic and local authorities, too, have linked themselves with the movement.

The great classical works form the basis of all the programs, but Mr. Mayer also believes in giving a fair amount of modern music. Children who have no preconceived ideas, he says, find the music of Sibelius, Arthur Bliss, Prokofiev, Hamilton Harty, and the rest, easily understandable.

Close Eye Is Kept On Shippers to Bar Smuggling of Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Federal agents here are today keeping a close watch on all steamship piers to prevent any smuggling of contraband to either of the belligerents in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and at the Customs House all export declarations and shipping manifests are being scrutinized to check any violations of the President's embargo order.

While these precautionary measures on the part of the Federal Government were accepted with good grace by shippers, it was declared there was no disposition here to ship contraband and that should the Italians and the Ethiopians wish to buy war material listed by Mr. Roosevelt in his embargo they could get it much nearer home since Germany, Austria and Hungary can supply Italy with everything she needs in this connection, and Ethiopia can find it elsewhere in Europe.

These shippers continued to stress that, with Germany ready to furnish Italy with anything she needs, the only purpose they could see in the President's embargo order was to deprive American manufacturers of business.

The conference on port development of the City of New York, meanwhile has extended its appeal for clarification of the United States neutrality stand from Secretary of State Hull to the President himself, in a request for his own definition of his neutrality aims and future policy with respect to foreign trade before the general forum it has tentatively scheduled.

The President's consent was asked to an arrangement whereby he would address the parley by a ship-to-shore telephone connection at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday, Oct. 18.

Statue of Mme. Curie Erected in Warsaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland has just paid tribute to the memory of Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie by the erection of a statue in this city. Mme. Curie, best known for radium discovery, although born in Warsaw, did most of her work in France where she married Dr. Pierre Curie, a French physicist, in 1895. The Nobel Prize was awarded her in 1903 and the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1911.

The statue, which is by Mme. Nitsch, a Polish sculptor, depicts Mme. Curie in a meditative pose and it bears the calm and simple dignity which was typical of the woman herself. The square in which the statue stands has been renamed Sklodowska-Curie Square.

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Military Preparedness In Ethiopia Near Zero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—There is no institution in Ethiopia which reveals with such distressing eloquence this country's utter military unpreparedness as the officers' training school at Walota, a town some 25 miles west of Addis Ababa.

At that place 120 boys, of whom some are 16 and the oldest 18 years of age, are trying to learn the science of war in a language foreign to them, from five Swedish officers, who are teaching in a language foreign to them. All instruction is in French. Hence the first condition of becoming a leader of Ethiopia's warriors is to know French.

A certain futility has pervaded the whole establishment in the past, which makes one think more of a genial missionary institution than of a school for war. The Swedish officers conducting it are admirable personalities, giving themselves with complete devotion to the task of preparing a military force capable of preserving Ethiopia's independence and they temper their grim subjects with a great deal of inspiring humaneness, culture, discipline and comradeship.

Five Swedish Families

The stimulating example set by five Swedish families living in modest but delightful homes amid the sons of prominent Ethiopians is a helpful education venture. It is certainly one of the best civilizing enterprises in the country.

But as a school for training the trainers of soldiers it is most inadequate. One must begin somehow, sometime, however, and these boys, though very young, are good enough material.

Under normal conditions one could only commend the Emperor for laying the foundation of a permanent and disciplined armed force, headed by conscientious officers, which would eventually replace the half autonomous groups of predacious soldiers, who now prey upon the outlying provinces. Ethiopia has greatly needed a corps of officers, paid by the central government, and devoted to the Emperor and the empire.

But as a defense against any invader this little group of little boys was never of any real importance.

Few Know Modern Warfare

These 120 lads who have had eight months' training and an additional dozen officers who have studied abroad are the only soldiers in the land prepared in modern methods of warfare. Native fighting ability and skill in guerrilla attacks hundreds of thousands of brave and vigorous Ethiopians certainly possess, but they are without any training. Recently a few thousand men in Addis Ababa and tens of thousands along the frontiers have been learning to march and keep step. It is no exaggeration to say that "right-left"—"right-left" exhausts the modern military training of the best Ethiopian soldiers. There is an Imperial guard of 10,000 or 12,000, but many of these have had no practice in shooting, though they can march, have good uniforms and are fairly well equipped.

The location of the officers' training school is superb and the country lying between it and Addis Ababa magnificent. This is called one of Ethiopia's more commonplace landscapes by people who know other parts of the country, yet it is captivating and impressive.

Beautiful Countryside

The whole countryside is green and flowers abound, although they are scanty in the fall in comparison to their exuberance in December. Then the land is a kaleidoscope of color. The road skirts about mountains whose lower slopes are covered with forests, broken by frequent clearings from which little octagonal churches appear, and further beyond rise lofty, treeless heights whose peaks are reached by gentle ascents. The country here is uneven and contains great elevations but has no wild commanding precipices or steep, yawning canyons such as characterize northern Ethiopia. Fields abound, peasants' huts are scattered over the rolling slopes and little villages are strung along the road, which was built by the Emperor Menelik 25 years ago, but has since fallen into neglect and in rainy weather is almost impassable.

This little 25-mile trip, which requires 2½ hours for a good automobile to traverse, convinces an observer anew of the great wealth and surpassing beauty of this country and of the completely ineffective way in which it is utilized.

The school is grouped about a knoll, upon which is situated one of Menelik's former palaces. There are pleasant little homes for the instructors.

Primitive Living

The cadets live in a two-story shack, with mud walls and a galvanized iron roof, while across the spacious parade ground is another large building used for a mess hall and indoor practice. The food at each meal consists of three pancakes of millet flour, as large as the top of a barrel, for each boy, and a bowl of thick very peppery soup, containing meat, curry and a green resembling spinach, all ground up together. It is far too hot for an effete western palate, but is the kind of a stew that the men of the Balkans and the Near East revel in.

This food is prepared in the two small rooms of a wooden shack, in one of which the stew is cooked in caldrons over camp fires, while in the other women make pancake bread by pouring grey batter into large hot griddles, resting on stones over fires of finely split eucalyptus wood. The kitchen equipment is exactly the same in the humblest village huts. The boys eat the pancakes by dipping them into the stew so that knives, forks and spoons are dispensed with. At night they sleep on crude improvised camp beds, consisting of canvas stretched over poles resting on collapsible legs.

This simple equipment of the school is no drawback, for everything in Ethiopia is primitive and it is decidedly wise to give the young officers Spartanic training.

They Have Guns

The boys have rifles and machine guns for practice with and a new cannon to study in one of the classrooms. In sunny weather there is target practice. Every day there is drill and there are many lectures. The boys are given problems in French and in most cases write their answers neatly and correctly.

The cadets appear intelligent and earnest and respond to orders with alacrity. They are undoubtedly willing to make a supreme sacrifice for Ethiopia.

But at the present grave moment these embryonic officers are completely out of the military machine. The old, military chiefs, proud of their positions and attached to traditional methods, would unhesitatingly reject the French theories of these half-trained lads, while the hardy barbarous soldiers from jungle, desert and mountain peak would consider these frail youths, talking French, as a joke.

If the untrained Ethiopians with their medieval methods succeed in saving their country now, these youth from the military school may have their chance in a future decade. For the present the Emperor's army will be utterly without trained native officers.

He Doesn't Look Very Warlike

Wide World — **Prince Ma-Konen of Ethiopia**
The Emperor's Second Youngest Child on His Favorite White Charger

Methodists Rally Youth of Britain To Peace Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A widespread movement to encourage young British citizens to take a greater interest in national problems was launched Oct. 11 by the Methodist Church of Great Britain at two mass meetings here at Central Hall, Westminster, and Kingsway Hall.

The Rev. William C. Jackson, president of the Methodist Conference, and the Rev. Henry Carter, general secretary of the social welfare department, who are leading the movement, are hopeful that it may become of far-reaching importance, not only to Methodism, but to the British nation.

The movement calls upon young members of all political parties to service of Jesus Christ and of humanity, "to the end that freedom and justice, virtue and neighborly regard, good will and peace, may be established on the earth."

Politics Barred

The aim of the movement is to lift the problems of peace or war, unemployment, housing, drink, gambling, and similar national concerns out of the realm of party politics. More than 70 meetings, workers' conferences, and intercession services are taking place in large cities and towns during the next few months.

At every meeting, young people are asked to accept a series of personal resolves and social aims which embody the rules of Christian life. In these they resolve to apply their highest skill, courage, and trustworthiness to the service of others in everyday work; to maintain an active sense of right dealing in the use of money; to abstain from all forms of gambling and from strong drink, to honor the sanctities and privileges of family life, to hold in continual regard, in thought, word and deed, the things that are pure and honorable; to use the leisure wisely and worthily, and to reverence the Christian Sunday and share in the worship and fellowship of their church.

Repudiation of War

Among the many social aims of the movement are the determination to call upon peoples and governments to submit every dispute with other nations to an appropriate international tribunal for peaceful settlement.

Also to work for the repudiation of war by all nations; to establish a commonwealth of nations founded upon brotherhood and justice; to remove the burdens of economic strain, injustice and poverty from all sections of the community; to promote better conditions for the housing of the lower classes, and to provide fuller opportunities for leisure and its worthier use.

It is hoped that these personal aims and social resolves will form the basis of an educational preparation for Christian citizenship which will be undertaken continuously in the many activities and agencies for young people within the Christian churches.

Arms and the Mule Complicate Embargo

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 12

ARE mules "implements of war"?

Would it violate President Roosevelt's embargo on export of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerent nations to ship a consignment of coffins to Italy?

Answering those questions—and a hundred more with humorous and tragic quirks—is now the daily task of Joseph C. Green, chief of the State Department's bureau of arms and munitions control.

Italians Present As Observers At Soviet Maneuvers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Ukrainian section of the Red Army has lately completed maneuvers around Kieff in the presence of the principal Soviet army chieftians and three visiting military missions from France, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

The Czech and French missions were logically present in view of recent military agreements, but the presence of the Italian mission was apparently fortuitous. The military attachés of other governments in Moscow were not invited to these maneuvers, but will attend further maneuvers later this month, probably in the Crimea.

The Ukrainian maneuvers, of course, were especially interesting because Dr. Alfred Rosenberg and other National Socialist leaders have hinted in the past that Germany might acquire portions of the Soviet Ukraine, wherefore Moscow is particularly concerned with the defense of the Ukrainian borders.

At the concluding banquet the commander of the Ukrainian section of the Red Army declared "Our visitors have observed that our armies are well prepared to defend our own borders and world peace," and proposed a toast to the visiting missions and "to the prosperity of your peoples and governments and continued friendly relations between our respective armies."

The visiting military commanders expressed admiration particularly for the parachute-jumping, air force and motorized sections of the Red Army and described the tactics in the maneuvers as equal to those of any other leading army.

American G-Men To Use Microscope Of Scotland Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A secret microscopic machine, at present used only in the laboratories of Scotland Yard, London's police headquarters, is to be supplied to the "G-Men" of the United States to help them in their war on crime.

This fact was revealed by Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, when he left London for Paris after consulting with Scotland Yard on crime problems.

Mr. Cummings was impressed by British police methods. He declared himself particularly interested in the Police College at Hendon, where men who are destined to become the future heads of Scotland Yard are being trained.

"I saw other innovations which impressed me tremendously," Mr. Cummings added. "A marvel of crime detection used by the London police and unknown in any other country is a special microscopic machine which I hope to install in Washington."

About this machine Scotland Yard is silent. Except that it is of the greatest use in detection and that it is housed in its laboratories, London's police department will give no information about it.

Mr. Cummings saw more, however, than the mere machines of Britain's crime attack. He realized that in Britain the ordinary citizen comes to the aid of the police.

"When it comes to fighting criminals," he declared, "Britain has tremendous advantages because of the high standard of public morals, which assists the task of justice."

Other League Members Protest Japan's Continuing to Enjoy Privileges in Mandated Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—What is the commercial position of Japan—now no longer a member of the League of Nations, and of other countries which do not belong to the League—in the territories which are placed under the mandate of various powers?

A very curious point arises, and was discussed in the meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission. The question is whether Japan should continue to enjoy economic equality in regard to imports into these mandated territories. The system of mandates, it is argued, postulates equality of treatment for all the members of the League. But this does not automatically confer on non-members the same equality. There would seem to be some straining of interpretation in this contention, but it is certainly made.

Cryptic Phraseology

In the report of the commission there are phrases relative to Palestine and Syria which are cryptic. They state that the commission has learned that the importation of the products of a state which has ceased to be a member of the League is admitted on a footing of equality with that of members of the League. The explanation of this curious remark may be found in the procès-verbal of the meetings.

In this procès-verbal, as now revealed, it is set down: "M. Orts (Belgian) asked if Japan, since it left the League, had continued to enjoy economic equality for importations into Palestine. Mr. Moody (Assistant Secretary to the Palestine Government) replied in the affirmative. M. Orts asked if that measure had been taken in the interest of the territory or for other reasons. Mr. Moody replied that he preferred to abstain from answering until he had an opportunity of studying the matter."

At a later meeting M. Orts asked if the accredited representative could answer the question on the subject of the treatment accorded to Japanese merchandise, since the withdrawal from the League.

What of Future?

"Mr. J. F. Downie (British Colonial Office) said that up to the present there had been no change in the position," the report states, "but that he had no information about the British Government's future intentions. Japan's withdrawal, however, would not automatically give Palestine freedom of action in the treatment of Japanese goods in view of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1911.

"M. Orts pointed out that notwithstanding this treaty, certain measures, such as the quota system, had been introduced in some British Colonies, particularly West Africa, and that the treaty would not stand in the way of similar measures in Palestine.

"Mr. Downie observed he had not declared that the treaty would stand in the way of such measures, but that he had merely said that with the withdrawal of Japan from the League Palestine did not automatically recover its liberty of action, in view of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty."

It will be noted that the British representative was circumspect.

Japan Has Lost Right

A similar dialogue regarding Syria and Lebanon took place, in which the French representative was rather less cautious. "M. Orts recalled that, the withdrawal of Japan having become effective on March 27, 1935, it has lost the right of benefiting by the clause relating to economic equality. Nevertheless, it would appear from information published that the privileged customs régime had been extended in favor of Japan.

"M. de Caix (French representative) said he thought that the intention was to use the freedom acquired in respect of Japan to induce that country to make purchases in mandated territories more in proportion with its sales in those territories. After being low in the list of importers, Japan now occupied second place among the furnishers of Syria and Lebanon. In regard to textiles in particular, Japan had ousted the products of most competitors and had even endangered local manufacture by the cheapness of its articles. The purchases of Japan in Syria, however, were reduced to almost nothing. It was a situation which it would be unjust to prolong, and if the Syrian markets remain open to Japan, it is necessary that Japan should become one of the purchasers in that market, perhaps in taking a determined quantity of raw cotton the territory can now produce. The solution, therefore, should consist in the application of a system analogous to that of the quota."

May Affect Germany

Now these passages are highly significant, not only as they affect Japan—which is looked upon as a competitor in these mandated markets, and whose right to enjoy an equal position is thus discreetly questioned—but as they may affect Germany, which may soon cease to be a member of the League. The trade of Germany with the mandated territories, especially with its former colonies, is considerable. Can the other powers reduce this commerce on the plea that the Covenant does not stipulate equality for non-members?

Certainly, any attempt to cut out Germany would be doubly unfortunate at this juncture, when it is complained that the victorious powers improperly gave themselves a privileged situation in the distribution of mandates. Besides, the juridical basis for the protest raised specifically in the case of Japan, but applicable to other non-members, appears to be slender. In point of fact, the phrase which is employed for discriminatory purposes is actually to be found only in the paragraph relating to the peoples of Central Africa, and it would not appear to have been seriously intended as a barrier to non-members or to establish the exclusive rights of members. The point, however, has been brought up, and if developed would have grave and perhaps unexpected consequences, touching such countries as the United States.

Reich Pays Dues To Leave League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 12

OFFICIAL German quarters announced that the Reich was sending a check to the League for 5,300,000 Swiss francs to settle the dues Germany owes to the League.

The Third Reich leaves the League officially Oct. 21—two years after the date of its resignation notice.

Some jurists contended that Germany could not leave the League juridically until she fulfilled all her obligations under the Covenant.

Payment of the dues, some of which were in arrears, removed any juridical obstacle to Germany's withdrawal.

Italian Contract Canceled

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Anglo-Packing Company, owned by British interests, today canceled a shipment of canned meat which was to have been sent to Italy. An official of the packing company stated that the firm's headquarters in London ordered the shipment canceled "in view of probable sanctions." Regarding Argentina's part in sanctions against Italy, observers regarded it as unlikely that this country would go out of its way to enforce economic sanctions unless forced to by the unanimous action of the League of Nations.

League Acts to Cut Credits From Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

and Ceylon; wool from Australia, Argentina and South Africa, and rubber from British India, Ceylon and Dutch India.

Italy buys iron and steel from the United States, France, Belgium and Switzerland, and copper from the United States, Chile and Portuguese Africa.

This showed, observers said, how dependent Italy was on foreign nations for her essential raw materials.

France seemed to have opposed the British idea of centralizing an economic boycott on interdiction of all purchases from Italy.

Several states which have compensation agreements with Italy believe application of a "buy-nothing-from-Italy" campaign automatically would diminish their exports to Italy.

Compensating Loss To League Powers Debated at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 12—The cumbrous League machinery is gathering momentum with unexpected speed in applying the verdict of the League against Italy.

The Committee on Co-ordinations' decision to raise the embargo on arms as to Ethiopia and to forbid the sale of arms to Italy took less than a day to work out, despite the fact that the League is treading completely new ground full of legal and technical pitfalls. President Roosevelt's list of arms was adopted as a model.

Contracts to Discard

The British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, insists that existing contracts with Italy should be canceled. The question immediately arises what would now happen if an Italian warship stopped a ship carrying arms to Ethiopia? Would a decisive act of war be committed?

Austria Not Opposed

All nations represented, except Hungary, acquiesce in taking the present decision, though some mystery surrounds the Austrian silence, which is declared to be due to misunderstanding.

The governments were called on to make known without delay measures taken, in conformity with their vote in committee. It is especially to be noted that they pledge themselves to prevent sales to intermediaries for transshipment to Italy.

Working on Texts

The first business of the committee of all League nations except the disputants was to appoint a steering committee of 17, not 16, as first announced. Its function is to prepare the texts of propositions formulated in subcommittees and to present them to the full committee. The committee remains entirely free, but it is expected to follow the 1921 Assembly resolutions on sanctions, though this has not the force of law.

To Compensate Sacrifices

Technical committees are now engaged in studying economic sanctions and here various interests are involved. It is already demanded that countries which make special sacrifices should be compensated. Thus Yugoslavia's trade with Italy is 20 per cent of its total. Roumania and Venezuela furnish petrol to Italy, Canada nickel, while Russia supplies manganese, iron, wheat, oil. These are only typical cases but they indicate that various countries can properly represent that they suffer particular losses in what is a common cause.

Late Arrivals

It is significant that Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey and Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, who were not present when the Assembly first met, have now arrived to take part in consideration of these practical questions.

Should there be a pool to which everybody contributes to compensate losers? Should markets be opened to them or loans facilitated?

It is also pointed out in some quarters that if it is decided to boycott Italian products there will be corresponding automatic reduction of exports to Italy from countries which are certain to form commercial treaties.

How to Treat Objectors

Again it is being considered what can be done to bring into line those countries which dissociate themselves from sanctions, or which, while accepting sanctions theoretically, make vital reservations. These countries, though few, may serve, owing to their geographical situation, as territories of transit.

There is at present nothing to prevent other countries from trading with them and they may pass on this trade. Nor is this commercial door open only to nations outside the League. Special attention is beginning to be paid to the possibility of closing these doors.

British Influence

The French delegation regrets the possibility of the British electoral period rendering negotiations for peace more difficult.

One curious political result which may have capital importance for central Europe concerns the possibility of Archduke Otto's returning to Austria. The Little Entente has always emphatically declared that restoration of the Hapsburgs means war. But it is now being urged that, if Italy is occupied elsewhere and handicapped in Europe, the "Anschluss" becomes an imminent danger which the Hapsburg restoration might serve to avert.

Embargo on Italian Exports Would Mean Loss of Two Thirds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Oct. 12—No less than two thirds of Italy's trade will be cut off if the embargo upon its exports now under discussion at Geneva should be loyally carried out.

Italy's total exports in the first six months of 1935 were valued 2,422,000,000 lire whereof only 688,000,000 went to Central European and other nonparticipating states. Italy's main exports also being such luxury goods as artificial silk, and citrus and other fruits, cannot be purchased in any greatly increased quantities by any of the unclosed markets. Another factor is the benefit to trade of other countries and especially to the French silk industry centering in Lyons derivable from such embargo upon competing Italian exports.

Arms traffic reopening toward Ethiopia and closure toward Italy is welcomed here chiefly as a moral gesture for the moment, though its effect in the long run is also expected to be considerable.

Australia's Legislature Votes 'No' on Neutrality

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 12 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday defeated a resolution that Australia should remain neutral in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. It was presented by the labor membership.

Australia, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is expected to side with Great Britain in the international crisis. Australia's delegate in the League of Nations agreed to support the British stand for sanctions against Italy.

Lamas Sees Trade Accord

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 12 (AP)—Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview today he did not believe this country's attitude at Geneva will hamper the possibility of an understanding with Italy on a standing trade agreement. An Italian mission is en route here to negotiate such an agreement. As for Argentina's procedure on the sanctions against Italy voted by the League of Nations, Saavedra Lamas indicated Argentine would be guided by the 1921 league assembly resolution under which the particular situation of each country is considered.

Egypt and Sudan Agree to Share Cost of Financing Tana Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — Egypt and the Sudan have come to an important agreement over the ownership of the proposed Lake Tana reservoir. This step is considered essentially necessary before practical negotiations with Ethiopia can be undertaken.

Egypt will finance the first cost of the work to the extent of 90 per cent, on the understanding that the Sudan will contribute the remaining 10 per cent, by virtue of which the stored water would be distributed between the principals in the same proportion. It is agreed that the Sudan may increase its quota of participation to 50 per cent, after which point the whole matter would have to be reconsidered, should that necessity arise.

It is obvious that the measure has been imposed by present urgency. In the first place, in view of the political situation it is highly desirable that the dam should be built by those whom it would benefit principally. In the second place, although the Sudan could make best use of the stored water, it is a comparatively poor country and could not without foreign assistance finance a dam costing from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000 (Egyptian).

Thirdly, Egypt might reqiure a part of the stored water, although there are other projects which would benefit her to a much larger extent. Consequently, Egypt could not afford to let the present opportunity pass, especially as she is able to enter into a financial deal assuring her own rights, assisting her poorer sister, and strengthening the political ties between them.

Fourthly, Egypt and the Sudan, having come to an agreement in respect to the proposed dam, can jointly negotiate with Ethiopia for the necessary concession, a course extremely advisable at a time when other parties are pressing their proposals.

It must always be recollected, when considering the Lake Tana project, that the only country to which it is of vital importance is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. At present the area of cotton under irrigation in the Gezira is about 200,000 acres. The irrigable area is strictly limited to that commanded by the capacity of the Senaar reservoir, which matures the crop sown on the abundant flood water (from July to October). With a Lake Tana reservoir containing 2,000,000,000 cubic meters, or four times that of Senaar, the Gezira crop could be increased to about 800,000 acres.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out here that the Egyptian and Sudan Governments are in accord with the British Government's decision to postpone to a more propitious occasion the proposed conference suggested by Ethiopia last May. Britain's attitude as conveyed recently to Addis Ababa is that she does not wish to take any steps which might aggravate the Italo-Ethiopian controversy at a moment when the British Government are using their best endeavors to secure its peaceful solution.

Columbia Cables Aloisi Offering Its System For Broadcast to U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Baron Pompeo Aloisi, head of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations Council, whose scheduled broadcast to the United States from Geneva last night did not materialize because of British refusal of radio facilities, has been invited to talk via other sources, the Columbia Broadcasting System announced today.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System today cabled an invitation to Baron Aloisi to speak through its facilities to the American audience when he returns to Rome Saturday or Sunday, unless facilities can be aranged today for him to broadcast from Geneva without use of British post office facilities which have been refused," said a statement from Columbia. "Every effort to set up early facilities is now under way. . . .

"In issuing the invitation to Baron Aloisi, who is scheduled to return to Rome tonight, Columbia is following its custom of presenting speakers on both sides of highly controversial subjects."

Vienna's White-Collar Idle Welcomed at Free Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — White-collar workers without a job, pensioned officers and other members of the "intelligentsia" with leisure out of proportion to their means, now have a comfortable club home, free of charge, near St. Stephens', lofty spire, chief landmark of Vienna. Newspapers, journals, a library, a piano and games are provided, while refreshments of simple food are served at two cents.

This club is thought to meet a long-felt need for people who cannot afford or do not wish to spend their time in coffee houses. It has been founded by the well-known charity institution, Caritas, the food being supplied free by a number of provision dealers.

Quezon Swamps Opponent For Filipino Presidency

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Election of Manuel Quezon as first president of the Philippine Commonwealth by more votes than his two opponents combined was certified to Governor General Frank Murphy today by the Insular Legislature.

The official totals were: Quezon, 695,332; Emilio Aguinaldo, Nationalist, 179,349; Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Republican, 148,010. For vice president: Sergio Osmena, Quezon's running mate on the coalition ticket comprising Quezon's Nationalist-Democratic Party and Osmena's national pro-independence group, 812,352; Raymundo Melliza, Nationalist, 70,899; Norberto Nabong, 51,433.

Aguinaldo captured two provinces and Aglipay one.

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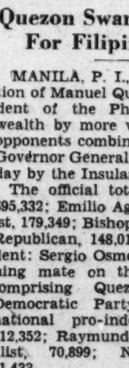

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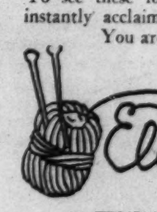

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Sinclair Starts Tour of States In Effort to Graft EPIC Plan On Platforms of Major Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—His eye fast on major party machinery in every state, Upton Sinclair has left his home here yesterday to nationalize his EPIC plan on an extensive lecture tour.

The defeated Democratic nominee for California's governor in 1934 will attempt to follow the path he has graphically depicted for himself and production-for-use advocates in his pamphlet, "We, People of America, and How We Ended Poverty," six months off the press.

Enter Every State

"We shall go into every state to take over one of the old parties in the primaries," declared Mr. Sinclair in outlining his 1936 political objective. Because of his success in capturing the Democratic nomination in California on the strength of his End Poverty in California recovery plan, the Democratic Party will be used wherever possible, he said.

Third party strength in the Middle West will not be overlooked, however, nor will the Republican Party set-up in Nebraska, declared the man who polled 879,000 votes in California's gubernatorial finals last year.

Stressing the educational nature of his lecture tour, Mr. Sinclair said that a presidential nomination dictated by his supporters was incidental in making the voters acquainted with this four-year plan to make over America by using an old party for a new job. "We shall bring this about by majority vote, the democratic process," he declared.

Handbook Shows Steps

Details of all political steps and economic structures necessary to institute production for use are contained in Mr. Sinclair's latest pamphlet, a handbook similar to his explanatory "I, Governor of California," which was issued to aid his campaign last year.

Mr. Sinclair is emphatic, however, in declaring his own unsuitability as a presidential candidate because of the many political enemies he contends he has already made. Moreover, the presidential primaries are but one of a series of elections said to be necessary for the complete application of his plan. Congressmen and state executives and legislators are also listed as key positions in the success of production for use.

"We are going to convince America that the depression is here to stay as far as the unemployed are concerned," said Mr. Sinclair, who makes his first out-of-state address at Salt Lake City on Oct. 14, after a lecture at Oakland, Calif., on Oct. 11.

Fascism Held Alternative

"We shall have Fascism in this country unless we have production for use," he continued. "This country will go bankrupt and then go into inflation," he predicted, pointing out the history and fate of Italy and Germany.

Commenting on the nature of his EPIC plan, Mr. Sinclair said: "Instead of mere production for use, I prefer to say mass production for use, to get away from the idea of small co-operative units tried around here, where a man grows a little of this and a little of that on a plot of ground and lives in semi-starvation."

His nationalization handbook declares: "Sinclair insisted that he was not talking about 'subsistence farming,' that the EPIC people would not be satisfied with 'subsistence' anything. He called for great agricultural co-operatives in which production was carried on upon the scale best adapted to each particular product. The very best land would be used, the best seed, the best machinery, the best expert advice. Products would be turned out wholesale, and then exchanged on a co-operative basis with groups which were turning out other kinds of products."

Abolishes Restriction

"EPIC proposes,' the handbook continues, "the immediate abandonment of the policy of restriction and destruction. EPIC demands that every kind of goods shall be produced so long as there is a single person who has a rational use for those goods. That is the difference between production for use and production for private profit; the difference between the old system which is breaking down, and the new system which we mean to put in its place."

Assuming successful elections, EPIC-Democratic delegates from the several states to the national convention next year will be instructed to seek a pledge from President Roosevelt to institute production for use, according to the pamphlet. If the pledge is not forthcoming, the delegation is instructed to vote for some Democrat who will give the pledge.

EPIC Relations Expressed

Present relations between the EPIC forces in California and the Federal Administration have been recently expressed by Mr. Sinclair in a telegram of greeting to President Roosevelt on the latter's visit to southern California. It said:

"As the authorized spokesman of 879,000 Democratic voters of California, I welcome you to this state. Having been in constant contact with these voters, I know they admire and love you for your attitude of open-minded willingness to seek new paths to the people's welfare But I would do both them and you an ill service if I failed to add that the measures so far taken have not succeeded in California.

"Unemployment has not decreased, but wages have decreased and prices have increased. Our people know that mass production for use by and for the unemployed offers the only escape from state and national bankruptcy and the only way of using our enormous powers of production for the welfare of all.

Speaks for "Voiceless"

"If the Democratic voters of California support you it is because they believe that you will come to realize this. In so saying I speak for persons who have been voiceless since last November."

Other speaking engagements announced by Mr. Sinclair for his lecture tour are: Chicago, Oct. 21; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23; Topeka, Kan., Oct. 25; Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30; Cleveland, Ohio., Nov. 11; Johnstown, Penna., Nov. 12; Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 16; New York City, Nov. 17; Newark, N. J., Nov. 18; Boston, Nov. 19; Paterson, N. J., Nov. 20; Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21; and New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 25.

Sentencing Boards Urged as Crime Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 — The creation of crime commissions to take over the sentencing power of the courts was advocated by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, speaking at the twentieth anniversary of the Big Brothers Association here Oct. 9.

"I may be, and I believe I am, probably a little ahead of my time," said the Governor, "but I would take out of the law all definite sentences, take from the judges of the courts the power to sentence, and form a commission to pass sentence to which I would pay a salary as great as that paid to the President of the United States.

"The board would study the details of the crime," Mr. Smith explained, "with the circumstances, the background of the criminal, his environment, and then render a sentence, issue a parole or take other measures as it saw fit. This central board would save money. It would accordingly rehabilitate the offenders in great percentages. It would do inestimable service to society. It would be able to cope with this serious situation."

Basic Law Change On Women's Vote Studied in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The United Front for Women's Rights, which has just been established here by a group of clubwomen and intellectual leaders, is regarded as the first decisive step forward in the new feminist movement. President Cardenas said recently women are entitled to vote, but the women contend the laws of many states will have to be changed before they can exercise the franchise.

Now, however, it has been proposed the constitution be revised to clarify the equal rights question. This proposal is under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies.

At present 66 associations of women are connected with the United Front movement which is directed by a provisional committee. Committee leaders stated that they would not be contented until the great majority of Mexican women become fully conscious of their legal right to play a political as well as a cultural role in modern society.

A pact of solidarity has been signed by various women's organizations which begins with the declaration that the status of women in Mexico, from the economic standpoint, is even worse than that of men. Not only are women paid lower wages for equal work, but are even deprived of the right to register their vote against the injustice of which they are victims. The Constitution does not prevent women from voting; on the contrary, it recognizes that the two sexes should enjoy equal social rights. However, subsequent clauses relating to elections have prevented women from enjoying the privileges that the Constitution grants them, and it is this state of affairs which the United Front seeks to remedy.

The following basic points are outlined in the pact:

1. The co-operating organizations pledge themselves to maintain a free spirit of fraternity among their groups, a brotherhood based on mutual respect and co-operation; only in this way is it possible to build up a true united front.

2. All feminine leagues will be welcomed as signers of the pact, providing that they abide by its rule and not sponsor any activities which are contrary to its original spirit.

3. The United Front for Women's Rights will be directed by a committee whose delegates will be chosen by each of the co-operating organizations. From this committee the various nominations will be made, such as general secretary, treasurer, etc.

4. The United Front will be a nationwide movement.

5. All organizations that do not fulfill the requirements of the pact will be expelled from the committee. The committee will also have the final decision in regard to the internal conflicts that may arise between the various groups.

The program of action includes such vital points as equal salary for equal work; no discounts and cuts on women's salaries; the strict application of the labor law for the protection of the working women and a special modification that will permit her to receive attention and care during maternity; social insurance and other advantages.

Wings Plentiful in Ethiopia

Among Ethiopia's plentiful birds are eagles, vultures, hawks, bustards, partridges, duck, teal, guinea-fowl, sand-grouse, curlews, woodcock, snipe, pigeons, thrushes and swallows.

Admiration

Harris & Ewing

Dr. Frank J. Tone (Right) and His Two Sons, Franchot, the Movie Actor (Left), and Jerry, the "Kid Brother," Photographed in Washington as the Father Received the Acheson Medal and $1000 Award From the Electrochemical Society for His Achievements in the Field of Electro-Thermes. Dr. Tone Is President of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Individual Action In Politics Favored For Junior League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Members of the Junior League, organization composed of young society women in the United States, Canada and Mexico, are urged to come out actively "as individuals" in the political and civic affairs of their communities in a statement sent out by members of the board of directors of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, which ended a three-day meeting here on Thursday. The action by the board qualifies a ban, voted in Toronto last year, against members of the organization participating in legislative action. The board voiced the views that this ban was being negatively interpreted by local leagues and was, therefore, hampering their value to their communities.

It was brought out in the discussion that while the Junior League is an educational organization, and not an organization for action, the education in social welfare and other community problems given by each league to its members "should result in legislative participation as individuals."

The decision was said to affect 27,700 members of the association in 139 leagues.

Perth Invites Fencers To Visit New Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—There has just been formed in Perth the West Australian Fencing Club, having as its objective a revival of that ancient sport.

Lectures have been already arranged to stress the culture of this pastime and efforts are to be instituted to effect contact with overseas clubs so that world tourists visiting Perth may become identified with the movement during any visit here. Two of the girls' secondary schools have already added fencing to the regular sports curriculum. Action has already been taken to form country district clubs.

'Debunking of Politics' Is Credited to Women

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The appeal to reason rather than emotion, will play a more important part in next year's campaign in the opinion of Louis McHenry Howe, a secretary to President Roosevelt.

Explaining, however, that he was speaking not as a member of the White House secretariat, but rather as one associated with the Democratic command in the past four elections, Howe based his forecast on the active interest women have taken in politics.

"There will be less spell-binding, less soap-box stuff," he predicted, "the speeches will be comparatively few and important.

"You see, the women have, in the last eight years, come a long ways towards 'debunking' political platforms through their habit of insisting that every kind word lightly thrown out to catch a few votes, embodies a promise which must be lived up to."

Coal Appointments Accepted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Bituminous coal officials said yesterday all but six of the 23 men chosen to organize the commission's district price-fixing boards had accepted their appointments.

Need for Leaders To Bring Out Good In People Is Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The world need from its youth is another Abraham Lincoln—not new "shirt" brigades — Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General in New York, told young people in an international good will broadcast here last night, marking Founder's Day, the 114th anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, who organized the Young Men's Christian Association in London in 1844.

Sir Gerald's appeal for leaders capable of finding out the "good that is in every man and woman" was relayed by short wave throughout the world from the New York headquarters.

"Many youth seek inspiration in shirts of different colors," he said. "It is only too clear that the heart beats quicker under those than under our hard-boiled variety. But shirts and the leaders who invent them appeal mainly to the glamorous side of human nature. What we really want are leaders who will appeal to the good that is in every man and woman."

The life of Sir George Williams exemplified this ability to "bring those better sides out of hiding," Sir Gerald continued. He asked the youth of the world to "please take note" that the organization's founder was in his early twenties when he started the movement 91 years ago and "could not possibly have foreseen its progress, whatever his vision."

"I am absolutely certain that there are young men and young women today who, perhaps because they have been tried, can and will, if they are given their head, show their true worth, show that they are not fearful of undertakings nor prone to spend all their time seeking reasons for not doing what they might or should do.

"Rather, full of the courage of their convictions, will they find ways to carry undertakings through successfully in the face of discouragements and disappointments."

Permanent Daylight Saving Stirs Chicago Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Tinkering with time, a game which has given millions of people more sunlit playtime in summer, continues to be played here. A proposal for year-round daylight saving time has just been introduced in the City Council.

This ordinance, if enacted would push Chicago into the eastern time zone all 12 months of the year. It now uses eastern time in the summer months, when the eastern cities also move their clocks an hour ahead. The new proposal would be more radical, for it would give Chicago and the Atlantic coast the same time, from October to May.

Arguments are being put forth, pro and con, the leading newspapers taking different positions. The Chicago Tribune advocates the proposal enthusiastically, while the Daily News looks askance at it and the Herald and Examiner takes a neutral stand. As a result of the debate a number of facts now stand out.

Saving in Light Bills

There is no question that eastern time would save daylight for the nine-o'clock workers. Alderman Berthold A. Cronson, who introduced the ordnance, claims it would give Chicago 210 more hours of daylight in addition to the 154 hours of summer daylight now "saved." This, interpreted in terms of electric light bills, would mean a saving of $2,000,000 for domestic users, and possibly $50,000 for the municipality, the sponsors of the measure say.

Children would get more daylight play time after school in the winter, it is argued. Businessmen dealing with the East coast would not have to compute the difference in time and make allowances. Radio listeners would not have to reckon with the differences between EST and CST. Clerks in department stores would not have to go home in the dark so many months of the year.

Detroit Likes It

An argument put forward here in behalf of the change in time is that Detroit has gone on year 'round eastern time and likes it. Of course, Detroit is nearer the actual eastern time zone. Chicago, on the other hand, is 50 minutes away from the meridian that establishes eastern time by the sun. In fact, Chicago is only 10 minutes away from sun time on its present schedule.

The present proposal is, then, frankly, one of daylight saving. As long as city people like to get up late by the clock and go to work at an hour when farm folks have most of their morning chores done, the only way to get them up earlier is to change the clocks hands.

Variety of Opinions

The newspapers have been polling opinion. A department store head declares it would be a boom to business. An industrialist holds that it would be fine for the workers. A clergyman and several child specialists say it would benefit the youngsters. On the other side, however, are officials of the milk drivers union, and the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Six thousand milk drivers and their families, says their spokesman, are "unalterably opposed" to the winter daylight saving plan. And the labor official declared people are "just kidding themselves" when they think such a plan would make a difference in their lives.

Public hearings before a city council committee are to be held shortly to sound out opinion further. In the meantime some interesting facts about American time are being dug up. Standard time was first adopted by the railroads in 1883, it seems. They had to have it in order to standardize their time tables. And cities quickly fell into line, finding it much more convenient to abide by the new time zones than to stick to their 50 varieties of local time.

Time Gerrymanders

But the standard time zones are not mathematically uniform, advocates of the change here argue. One of them calls the zones "gerrymandering" because they swing around to take in parts of Canada up to the 90th meridian, which is the center of the central time zone in the United States. These deviations are in keeping with the intent of standard time, which is to fix regulations in such a way as to cause the least inconvenience to the people concerned. The Interstate Commerce Commission holds hearings about the placing of the lines.

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Prophets of Israel Supplant Seers

Amos Appeared on Scene When Poor Were Being Exploited by Rich and Religious Rites Were on Scale of Grandeur—Hosea Denounced Governmental Corruption and Preached Right Doing

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twelfth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING one of the most important periods of Jewish history, from 750 to 350 B. C., the Prophets of Israel assumed a place of great prominence. The Hebrew people had long been convinced of the existence of One God who watched over them; and gradually the conviction grew that through prophetic vision, the divine Will could be known and divine protection invoked. Consequently, by the religiously inclined, the Prophets were held in high esteem. It appears, however, that all too often their warnings and admonitions were not obeyed, although confidence among the people in the authenticity and authority of their prophecies and proclamations was both firm and general.

The Prophets of Israel, with their knowledge of God and faith in His immanence, supplanted the soothsayers and seers who had gained a popularity entirely out of proportion to their reliability. Their only chance for success had been in the blind faith and credulity of the people. Elisha and Elijah, in a certain sense, exemplified the transition between the early seers and the inspired Prophets who exercised so great an influence over the history of the Hebrew people.

People's Confidence Won

In a large sense, the Prophet was the speaker for God. Through him, the divine Will was revealed; and this revelation, coupled with his knowledge of events and a keen ability to analyze their purport, enabled the Prophet to foresee results with a degree of accuracy that begat confidence among the people in the trutafulness of his utterances.

Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, in his excellent volume, "The Old Testament Speaks," says of the ancient prophets: "The inspiration of a *nabi* is just what the word implies—an in-breathing of God's eternal truth. This inspiration does not reduce the Prophet to a gibbering clairvoyant or an animated dictaphone. Instead of being dulled, the Prophet is acutely conscious. He sees where others are blind; hears where others are deaf; understands where others are muddled.

"Inspiration heightens every intellectual function, and it is in this state of crystal sanity that the Prophet sees men, events, and tendencies in perspective; glimpses the ultimate outcome of policies; and with an assurance born of this God-like understanding, thunders forth his 'Thus saith the Lord!'"

Gradual Development

While the status of the Prophet in Israel was a gradual development, the age of prophecy, as generally accepted, begins at about the middle of the eighth century B. C. Then it was that Amos, a humble shepherd of Judea, coming out of the hill country to the south of Jerusalem, appeared at the shrine in Bethel where an elaborate religious rite was in progress.

It was during a time of peace, when material wealth had rapidly accumulated; and prosperity, expressed in luxurious and profligate living, was apparent on every side. Even religious rites were on a scale of grandeur unknown to this rough-garbed shepherd of Tekoa. But his native shrewdness enabled him to grasp the situation, and to foresee the results of such a condition.

It was a dual problem. The poor were being ground by the rich for gain to be spent upon material pleasures and vulgar display. The hardy shepherd knew that a continuance of this course would inevitably weaken the fiber of the people, and he warned against impending dangers from Assyria, the black cloud which long hung so menacingly over the Eastern horizon. That he was right, subsequent events proved; for the tempest finally burst upon a hapless Israel, to the destruction of their nationality.

In many respects, the book of Amos furnishes a most interesting parallel to the social conditions of today. While problems of society may seem to shift in character with the centuries, moving in cycles, yet, when viewed over a long period, they vary little in their import. Many of the evils apparent today were inveighed against a hundred generations ago.

The remedy offered by this shepherd of Tekoa to those ancient Israelites is the only sure remedy for the same social evils of today. Justice and righteousness—not human, but divine—he proclaimed as the only means of securing independence, prosperity, and lasting peace. No other remedy was needed. None other is needed today, if these conditions be seen in their proper relation to divine law.

But the traditional objector was there, too! Truth had its opponent. One, Amaziah, shouted "treason," because Amos dared to criticize the King. Such criticism was especially treasonable, because Amos, who was from the South, dared to criticize a Northern King. Amos denied any standing as a prophet, claiming to be merely a shepherd. But divinely inspired, his fierce denunciations of manifest social evils made him the first prophet, so far as the Bible records go.

Strove to Save Jewry

That is to say, his is the first extended record of prophecy found in the Old Testament. And he was the beginning of a long line, some of whom with perhaps greater spiritual insight, and with at least equal courage, strove to correct social evils and save Jewry from impending disaster.

Scarcely a score of years after the shepherd of Tekoa spoke to the people, came another in the North: Hosea, who foresaw Israel as a mere pawn between two militant and threatening powers, Egypt and Assyria. Like his predecessor, Hosea denounced the corruption of the government and the people, and he sounded a warning of the inevitable result. Drawing a lesson from his unhappy domestic experience, Hosea declared Israel was like a faithless wife; Jehovah, the loving husband. And he foresaw love and forbearance as the solution for all social evils. He recognized and preached a basic connection between right-doing and a clear understanding of facts and tendencies.

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Bringing in the Sheaves
FICTION
Kay—Queen of the Underworld
(A rollicking story of childhood)
Feather Heels
Edna, His Wife
and other interesting stories

"COOK, waitress, hostess"— a difficult triple role. But plan it carefully and you will emerge triumphant." Thus begins this page of paragraphs and pictures delineating the correct, gracious way to serve a maidless dinner. The article is just the beginning of the October Delineator — rightfully called the "home number" because it is full of ideas on how to make home-staying delightful. That's Delineator always. The homey things treated with new zest yet always with authenticity. The partial list of contents gives you a hint of the many other features. Get the October Delineator now. Give an evening to it in the quiet comfort of your home. See if it does not help you to make home mean more.

DELINEATOR

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

An effort is under way to compensate somewhat those smaller countries that would suffer most from a trade embargo.

The War:

Italian Front — Degiac Haile Selassie Gugsa of Makale, a relative of the Ethiopian Emperor and cousin of former Emperor Johannes, is reported to have deserted to the Italian side with 15,000 men. He had long been unfriendly with Ras Seyoum, the Governor of Adowa and Tigre. On arriving at Italian headquarters, with another provincial leader, Degiac Gugsa informed the Associated Press, it was said, that his 15,000 men, back at Makale, would join the Italian side with him. The defection of Makale is expected to put all of the Tigre Province in Italian hands.

General de Bono prepared to take formal possession of Adowa, capital of the Province of Tigre, at a ceremony tomorrow. This fact effectively disposed of the rumor that Ethiopians had retaken Adowa.

Addis Ababa — A serio-comic drama was provided today by the Italian Minister Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci, when he refused to leave the country until the last of his consular agents arrive tomorrow. He sent his pet leopard on the special train provided, and barricaded himself in the legation. Emperor Haile Selassie, after surrounding the legation with troops, decided to allow Signor Vinci-Gigliucci a 20-hour extension and allowed him to go to a friend's house. If he still remains, he will be expelled unless the Emperor changes his mind.

Strikes—Milk Settlement in Sight; One-Day Protest

Labor dispatches from the Associated Press:

CHICAGO—A definite program to end Chicago's turbulent 12-day milk strike was promised today.

After an all-day meeting in Elgin yesterday, striking dairy farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin said a conference would be held today with Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, who will be asked to serve as go-between in negotiations with the milk dealers.

Paul Potter, executive secretary of the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., which represents 115 dealers in Cook County, denied there were any peace conferences or agreements planned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ten thousand union craftsmen of Kansas City building trades are ordered to remain away from work Monday, in a one-day demonstration of protest against the shooting of a truckers' organizer, William N. Polley.

A blast of gunfire from a passing motorcar ended the turbulent career of William N. Polley shortly after midnight. "The killing of Polley undoubtedly was due to dissension between employers and the union of which Polley was a representative," Jesse L. Rogers, secretary of the Buildings Trade Council, told police.

Consumers—Form 'Cabinet' at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new battery of advocates to look after the consumer's interests in Washington was formed today. This "Consumers' Cabinet" is to stand guard over the formation of new laws, administrative decisions and the like, which bear on prices and qualities of goods and services.

Also within its orbit will be educational programs, directed at mobilizing consumers and inciting them to fight, politically, for their interests. The "Cabinet" was formed by Walton H. Hamilton, recently appointed adviser to the President in consumer matters. It will be headed by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former head of the NRA consumers' advisory board.

The new cabinet answers a growing demand for consumer protection: Page 1.

Housing—Low-Cost Federal Plan Set Afoot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A set of suburban low-cost housing developments for 5000 low-income families in four cities at a total cost of $31,000,000 will begin within a few weeks, according to an announcement of the Federal Resettlement Administration.

The first project will cost $5,500,000 and will provide housing and complete community facilities for 1000 families in the Washington and near-by Maryland area. It will be started at once at Berwyn Heights, Md. Location of the other three will be announced shortly.

Guffey Act—Consumers' Counsel Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Thomas M. Woodward of Philadelphia, recently vice-president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, was today named consumers' counsel for the National Bituminous Coal Commission, newly created by the Guffey Coal Act. He is to represent the public in any action before the commission.

LaGuardia—Power Referendum Enjoined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An injunction denying this city the right to submit Mayor LaGuardia's plan for a municipal "yardstick" power plant to the electorate by referendum, this fall, was today upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mayor LaGuardia will probably appeal to the public for new laws to bring this bitterly contested issue before the electorate.

Cottage-Farming Plan for Unemployed Proves Successful in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sydney's greatest experiment in practical sociology is attracting interest in many countries. It is a charitable scheme started by Canon Robert B. S. Hammond to provide houses and small "home-farming" areas for unemployed families.

Three years ago next month Canon Hammond superintended the setting up of a cottage on the plains near Liverpool, about 20 miles from this city. That cottage was the outward form of compassion for the distress of his fellow men and the inauguration of a scheme which was to supply new lives for old. Weekly the cottages have increased in number until today Hammondville—as the settlement is known—numbers nearly 500 persons. What was then virgin land is now prosperous farmlets.

The men and women who comprise the village, then unemployed and on the dole, are today industrious, happy, living in some comfort, and grateful for Canon Hammond's help to them to help themselves. Their lives remodeled and with a solid background, the families of Hammondville are improving their homes. They are growing vegetables, tending poultry, defying unemployment, and finding satisfaction in it all.

The scheme is entirely voluntary. Not a penny of Government money has gone toward it, except for the building of a school. The cost of buying land and materials for the small, but comfortable, cottages has been met from funds subscribed by philanthropic citizens and associations. One was paid for from pennies and threepences given by school children.

The tenant of each cottage pays 5s. a week to Canon Hammond's organization, this amount covering interest (at a very low rate) and repayment of principal at a rate which will make the cottage and the land the tenant's own in 14 years. The interest repaid by the tenant goes back into the fund to provide new cottages.

One of the visitors to Hammondville most impressed by its success was Dr. Hartley W. Cross, professor of economics at Springfield College, Massachusetts, who, while on a world tour, is investigating housing problems. Dr. Cross said his mission was a direct result of an article in a Sydney newspaper concerning the opening of the fiftieth cottage at Hammondville.

World's Fair in 1939 Planned at Amsterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — A world exhibition is planned to be held at Amsterdam in 1939. Exhibition grounds, covering 100 acres, in the vicinity of the Olympic stadium have been selected as a site for the fair.

In view of the success of the flower show at Heemstede last spring, which was visited by 600,000 persons, it is thought that a world exhibition would have an equally good chance of success. There is, however, no intention of erecting permanent buildings similar to those at the recent exhibition at Brussels.

Jews in Holland Intensify Boycott on German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Protest meetings of Jews and other demonstrations and a more severe boycott of German goods are the reply here to the recent anti-Jewish laws passed in Germany.

A conference of prominent merchants has decided, in view of developments in Germany, to proceed with a general and complete boycott of German goods and to further the "Made in Holland" slogan.

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Kentucky Tablet Honors Pioneer In Colonization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 12—A simple pyramid of rough Kentucky limestone, with bronze plaques on each side, commemorating the deeds of the history makers who opened the western wilderness for colonization 160 years ago, was unveiled here today under the auspices of the Transylvanians, a patriotic society, of which Prof. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., is president.

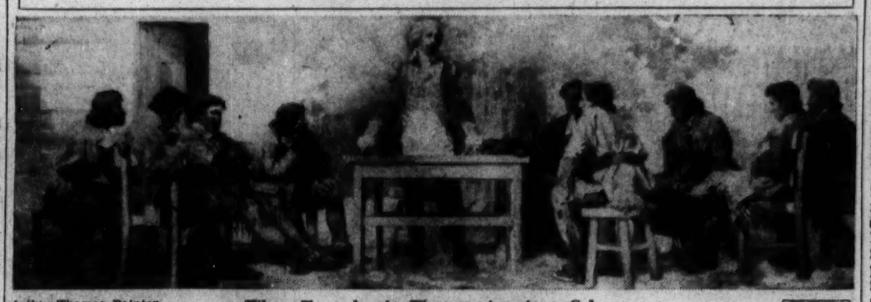
Today's program differed from the usual celebration of the pioneers' deeds in that descendants of the Cherokee Indian chieftains, who negotiated the Great Treaty with the white men at Sycamore Shoals in Tennessee in 1775, accepted invitations to participate.

One plaque honors the nine North Carolinians, headed by Richard Henderson, who organized the Transylvania Company, for land investment, promotion and colonization. They purchased from the Indians 20,000,000 acres, comprising the greater portion of Kentucky and part of Tennessee and Virginia. This tablet is the gift of the Colonial Dames of America in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

A second tablet honors Daniel Boone and thirteen axmen who cleared the way from the Long Island of Holston River, Tennessee, to the site of Boonesborough on Otter Creek, Kentucky, known as the Transylvania Trail. This is the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the four states.

A third plaque memorializes the founding of the fourteenth colony on the continent, to which was given the name "Transylvania," where the first legislative meeting of free Americans to gather west of Cumberland Gap assembled on May 23, 1775. The fourth commemorates the first Christian service ever held within the present bounds of Kentucky.

A Tribute to History Makers



Arthur Thomas, Painter — **When Transylvania Was an American Colony** — The Christian Science Monitor

A Bronze Reproduction of This Mural by Arthur Thomas Is on One Side of the Limestone Memorial Unveiled at Boonesborough, Ky. It Shows Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina, Head of the Transylvania Company, Opening the Legislature of Transylvania at Boonesborough, May 23, 1775

'Ghost Reef; Shiver My Timbers!'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — A phantom bed of shoals off the mouth of the Mississippi is haunting the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Capt. R. R. Lukens, assistant chief of the division of hydrography and topography, says the Government is sure such a barrier to navigation does not exist in those waters but reports of this reef keep bobbing up.

Several searches have been made in the last 20 years for the strange reef which ships have reported but always they have come to naught. In a final effort to fathom the mystery, the survey ship hydrographer will have another look around in the region of the "reef ghost" early in the spring.

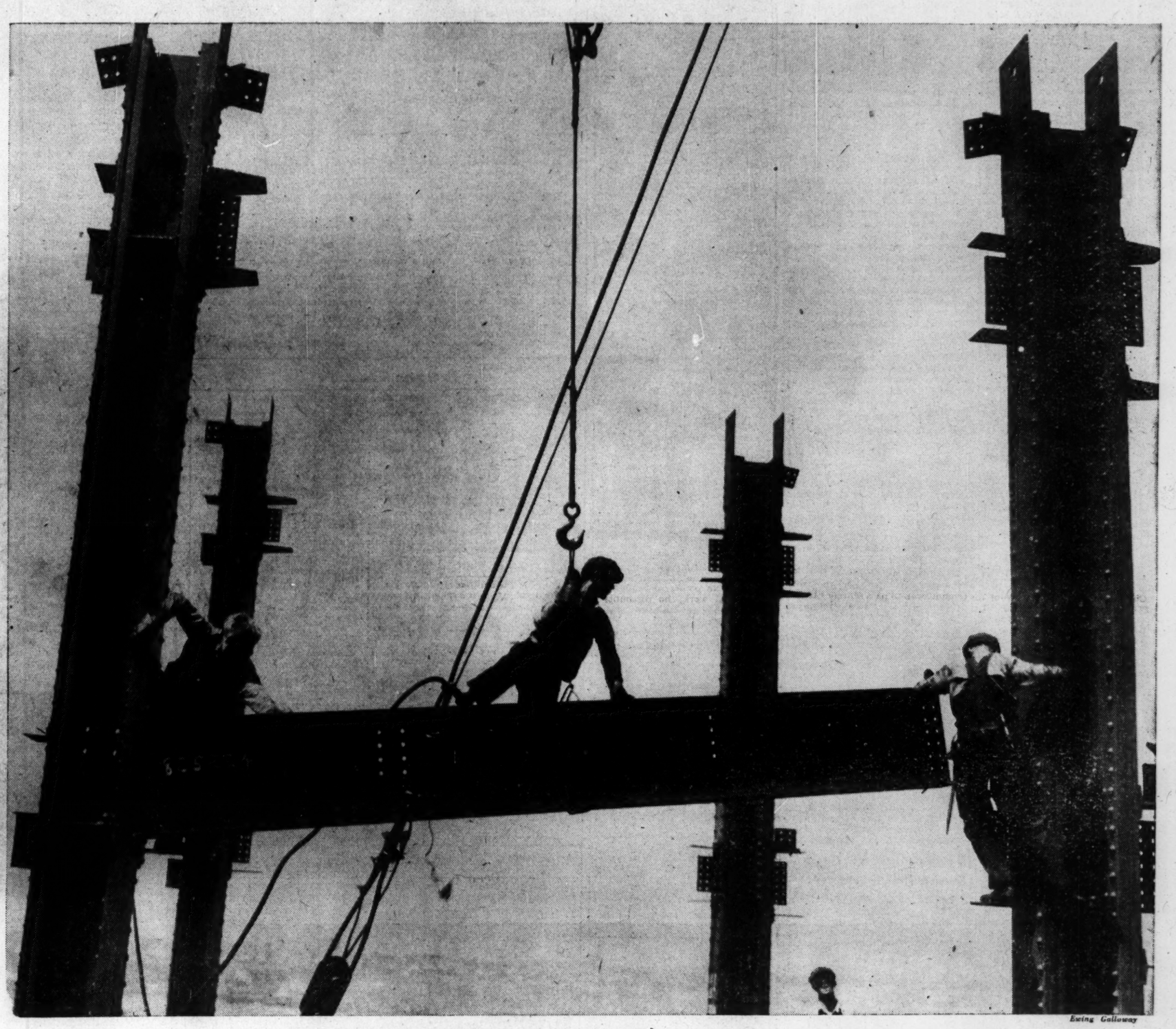
"The phantom reef," Captain Lukens said, "is an oddity we can't explain exactly. It was heard about most persistently between 1915 and 1920. Vessels, entering and leaving the passes of the Mississippi, time and again, sent in reports of shoal soundings. Moving through fog, these ships were sounding every foot of their way and we could not doubt the accuracy of their reports. The theory has been advanced that they might have struck mud lumps, quantities of silt matted together, but none of our vessels ever ran into such obstructions."

Auto License Sales Gain in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—For the first three quarters of 1935 more automobile license plates were sold in Charlotte than during the entire 12 months of 1934, according to the Carolina Motor Club, which handles the distribution of North Carolina automobile licenses throughout the state.

The state as a whole showed an increase in the sale of license plates during the last nine months as compared with 1934. Figures on file at motor club headquarters show that 481,487 state license tags were sold throughout Sept. 30 of this year in comparison with 439,053 during the three quarters of 1934, a gain this year of 42,434. Through Sept. 30 the motor club distributed 24,835 state licenses. The total for the entire year in 1934 was only 24,653, a gain for the last nine months over the previous 12 months of 232.



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(Continued from Page 1)

Steamboat inspectors will hold a hearing early next week to determine cause for the ship's running aground.

Sons of Italy—They Open Convention in Boston

Just as Italy has become the center of world interest in the past few weeks, so Boston today was the cynosure of all Italian-American eyes as the national convention of the Sons of Italy opened at Hotel Statler. From all parts of the United States delegates and their wives thronged Boston. Total number attending the convention was placed at several hundred. Sessions continue through Wednesday.

This afternoon delegates made the historical journey through Concord and Lexington, pausing at Medford High School for unveiling of a statue of Americus Vespucius at 2:30. Tonight the Italian Columbus Society holds a banquet at the Touraine Hotel.

At 7:45 tonight the City of Boston will present its Columbus Day observance exercises at Parkman Bandstand on the Common. The Sons of Italy will play a prominent part in a pageant of Columbus. The oration of the day will be made by Prof. Daniel Sargent of Harvard.

Following the exercises, the Sons of Italy have promised a fireworks spectacle on the Common. This will be fired about 10 p. m.

[*Story of Columbus, and Boston's celebration of Columbus Day: Page 7.*]

Holiday—But Business Is Brisk in Downtown Area

Although it was a holiday for State and city offices and banks, downtown Boston streets today had all the aspects of a brisk Saturday business day. Perhaps availing themselves of the opportunity, many who enjoyed a day off from their regular work decided to make shopping expeditions.

Most of the principal Boston stores were open. A cursory examination revealed only two with shuttered doors. Filene's, Jordan-Marsh and White's were comfortably filled, especially in the basement sale departments.

Many men were seen carrying large boxes, indicating purchase of a new fall overcoat, demanded by past touches of chill, portending really cold weather just ahead.

Officials of the larger stores all expressed expectations of heavy buying this afternoon.

The State House, City Hall, Federal Building, Chamber of Commerce and financial institutions were all closed.

Rebuked—Jury in Atlas Tack Stock Case

"It is very unfortunate that you gentlemen, after spending so much of the time of the court, should be unable to agree. . . . I am going to excuse you gentlemen, but without the thanks of the court."

Such was the stinging rebuke administered by Judge John Knight in the New York Federal Court to jurymen trying the eight Boston defendants charged with using the mails to defraud in the sales of Atlas Tack stock. Late last night, after 28 hours and 35 minutes of deliberation, the jury was still divided—eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

So today, Boston saw another delay in the proceedings which will eventually bring William Jarvis and his fellow defendants to Boston to face similar charges in the sale of Polymet Manufacturing Company stock.

According to the Associated Press, the Atlas case, which has lasted for more than five weeks, was put back on the trial calendar for Oct. 28. The Government's action grew out of allegedly forced activity in the purchase and sale of Atlas Tack Corporation stock.

Hull—Placed Under Arrest on Fraud Charges

Boston police today announced the arrest of John T. Hull, son of the director of the State Division of Securities sales. The arrest was made at the Hotel Brunswick at 5 o'clock this morning, subsequent to the voting of five indictments growing out of alleged stock dealings aainst him by the Suffolk County Grand Jury late yesterday.

He was indicted with two others following charges made by Attorney General Paul A. Dever that the men had swindled a Boston spinster of $38,000 for purposes of recovering treasure purportedly still aboard the steamer Port Hunter, sunk off Martha's Vineyard during the World War. Officials said they had been unable to discover evidences of serious attempts to salvage the treasure by those indicted.

The Grand Jury was informed that circulars had been given wide distribution. These spoke in glowing terms of the vast riches extant on sunken vessels, quoted Shakespeare to the effect that advantage should be taken of opportunities and even used verse to persuade investment in the scheme. Sample ode:

"For the sea is a jovial comrade—
He laughs wherever he goes;
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines
That wrinkle his hale repose;
He lays himself down at the feet of the sun
And shakes all over with glee,
For under that smiling face of his
Is a treasure so vast that we make it our biz
To obtain it for you and me . . ."

ERA—2000 Women Face Three Weeks' Idleness

Gala holiday though it may be for thousands of Bostonians, for 2000 women on ERA projects, today was the beginning of a dreary three weeks.

With only $6—half a week's pay under the new WPA—these women last night collected their last money for three weeks. Treasury department red tape was seen as the chief cause for the privation with which these women are faced.

Local officials are helpless to alter the situation. John C. L. Dowling, local welfare director, announced that an arrangement with treasury officials would result in the payment of pay checks at the end of WPA's first week. Treasury officials denied this.

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch has vainly sought sufficient funds to carry the ERA projects through this month until lagging WPA is fully ensconced.

Said Mr. Dowling:

"If the women, who are the first large group in Boston to be transferred to WPA, find themselves in real distress before their next pay day, the welfare department will help them. But in such a case, landlords and provision stores should be willing to wait until the first WPA pay day."

Meanwhile, it was learned that $45,000,000 worth of miscellaneous projects had been approved by department heads and forwarded to the President for signature.

ALA—Evidence on Law Practice Before Court

Result of the test of the Attorney General's drive to end the practice of law by collection agencies and automobile associations was undecided in Boston today. Evidence was taken yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Donahue. He will consider it, along with that to be presented next week in other cases, and then is expected to hand down a decision.

Attorney William A. Thibodeau, who was identified as sole owner of the Automobile Legal Association, with 18,000 members, admitted—under good-natured grilling on the part of Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman—that he might have used his picture in the association's monthly magazine, and that "puffs" relative to the association's legal department might have appeared.

From the testimony it developed that the association had printed a list of various lawyers accredited to serve the group throughout the State. The association offered legal services, in certain instances, as a part of its regular advantages, and paid the attorney's fees where needed. This practice the Attorney General seeks to halt, because, he asserts, it might lead to open advertising on the part of lawyers, or the solicitation of automobile cases as opportunities for "shakedowns."

Fares—B. & M. Extends One-Cent Sale Experiment

The Boston & Maine's "1-cent sale" whereby a round trip is offered for the price of a one-way ticket plus 1 cent between Boston and a number of North Shore points, has "clicked," so well with the public that today the road announced that it would extend the same fare scheme between various communities on the line.

Beginning on Thursday, Oct. 17, round-trip fares between Lynn and Salem, Lynn and Marblehead, Gloucester and Salem, and other points, will be placed on the experimental single-fare-plus-one-cent-round-trip basis. This will cause numerous substantial reductions from the existing railroad fare between these points. The road thus continues its campaign of attracting the occasional rider to the rails and also automobilists.

Milwaukee—It's Been Made Wisconsin's Capital

Variety to restaurant menus is often given by historical pictures and geographical titbits as well as novel foods. Childs makes a specialty of this as well as pancakes.

Today holiday diners picking up the menu noticed a fine picture of Wisconsin's new state Capitol building, with a statement that Milwaukee is the capital of the Badger State.

Children have to learn a rhyme in school which goes like this: "Alabama, Montgomery; Arizona, Phoenix; Arkansas, Little Rock," and so on. But none of the men who prepared the Childs menus evidently learned this rhyme—or at least the last part which deals with Wisconsin. For the new state Capitol building which graces the menu with the name Milwaukee has been the pride and joy of the gentle little Wisconsin capital city of Madison for eight years.

Will Rogers—Prizes For Best Essays on Career

Scratching their heads and sharpening up pencils today were several hundred Massachusetts youngsters. They were busily engaged, but not in prodigious efforts to diminish a heavy pile of week-end homework. No, they were considering the subject: "Will Rogers—His Place and Influence in American Life."

For the three best essays on this subject the Elks National Foundation Trustees will offer three prizes totaling $1600. The contest was announced recently by John F. Malley, Foundation chairman and state FHA director, in the pages of the Elks' Magazine.

"Will Rogers was an Elk in the finest sense, for he exemplified the principles of our order by unostentatious philanthropy, and his 'I never met a man I did not like' contains the whole gospel of brotherly love," eulogized Mr. Malley.

Will Rogers was initiated as an Elk in New York Lodge, No. 1, 25 years ago and was a member in good standing at the time of his passing.

According to the Elks' Magazine, all applications for information in connection with the awards will be received by Mr. Malley and applications may be filed at his office at 15 State Street, Boston.

Pequot Mills—Hope Held for Strike Settlement

Still conferring today were representatives of owners and employees at the Pequot mills in Salem and the Danvers Bleachery in Peabody. Although nothing definite could be learned, observers were inclined to hold a hopeful outlook in view of the lengthy conference which entered its third day today.

So far, workers have accepted eight of the nine proposals put forward by the Naumkeag Steam Company, owners of both plants.

But Wilfred T. Levesque, agent of the Independent Sheeting Workers Union, said that the vital question, that of wages, was still under discussion.

Strikers have rejected a proposal to return to work at their former pay while an audit of the company's books was being made by the State Department of Conciliation to determine the justification of a proposed wage cut.

Ceramese Value Chinaware

China plates and dishes are considered objects of the highest value in Ceram, an island of the Dutch East Indies.

Columbus Day Program

Saturday

10 A. M.—Sons of Italy open convention, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.
10 A. M.—Model boat races, Reds Pond, Marblehead.
1:40 P. M.—Columbus Day parade, Tufts Square, Medford.
2:30 P. M.—Unveiling statue of Americus Vespucius, Medford High School.
2:30 P. M.—Parade closing Old Home Week in South Boston. Forming at Dorchester Avenue and Broadway.
6 P. M.—Italian Columbus Society banquet, Hotel Touraine.
6:30 P. M.—Talk on Ethiopia, Colonel Furlong, Hotel Bradford.
7:45 P. M.—Columbus Day pageant, Boston Common.
10 P. M.—Fireworks on Boston Common.

Sunday

1:30 P. M.—March of 10,000 Italian Americans in colorful Sons of Italy parade.
5 P. M.—Initiation ceremonies for 1000 new members of Sons of Italy, Boston Garden.
7 to 7:30 P. M.—Broadcast by Sons of Italy over WEEI and four New England radio stations.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Theaters

"BRIGHT STAR" (Plymouth). New play by Philip Barry, featuring Lee Tracy and Julie Haydon. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Starring Mary Young. Mystery play. 8:10.

Movies

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:10, 3:32, 5:54, 8:16, 10:38. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

EXETER—"Redheads on Parade." 2:09, 5, 7:55. "Bright Lights," 3:25, 6:20, 9:14.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:22, 10:02. Paramount, 10:28 a. m., 1:14, 4, 6:46, 9:32. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway, 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03, 5:40, 8:36.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Marta Eggerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:48. Also "Ra-mu," containing pictures of Ethiopian court taken last month.

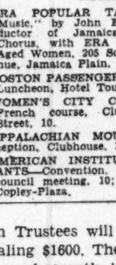
MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:09, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:09, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band, Sevitsky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State, 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum, 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory," 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling," 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.



MODERN — "The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland," 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade," 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow," 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Shamrock," also Our Gang Comedy in "Anniversary Trouble," "Trapeze Artist," cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT — "Notorious Gentleman," 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. "Runaway Queen," 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Alice Adams," 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Hot Tip," 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

Other Events

ERA PLAY—"The Masqueraders," by South Boston Community Theater, South Boston Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway, 8.

GREATER BOSTON BAND—In co-operation with Old Home Week in South Boston, Columbus Park Stadium, Strandway, 8.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION—Band, singing, story of Columbus in pageantry, Pan-American features, fireworks, Boston Common, 7:45 to 10.

ITALIAN COLUMBUS SOCIETY—Dinner, Hotel Touraine, 6.

Sunday

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by Fritz Kreisler, 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman director, 2.

STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Museum of Fine Arts, 2:30.

BOSTON ERA CHORUSES—Presentation of "The Creation," oratorio by Haydn, with augmented symphonic orchestra, Mechanics Building, 4.

GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—First M. E. Church, 41 Norwood Street, Everett, 7:30.

GREATER BOSTON BAND—Frog Pond, Boston Common, 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Opening of season; debate on "Can Civilization Continue Under the Capitalist System?" Herbert Agar, editor and Pulitzer book prize winner, affirmative; Lewis Corey, economist, negative. Ford Hall, 7:45.

CHINESE DINNER—In connection with celebration of twenty-fourth anniversary of the Republic of China, auspices Friends of China, Inc., Chinese Y. M. C. A., 56 Tyler Street, 7:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Chief Ho-To-Pi, American Indian tenor; program of Indian love songs, tribal songs and Indian lore and craft, Lecture Hall, 3.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS — Program in charge of Italian congregation, talk by Joseph T. Zottoli, judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 10:45.

Monday

ERA POPULAR TALK — "Interpretive Music," by John E. Daniels, Jr., conductor of Jamaica Plain Community Chorus, with ERA orchestra, Home for Aged Women, 205 South Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain, 2.

BOSTON PASSENGER CLUB—Meeting and Luncheon, Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Intermediate French course, Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 10.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Reception, Clubhouse, 3 Joy Street, 4.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS—Convention, registration all day, council meeting, 10; ladies' luncheon, 1, Copley-Plaza.

Connecticut Exhibits Its Yankee Notions

Exhibit at Hartford in connection with tercentenary shows how state developed its varied industries in early days. Old spinning wheel run and colonial grist mill is ready to run grist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—Home of the "Yankee notion," Connecticut displays with pride, in its Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, which 100,000 people had seen up to Friday night, the amazing diversification which Yankee inventiveness and skill have produced in the manufactures of this State.

Assembled at the State Armory, in the largest unbroken floor area in New England, are the products of Connecticut mills. The Connecticut Manufacturers' Association arranged the exhibit as the crowning display of the many held during the celebration of the Tercentenary. It will close tonight.

Industry in the Making

Not only are the modern products of hundreds of factories on view, but the history of Connecticut industry is told in the display. A grist mill, like one of those that first utilized the power of Connecticut streams to grind the settlers' grain, has been built, full-size, in the drill shed. It symbolizes the beginnings of industry in the State.

Beside modern electric ranges, made in Connecticut, stand the iron kettles and the Dutch ovens of the colonists. Beside an electrically driven loom is an ancient hand loom, both in operation, a striking demonstration of technical advance.

Manufacturers, exhibiting on so large a scale and attempting to show the products of the State rather than the products of individual mills, pooled their efforts and submerged their own identities.

Brass manufacturers co-operated in a single brass exhibit. Hardware makers put together a collection of the innumerable varieties of locks, latches, hinges, kitchen ware, buttons, rings, bolts, knives, they make.

Textile firms co-operated in a single exhibit, divided into wool, cotton, silk and rayon sections. A small rayon machine "spins" its delicate threads on the floor of the drill shed. Girls spin silk from the natural fibers of the silk cocoons.

Firearms form a display that takes men's eyes. It is important in the history of industry because it was in gun making that the modern idea of interchangeability of parts, making mass production possible, first took root.

Clocks, watches, leather goods, pins, typewriters, hand and power tools, springs for Pullman cars and springs for delicate scientific instruments are shown, silverware, hats, marine hardware, toys, rubber goods—the list goes on indefinitely.

A cheerful air pervaded the exhibition. The manufacturers in their annual meeting at the start of the show reported to each other that times were definitely on the mend.

By a Staff Photographer — Reproduced Early New England Grist Mill

Urey Retains Fellowship

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prof. Harold Urey, discoverer of heavy water and Nobel prize winner, has been awarded the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellowship in chemistry for 1935-36, Columbia University has announced. He has held the fellowship, valued at $1250 since 1933.

Hartford Utility Claims Exemption From Federal Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Connecticut Power Company of Hartford, Conn., became yesterday the first utility company to seek exemption from the new Holding Company Act.

The company told the Securities Exchange Commission:

"Your applicant and all its subsidiary companies are predominantly intrastate in character and carry on their business substantially in a single state, namely, the State of Connecticut, in which state your applicant and every subsidiary company thereof are organized.

"Further, your applicant is entirely a public utility company whose operations do not extend beyond the State of Connecticut, and the States of Massachusetts and New York and contiguous thereto."

Under the Holding Company Act, purely intrastate companies may be exempted. The commission may ask for further information to determine the accuracy of the registration.

The company further said that neither it nor its subsidiaries distributed any gas or electricity at retail outside Connecticut, that neither is received at any state line, and that all income is derived from business done entirely within the State.

Its only operation of an interstate nature, the company said, had been the transmitting of electrical energy to and from Massachusetts and to and from New York, but that this transmission now was not being carried on.

The company recently cut off its interstate lines on the ground that it would possibly become subject to the Holding Company Act. At the time, Samuel Ferguson, company chairman, said it was "too bad that we had to do this," but that the only way the company could "remain under control of state commissions is by the elimination of interstate business."

Ethiopian Mule Surefooted

The Ethiopian mule thrives in every condition of climate, travels over the most difficult mountain passes with security and carries a load of from 150 to 200 pounds.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:30 WEEI, Concert relayed from exhibition at Brussels, Belgium.
6:00 WAAB, Talk, Frederic William Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:00 WNAC, "Family on Tour": Roscoe Karns; Harvey Harman; Giersdorf Sisters; Frank Parker; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Address, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, New Jersey, "Shall We Change the Constitution?"
8:00 WEEI, "The Hit Parade"; Fred Astaire; soloists; Lennie Hayton's Orch.
8:00 WAAB, Football Jamboree; talks by football coaches; music by college bands and glee clubs.
8:15 WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor and commentator; Sibelius' Symphony No. 2.
9:00 WEEI, "G Men"; sketch approved by Department of Justice.
9:00 WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:15 WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir.
9:30 WEEI, Chateau: Wallace Beery; Stuart Erwin; Mabel Stark; Bob Wildhack; Harry Richman; Marjorie Lane.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Football game	Iowa-Colgate foot-	Football game	Darbininkas Lith
5:15	Fascinating Rhythm:	ball game	Baseball school	uanian musicale
5:30	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	Concert relay from	Block's Orchestra	Sons of Italy: na-
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	Brussels	High school scores	tional convention
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile;
6:15	Kindergarten; variety	News; speaker	Sport Comment	CBS vocal trio
6:30	News; features	Studio speaker	Football Reporter;	Getting the News;
6:45	Jamboree: variety	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	World in Review	"Sports Page"	"Family on Tour":	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments;	Frank Parker	Boy from Ireland;
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal;	"The Chicagoans";	Eddie Dooley
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts;	soloists; orchestra	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	Network speaker	"The Hit Parade";	Political talk	Football Jamboree:
8:15	Boston Symphony	Fred Astaire; Len-	Minute Men: talk;	talks by coaches;
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	nie Hayton's Or.;	Essex County Op-	music by college
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	vocal soloists;	era Company	bands; choruses
9:00	ductor and comment.	"G Men"; authen-	Nino Martini;	"Sweet Music"; so-
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	tic dramatic sk.;	chorus; orchestra.	loists; voc. groups
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Marty May-time;	Delman's Orch.
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Stuart	Augustine's Orch.	News Service
10:00	cago: soloists and	Erwin; Harry	Raymond Paige's	Jack Denny and
10:15	specialties	Richman; others	Orch.; soloists	his orchestra
10:30	Meredith Willson and	Joe Reichman and	Lombardo's Orch.	"Sweet and Hot";
10:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Madriguera's Orch.	Sports; music	"War Drums"	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Reggie Childs and	Claude Hopkins &	Jimmy Lunceford
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	and his orchestra

Sunday's High Lights

12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra: Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with chorus and soloists.
2:00 WBZ, Magic Key: "War News from Addis Ababa," Edward Beattie; Duscolino Giannini and Berlin Radio Orchestra, from Berlin; James Gleason and Helen Broderick; Rudy Vallee and Frank Black; Albert Spalding; John B. Kennedy.
2:30 WEEI, "Vox Pop"; sidewalk interviews.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
5:30 WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit, songs; Shilkret's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny; Michael Bartlett; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
7:30 WNAC, Phil Baker and company in the "Great American Tour."
8:30 WNAC, Leslie Howard in Jeffrey Farnol's "The Amateur Gentleman."
9:00 WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour: Julius Heuhn, bass-baritone; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Mischa Elman, violinist; symphony orch., Erno Rapee, conductor.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of	Youth: Trinity Church	Salt Lake City	"Preilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ.	zen"; Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	CBS vocalist; or.	matic sketch
12:45	Orchestra;	Verdi's cago Round Table	Iceland relay	Polish program
1:00	"Il Trovatore," with	Temple of Song:	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	soloists; chorus	capella choir	with speakers,	from network
1:30	High Lights of the	Words and Music:	soloists; music	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible; talk; music	soloists; narrator	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: overseas	Bible Players: dra-	News Service	ERA Concert Band
2:15	relays; movie stars;	matic sketch	Augustine's Orch.	program
2:30	orch.; Albert Spald-	"Vox Pop": side-	Readings	Aloma Hawaiians
2:45	ing; J. B. Kennedy	walk interviews	Mixed quartet	String ensemble
3:00	"Your English"	Levitow Ensemble;	Organ recital and	New York Philhar-
3:15	Concert pianist	vocal soloists	vocalist	monic-Symphony
3:30	Design for Listening:	'The Widow's Son,'	Political talk	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	McGinley's Orch.	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	'Road to Romany':	"Along Melody	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	gypsy music	Lane"; record	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist	String quintet	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet	Political talk	Hawaiian music	Carnegie Hall
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Adrian O'Brien	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade: variety	Political talk	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Week-end News Rev'w	Goodman's Orch.	Political talk	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Political talk	from New York.	Alice O'Leary	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Political talk	Political talk	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Adrian O'Brien	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Michael	Sons of Italy na-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Bartlett; orchestra	tional convention	cott, "Crier"	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; music	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	Jimmy Grier's Or.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	Farnol drama	concert orchestra.
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Julius Heuhn,	Sander's Orchestra
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	baritone; symph-	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	ony orchestra,	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Nelia Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Forum
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Mischa Elman,	Old-Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	violinist; symph-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	"Soft Lights and	ony orchestra,	Freddie Rich's	"Lamplit Hour";
10:45	Sweet Music"	Erno Rapee, con.	Penthouse Party.	record program

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, "City Voices"; description via mobile unit.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

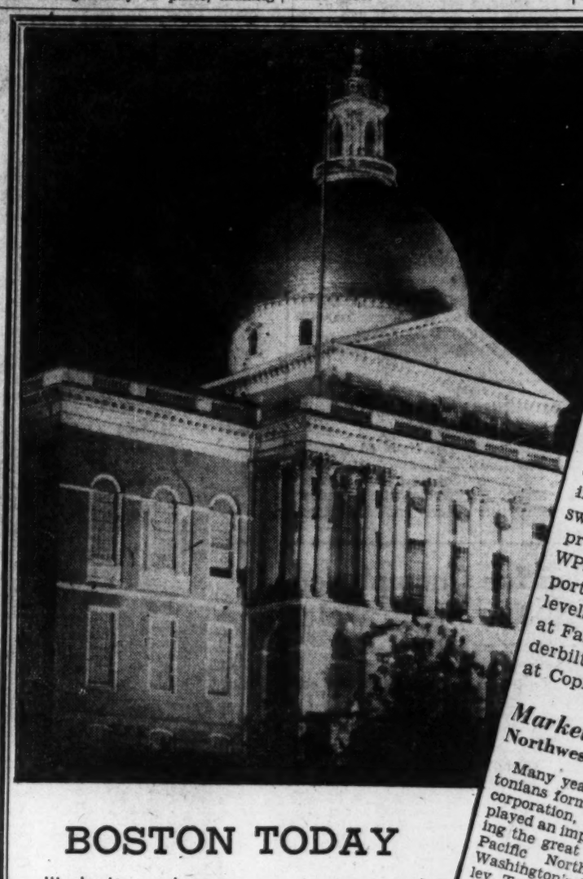
2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC, "Can America Remain Neutral in Another War Conflict?" Henry Goddard Leach.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices—Louis Philippe"; novelty sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall; Lucy Monroe; Joe Howard; Dorothy Mackaill; Jerry Mann.
8:00 WMEX, Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., from New York.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale; Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Within the Law," with Joan Crawford.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Sentinels of the Republic: discussion of new fall styles in political and government reformation.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WAAB, National convention, Sons of Italy; addresses, Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador; Mayor Mansfield; others.



BOSTON TODAY

"I don't see how you can get so much news in so few words," marveled a nationally known lawyer* recently in speaking of the Monitor's BOSTON TODAY column.

"I have to read it every night to know what is going on right in my own office," good humoredly admitted a high-city official.*

Both statements are typical of Boston's acceptance of the Monitor's leading local feature, BOSTON TODAY.

Within it appear a daily, complete panoramic picture of Boston . . . its City Hall, water front, Federal Building, the State House, the courts, police, its foods, fashions—all the news that's important, some that isn't. This today's news is deftly set in its background of related facts, so that the readers, at a glance, have the whole picture.

Reading the BOSTON TODAY column is not only informative, it is an adventure.

*Names on request.

Boston Today— *also sees* Gloucester fisherman return after deep sea adventure with swordfish—Curley proudly proclaimed $13,000,000 for WPA—Department stores report return to 1928 buying levels—Delicious apples arrive at Faneuil Hall market—Vanderbilt-Lady Furness fashions at Copley-Plaza.

***Market*—Apples From the Northwest Are Coming In**

Many years ago a group of Bostonians formed a large apple raising corporation, supplied funds which played an important part in developing the great apple orchards of the Pacific Northwest, especially in Washington's famed Okanogan Valley. Today fruits of this investment appeared in Faneuil Hall Market. The large, red apples of the so-called Delicious variety went on sale for the first time this fall. They sold for 60 cents a dozen. . . .

***Curley*—He Announces Grants of $13,000,000**

The knight errant Governor of Massachusetts, "Sir James of the Hopeful Heart," came riding back to Boston today from Washington. There was a smile of triumph on his countenance as he announced that the Commonwealth would soon receive $13,000,000 of the recently approved $200,000,000 WPA funds, the largest sum to be received by any state excepting New York. . . .

***Sales Jump*—Boston Stores Report Best Since '28**

Broadest smiles in Boston today (despite the rain) were on faces of department store executives. Reason: Reported early fall sales running ahead of any year since 1928. . . .

***Swordfish*—Gaspar Gaped, Gasped and Got Arrested**

Off Nova Scotia's Cape Shore Grounds there runs a mythical line which divides Canadian waters from those of the United States, but swordfish don't know about it; and if a man catches a really giant swordfish in the United States and it tows him to Canada, what's he going to do about it?

Swordfish hunting is an occupation hardly designed for the effete. Thrills and spills come at odd moments. Anything might happen and it usually does. Take the case of Gaspar:

—Sonia Fashio
Shown to ...

Other local features which appear daily in The Monitor:

- Boston Events
- Radio Dialers Guide
- Complete closing markets
- Latest sports
- Up and Down Beacon Hill (column twice weekly)

On sale every evening at all principal newsstands, or telephone

COMmonwealth 4330

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON

Modern Explorers Do in Days What Columbus Took Months to Achieve

Observance of 443d anniversary of the landing of the Genoese in the New World at San Salvador enhances contrast with feats of moderns with steel ships of the sea and sleek ships of the air.

Viva, Cristoforo Colombo!

From Hanover Street to Genoa, from Boston Common to the Appian Way, mother Italy's impetuous offspring today voice one vibrant tribute to his memory. With flags and bands and verbal hullabaloo, millions mark that memorable event witnessed by a company of startled Indians 443 years ago—the landing of Columbus on the shores of San Salvador.

Tracing the thread of world events back through the remoteness of four centuries, the world now marvels at the changes time has wrought in the history which today's commemoration reconstructs. Nowhere is this progress more marked than in the ocean realm which Columbus dared to conquer.

Days Became Minutes

Modern marine engineering spins an electro-turbine top and less than 120 hours' monotonous spinning joins the new Western civilization with the Italian admiral's homeland. Columbus' ships took 69 days for the crossing. The Rex, a 50,000-ton chip of Italy afloat, sails between New York and Columbus's native city of Genoa in less than a week.

Modern explorers are shortening their terrestrial strides. In the wake of Columbus came a long line of navigators, Hudson, Frobisher, and many others seeking a Northwest Passage to the land Columbus sought and believed he had found.

Centuries of human privation and heroic sacrifice ensued before Roald Amundsen wrote his name beneath Columbus's Marco Polo's, Magellan's and other gallant predecessors by becoming the first man to navigate the Northwest Passage. Amundsen took two years battering his way through that arctic highroad to adventure, sailing into San Francisco in 1906.

Did Two Years in Two Days

Along came an Italian, Nobile, in his dirigible. Together they covered Amundsen's two-year track in less than two days.

So near and yet so far is the ultimate transformation from the sluggish surface ships of Columbus's day to modern transports of the sky. South of the sun went Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd a few years back on an antarctic enterprise — one which Sir Ernest Shackleton once termed, "the last great adventure." As though, after that, all potential Columbuses could unpack their sea chests and stay at home!

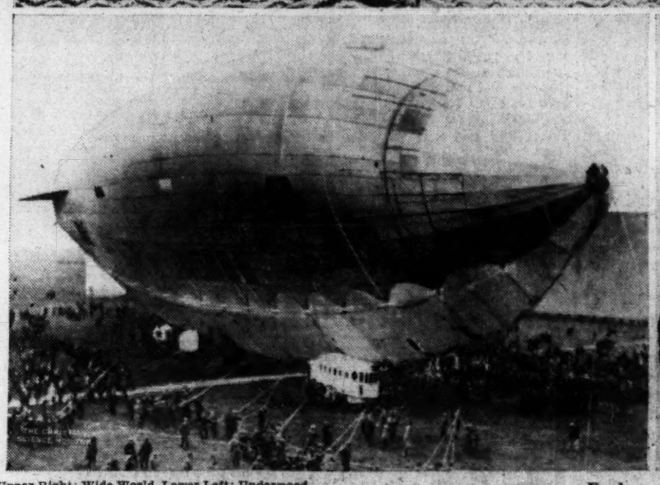
Admiral Byrd carried airplanes with which he charted more territory in a minute than a surface ship or dog sledge could cover in a week. Yet the contrast in the evolution of transportation was not complete.

Old Ship the Mainstay

The mainstay of the expedition's equipment was the wooden bark Bear of Oakland, a ship like that in which Amundsen smashed his way through the Northwest Passage. Yes, very much like the square-sailed Santa Maria with which Columbus led his squadron to the Western World.

Columbus, by the way, carried something like a $5000 stake in his great adventure. Any one of Admiral Byrd's planes cost several times that.

Yet on the 443rd anniversary of Columbus's geographical conquest, the world is still biting the end of the pencil, reckoning the dividends of that $5000 investment in the way that astronomers count the distance to the stars.



Upper Right: Wide World. Lower Left: Underwood

Explorers Have Continued to Change the Face of the World Map

Upper Left—Columbus Crossing the Atlantic. Upper Right—The Rex, Flagship of the Italian Fleet, in New York Harbor, Right Inset—Christopher Columbus. Lower Left—Nobile's Airship Norge Ends First Leg of Polar Voyage. Lower Center—Map of World About Time It Began to Be Changed by Discoveries. Lower Right—Columbus Leaves Spain

Little Italy Dons Its Best to Mark Columbus Day

Boston's Little Italy awoke today to find its sunlit streets decked in the blue, green and white of the imperial house of Savoy on this Columbus Day.

Boston's 200,000 persons of Italian descent were in for a stirring week end. From Augusto Rosso, the Italian ambassador in Washington, down to Tony, who sells green peppers on Hanover Street, thousands of sons and daughters of sunny Italy were dressing themselves in their best to attend the annual convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America, the largest organization of persons of Italian descent in this country.

Choosing this 443th anniversary of the discovery of America by one of the greatest of their race as the opening date of their convention, the Sons of Italy in America filled to overflowing the measure of Italian celebration. In addition to the huge parade to be staged tomorrow afternoon by the convention, tonight will see on Boston Common a great choreographic representation of the struggles and final success of the world's greatest navigator.

The excitement of Columbus Day plus the convention is multiplied today as the steady flow of war bulletins from the Italo-Ethiopian front keeps Boston's North End acutely conscious of the part being played by their race in the swiftly moving history of today, held by many to be one of the crucial periods in the history of Italy. Thus Boston's North End was a scene of exciting activity today.

Ambassador Rosso in addressing the convention, ennunciated what is probably the overwhelming sentiment of the majority of those of Italian descent in America. He said, "I am sure that the Order of the Sons of Italy in America will know how to affirm the solidarity that every member of the Italian race feels today for the mother country."

Although all Americans do not sympathize with Italian aspirations in Africa, there appeared today but few who would deny that country's right to rejoice on this, one of its greatest anniversaries. All in all, it is to be a full week end for Boston's Italians.

Senator Sees U. S. First For $100 in 30 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirty days and $100. No, this does not refer to a court verdict but denotes what it took for Robert Rice Reynolds, junior United States Senator from North Carolina to "see America."

It was a coast-to-coast-and-return jaunt, in an automobile to which a trailer was attached. One night Senator Reynolds and his two companions slept in the trailer in Chicago's loop. They asked no police protection and made no attempt to withdraw from the noise of traffic. On Riverside Drive in New York, however, they were made to "move on."

Senator Reynolds' mission was two-fold during his recent trip. He went to get the pulse of the people and to preach against communism and facism.

Lyon Named Prosecutor In Judge Stone Case

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Clifford S. Lyon, an attorney of this city, has been appointed special prosecutor by the Boston Bar Association in the disbarment case pending against Judge Edward L. Stone of the Cambridge District Court. Mr. Lyon is reading evidence presented in the case to date and expects to be ready to open it early next month. Judge Stone is accused of using for his own advantage his position as executor of an estate in Essex County.

Awash Lost Near Coast

After following a winding 500-mile course, the Awash River of Ethiopia fails to reach the coast and is lost about 70 miles from Tajura Bay on the Gulf of Aden.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Season Opened

UNDER the most favorable circumstances, the fifty-fifth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was opened in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Oct. 11. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, beginning his twelfth season in Boston, directed an ensemble which contained only three new members.

For his first program he had chosen two familiar masterpieces, the Second Symphony of Sibelius (lately conducted by him at Helsingfors to the reported gratification of the composer) and the Fourth of Brahms; two masterpieces, moreover, in which his genius as a conductor is notably displayed. His interpretation of them both is too well known to require extended comment on the present occasion. It is perhaps sufficient to say that he was at the top of his bent, and that the orchestra, as has been the case with it for several years now, was already in mid-season form at its first concert.

The most important change in the ranks is the replacement of A. Ritter, first tympanist, by R. Szulc. In these two symphonies, which afford him ample opportunity, Mr. Szulc gave indication of being a virtuoso worthy of the orchestra.

In these unsettled times, it is heartening to observe the stability of such an institution as the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ever since the famous "strike" of 1920 it has been building on a secure basis of quality. Certainly it has never been a finer instrument than it is today.

L. A. S.

Elizabeth Verner's Pictures

THE current exhibition of etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner proves interesting for a number of reasons. Her repertoire is large enough to fill the main gallery at Doll and Richards.

In the first place Mrs. Verner has specialized on a subject very dear to Americans—Charleston, South Carolina, and its environs. She has depicted the many scenes with a view to revealing the peculiar charms of that locality, the sharp contrasts in modes of living and favorite architectural details. She has not sought merely the picturesque effect, but has given minute details their due when she has thought it necessary to convey their character fully. Mansion and shack receive the same careful attention. The surrounding trees and shrubs are individualized so that their species is unmistakable. Mrs. Verner has taken particular pains with large, impressive tree forms such as the live oaks. In drawing them she has revealed their rugged character, the firm, decisive lines of their boughs, the characteristics of growth. The trees prove to be more dynamic than the houses for somehow the artist seems inspired to a more personal and animate expression when she portrays them.

In her pastels Mrs. Verner has depicted many native Negroes in daily occupation, selling flowers and resting. They are all poetic characterizations. If they were drawn with fewer and more telling lines, with a view to bulk and pattern rather than to detail, they would hold up better as pictures. Curious that the linear quality so marked and so serviceable in the etchings does not continue in the pastels.

In the adjoining gallery at Doll and Richards there is a miscellany of small oils painted by various native artists who enjoy the patronage of this gallery. They are notable for engaging subject matter, and often for good design.

D. A.

Nino Martini
In "Here's to Romance," at Paramount and Fenway Theaters

Dance Items

OTTO ASHERMANN has returned from Europe and opened a studio at 719 Boylston Street, opposite the Lenox Hotel, with classes for laymen, professionals, adults and children, and special motion choir classes. He is conducting a course at the Erskine School and giving a series of lectures relating the dance to drama and other arts. He is especially interested in dance movement in stage productions. His ability as director in this field was established last spring in the Erskine School's production of Goldoni's "The Servant of Two Masters" in a refinement of the Commedia del Arte manner.

Some of Mr. Ashermann's European impressions, with particular reference to his studies at the Joos School of Ballet, Dartington Hall, Totnes, South Devon, Eng., will be given later in this column.

Miriam Winslow and Her Dancers, whose appearance with the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., in Washington, on Aug. 7, was apparently a decided success, will dance with the same orchestra in Symphony Hall on Dec. 9, and the following evening in Providence.

The schedule of ballets for the five-day engagement of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, which opens at the Boston Opera House on Oct. 29, follows:

Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinée: "Three-Cornered Hat," "Schéhérazade," "Aurora's Wedding."

Wednesday evening: "Carnaval," "Thamar," "Beau Danube."

Thursday evening: "Cotillon," "Schéhérazade," "Midnight Sun."

Friday evening: "Carnaval," "Choreartium," "Midnight Sun."

Saturday matinée: "A Hundred Kisses" (new), "Boutique Fantasque," "Aurora's Wedding."

Saturday evening: "Les Sylphides," "Choreartium," "Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."

M. L.

Maine Weighs Profit and Loss Accruing From Alphabet Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 12—Hopes of hundreds of Maine ERA workers and harassed town and city officials for continuance of ERA projects through October and until WPA is started, rose this week when they learned Maine's plea for additional funds had been recognized in the amount of $90,000.

In the face of curtailed funds, hundreds had been dropped from ERA pay rolls and many projects were in danger of being stopped short of completion. Under these conditions, ERA Administrator Paul Edwards was asked to solicit extra funds at Washington.

Overspent

Figures show plainly the drastic curtailment which had been made in Maine ERA funds for October, partly as a result of a general curtailment of the ERA program and partly because of a September overdraft, which had to be made up. In September, Maine received approximately $365,000 in ERA funds. For October, Maine was allotted but $323,000, and since the State spent $54,000 more than it was allowed in September, this amount had to be deducted from the October grant. Accordingly, money available for October ERA projects was cut to about $269,000, a heavy cut under September's actual expenditures.

The Human Side

As Maine officials view the relief problem, however, figures tell but half the story; and typical of the relief difficulties which are driving officials to distraction, is one reported by a near-by city. In this case, the applicant was a strong, capable workman, father of a large family, but inclined to be lazy. He had been cured of some of his lazy habits by the city's policy of "work-relief" only for all able bodied applicants. In return for a week's work, the city gave the applicant food, fuel, rent and clothes when needed by him or his family.

Comes CWA

Then along came the first of the government alphabetical programs, CWA, to which the city shifted the man. From November, 1933, to the institution of FERA for CWA, he had nearly steady work, receiving on the average $36 a week. Since FERA and ERA, he has had nearly steady employment at wages averaging $18 and $22 a week. All this, of course, has represented more potential relief than the provisions and necessities supplied the man and his family by the city.

Officials reckon that he has received $2000 in cash relief paid by the Federal Government since 1933.

Last week the city had to let many ERA workers go because funds were cut and this man was among those dropped.

Within a week he had applied to the city for aid on the plea that his 10 children were hungry and cold. Furthermore, he had been ordered out of the house in which he lived because he owed too much rent.

Officials declared they could have supported him and his family twice as long on that $2000, as they wrote his name back again on the list of recipients of city charity.

Quoddy Opportunity

To help cities with their relief problems, the ERA offered jobs at Passamaquoddy Bay to a restricted number of men dropped from their rolls. The Government's offer of $44 a month less 20 per cent for food, clothes and shelter, however, has so far not proved sufficient to make Quoddy attractive with cold, windy, winter close on the way.

Of Androscoggin County's quota of 100, less than one half accepted, whereupon the city of Auburn ruled that city aid would not be furnished any able-bodied, single or childless, married man, who refused to go to Quoddy, unless he could give a valid reason for not accepting the employment.

Auburn officials pointed out that the $44, even with 20 per cent deducted is pay equal to its own allowance in food, fuel and shelter to a family of four for one month.

Politics pop persistently into the Maine picture, with reports of new candidates, particularly for the Congresional contest in the second district. No candidate has made a definite announcement yet, but Congressman E. Carl Moran Jr. (D), whose political speech to Bowdoin freshmen is said to have caused indefinite postponement of his Bates College appearance, appears to be in for plenty of competition.

Added to the name of Mayor Robert J. Wiseman of Lewiston as a possible primary opponent for Mr. Moran, is that of Fred H. Lancaster of Auburn, Androscoggin judge of probate and state Democratic committeeman; also John D. Clifford Jr., U. S. district attorney of Lewiston. Both are popular and with certain friendly leanings toward Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Will Brann Run?

Incidentally, from Augusta emanate reports that Governor Brann, far from having decided against running for a third term as Governor, is listening to the clamor of party leaders who would have him take a crack at a third term.

Republicans are not inactive in this boiling second district either. Judge Benjamin L. Berman, whom Judge Lancaster succeeded in probate court, and Dana S. Williams, both Lewiston lawyers, have been mentioned as possible Moran opponents in the congressional fight.

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White is preparing to defend his post, possibly against Harold S. Dubord of Waterville, whom Senator Hale defeated by 2500 in 1934. What the G. O. P. in Maine seems to need the most is what it just can't seem to find—a strong gubernatorial candidate.

Highway Patrol

To less than 60 state highway policemen falls the duty of patrolling Maine's 33,060 square miles. Frequently during the past year, Adj. Gen. James W. Hanson, head of the state police, has urged that the force be doubled, but the State, hard pressed financially, has turned a deaf ear. It costs approximately $700 to put an officer on the road, fully equipped and trained.

At the last Legislature, authority was granted to increase the state police from its present personnel to 100, but no funds nor method of raising them were provided; and so the inadequate force has continued to do its best. In Androscoggin County, the sheriff's department operates a county prowl car which has proved of assistance.

This week, General Hanson reiterated the need for expansion of the force, urging the Governor and Council to provide funds for the institution of night patrols.

Nickel and Lever Gaming Out

"Unfair," charge members of the Maine Skilled Game Operators Association against the ruling of Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman that all game machines which operate on a nickel and on what skill it takes to pull levers are illegal.

Before the attorney general's ruling, the machines flooded Maine's hotels and stores. Now they are a rarity, though before some operators realized the attorney general's department meant business, they had to be arraigned in various municipal courts.

Members of the association base their charge against the ruling on the claim they paid the State of Maine some $30,000 in taxes on the machines and invested $500,000 in them on the strength of the State tax assessor's approval of the machines.

To this Attorney General Chapman replies: "The law specifically states that the mere fact that a license for the operation of a machine has been paid the State of Maine shall be no defense to a prosecution for gambling."

New Ways to Serve That Maine Potato

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—A boy in Cashton, Wis., who asked the Maine Department of Agriculture for "50 different ways to serve potatoes," will receive 20 recipes within a few days.

The boy, Robert Bronson, wrote that he and 18 other children wanted to give the information to "our mothers as a gift."

"Twenty tasty ways to serve Maine potatoes, compiled for the department by a Fort Fairfield potato company, listed the following methods.

Boiled, steamed, mashed, baked, on the half shell, persillade, Delmonico, Pittsburgh, hashed brown, souffle, in cream, O'Brien, savory boiled, franconia, escalloped, julienne, broiled, gruyere, with green pepper, and sliced in cream.

Quoddy Activities Take on Aspect Of Army Cantonment

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—Peacetime cantonments in miniature, smelling of freshly cut pine and spruce, grew in size here today as the army of laborers for construction of the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power trap gained daily recruits.

Bunkhouses reminiscent of the barracks of war days stretched in rows amid the wooded environs of Eastport, already housing the early battalions of workers. Approximately 2500 workers are now employed on the project.

The military touch was in their uniformity and cleanliness. The "A"-shaped bunkhouses were long for space and low for warmth.

A combination of discipline and freedom gave the camps a well-ordered air. Comfortable quarters provided for the contentment of men while the $36,000,000 job of harnessing the tides of Fundy progressed.

In the long wooden kitchens, cooks, dishwashers, waiters and assistants found no surcease from the task of feeding a hungry army of outdoor workers. "Seconds" were in order at any meal in the mess halls.

Supervised by Ward B. Cleaves, the menus provided food designed to give nourishment to hard-working men at 13 cents a meal a man.

League Membership And Enforced Peace Upheld Before D.A.R.

KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, president of Rhode Island State College, addressing the forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution here yesterday, advocated the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Dr. Bressler said no single nation is rich or powerful enough to guarantee its own or world peace. If the League fails now, he said, the world will have lost the last worthwhile product of the World War.

He declared that he saw no prospect for permanent peace "except by enforced peace" and took professional pacifists to task for preaching disarmament. He advocated "the building up of the army and navy, the training of civilian officers, the enlargement of the national guard and the provision of basic training in the state colleges and other colleges wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity."

Dr. Bressler is a member of the committee on military policy and organization of the Land Grant College Association.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by rain at night.

All other New England states: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: gentle, variable winds becoming moderate to south on Sunday over the north portion, and moderate to fresh north and northeast winds tonight, becoming moderate east and southeast on Sunday over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	71	Minneapolis	48	54
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	44	54	New York	48	74
Denver	60	80	Norfolk	66	80
Helena	46	66	Philadelphia	54	76
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Louis	52	64
Kansas City	60	60	San Francisco	53	64
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	56	82
Miami	76	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 12.
B—Maximum Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:14 p. m., height, 11.0 feet.
Sunday, 11:32 a. m., height, 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

Course in Air Traffic Introduced At Norwich for Expected Development

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 12 (AP)—Flivver airplanes at a cost to fit the average pocketbook, and foolproof aircraft capable of substratosphere speed of from 600 to 800 miles an hour, were predicted at Norwich University's inauguration of a course in air traffic.

Addressing the opening session last night, Dr. George W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, predicted such development in the air and said that the great increase in the number of planes would require new rules and regulations to govern traffic.

Formulating Rules

Norwich is believed to be the first university to introduce such a course, and the James Jackson Cabot professorship, recently endowed by Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, plans to work toward development of air traffic rules.

Dr. Lewis is the first expert to be brought to the university by its president, Porter H. Adams, himself an authority on aeronautics.

By illustrations, Dr. Lewis showed tests and technical work done by the national advisory committee on wind tunnels and water channels, to determine the drag caused by wind and water resistance.

Pursuit Planes

Pursuit planes would be developed to a speed of 300 miles an hour, Dr. Lewis said, to keep up with United States bombing planes, which now have a speed of 250 miles an hour with a load of 4000 pounds.

Dr. Lewis complimented Mr. Adams on his development of wind tunnels. In addition to a horizontal tunnel for testing, Mr. Adams recently developed a small scale vertical tunnel.

Bridges Is Candidate For Delegate-at-Large

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges today formally announced he will be an unpledged candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention next year. He pointed out that this should not be interpreted as an unfriendly attitude toward Col. Frank Knox, who has been mentioned as a Republican presidential candidate.

Former United States Senator George H. Moses, Prof. James P. Richardson of Hanover, and former Mayor Charles E. Carroll of Laconia already have announced their candidacies for convention posts.

Texas Opens Drive On Drunken Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Repeal of prohibition in Texas has directed anew the attention of authorities to drunken driving, an offense which, one judge said, in directing the grand jury of his county to take proper action, "is growing daily and becoming serious."

District Attorney John R. Shook of Bexar County, announced his intention of seeking murder indictments against drunken drivers in fatal accidents. In fact, several such motorists have been charged with murder without malice in this county. All drunken driving cases are to be referred to the grand jury for possible felony indictments, the prosecutor announced.

The offense of driving while under the influence of liquor is itself a felony in Texas, and one so charged, if convicted, may be sentenced to the penitentiary. And, as Judge W. F. Robertson of Travis County pointed out, the driver need not be "drunk" to violate the law—he violates it by driving while in a degree under the influence of an intoxicant.

Our "Two-Timer"
SPORT COAT
with Detachable Plaid Lining
$16.75
Wear the lining when it's nippy. Take it out when it's mild . . . or use it as a blanket at the football game! Monotones and checks in lively colors.
LEEDS
FURRIERS
WINTER STREET
BOSTON

Amateur Hockey Plans Under Way For U. S. Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Bigger and better amateur hockey in the United States is indicated from the success of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association last year and the prevailing good friendship between the A. A. U. of the United States and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. Along with the teams in the E. A. H. A. of last year may be added a team or two from Boston and possibly Philadelphia.

Failure successfully to promote an amateur hockey league without the aid of Canadian players has slowly forced the game back to importation. American players born and raised in this country have had so little opportunity to continue practice and play, following school and college days, that the result has been weak competition of little interest to the financially supporting public.

Last year the eastern league operated in and around New York with the co-operation of professional hockey, and imported players from Canada very successfully. The A. A. U. benefited to a profit of some $20,000-odd, and continuance is assured. The addition of Boston and Philadelphia depends upon rink cooperation and ability to provide strong teams.

Joining hands with the United States authorities, the Canadian official jurisdiction has sent the following letter of requirements to Frederick W. Rubien, chairman of the hockey committee of the A. A. U. of the United States regarding imported Canadian players:

"I have been instructed by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to inform you that all hockey players leaving Canada to participate in hockey in any other country in order to maintain their status with the C. A. H. A. must first secure the sanction of the Branch of the C. A. H. A. in which they reside which will only be given after submission of the application to the Registrar of the C. A. H. A. and the signification of the approval of the officers of the C. A. H. A.

This means that if C. A. H. A. players go to the United States without securing the sanction mentioned above, they will be automatically suspended and the United States clubs with which they play will be placed under the ban so far as playing with or against Canadian teams is concerned.

The C. A. H. A. desires to work in the utmost harmony with the hockey section of the A. A. U. of the United States and would ask your co-operation in enforcing the above edict. Sincerely yours,

Canadian Amateur Hockey Association
(Signed) W. A. Hewitt
Registrar-Treasurer.

Along with the regular amateur hockey season plans for the U. S. Olympic team are underway. Chairman Joseph O. Bulkley, captain of the 1923 Yale hockey team, is organizing the aid of hockey officials to line up plans for financing and selecting a worthy team. No direct move has been made as yet, but plans call for a team to leave early in December to play exhibition games for self-supporting purpose in England, France, Switzerland and possibly other places before arriving in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Olympic hockey will be held.

A team manager has not been named as yet to accompany the players, but the name of Walter A. Brown of Boston, who has taken many American teams to Europe on other occasions is being prominently mentioned.

Schultz to Leafs

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—Normie Schultz claims he has been sold to Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League by Detroit Olympics. No details accompanied the advice, except he would report to the Toronto club when ordered. Schultz played with Buffalo and New Haven since leaving amateur ranks here a few years ago.

Voss to Americans?

FORT ERIE, Ont., Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—Carl Voss, a wingman with St. Louis Eagles of the National Hockey League last year, said recently he was anticipating an invitation to join New York Americans this season. Voss is a former captain of Buffalo Bisons in the International League and was a star football player with Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., some years ago.

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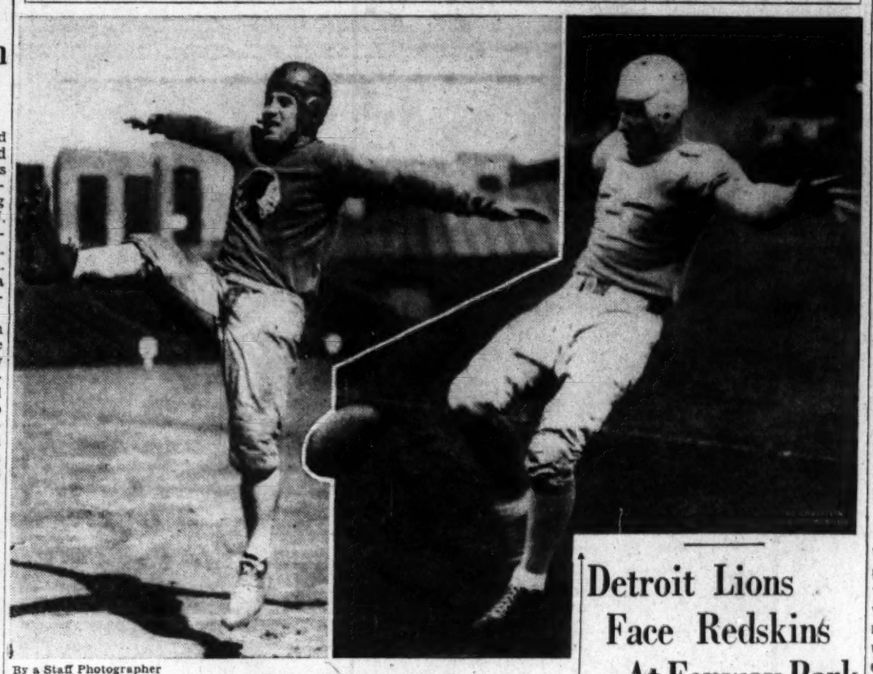
Fenway Park Features Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Formerly of Western Maryland and Utah

Left—Bill Shepherd, Redskin Rookie, Who Starred in College All-Star Game Against Chicago Bears Last August. Right—Frank Christensen, University of Utah Back in 1932, Now With Detroit Lions

Marked Decline in Red Ink Consumption by Major Leagues

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—A marked decline in red ink consumption in the business offices of major league baseball clubs was one feature of the 1935 season which left the owners' faces wreathed in smiles while they refused officially to divulge their profit and loss figures.

While the magnates were cautious about mentioning definite amounts, an Associated Press survey disclosed today that at least 11 of the 16 major league clubs finished "in the black" or with negligible losses.

The St. Louis Cardinals, who began with the prestige of the 1934 world championship and neared the finish with a keen pennant fight with the Giants and Cubs, already have declared an estimated $100,000 dividend.

The Cards, the Detroit Tigers, newly crowned world champions, and the New York Giants apparently were the big money makers. The battered Boston Braves and the two Philadelphia clubs suffered the only serious losses.

The Cincinnati experiment with night baseball was profitable. The Reds paid for their $50,000 floodlighting equipment thrice over and finished about $50,000 or $75,000 to the good for the year. In 1934 the club lost $229,161.

The best estimates from St. Louis were that the Cards made a profit of about $300,000 for the year, but had to put around $50,000 back into their "chain store" system.

The Browns not only picked up as drawing cards but probably made some money in the ivory market. The best estimates indicate a profit of $50,000 or more.

The Giants admitted their season was "very successful" financially and they drew well all through the year. Frank J. Navin, Tigers' owner, also reported a good year. The Tigers drew more than 1,000,000 customers at home but didn't do so well on the road.

William Benswanger of Pittsburgh told gleefully of "decided improvement" in the attendance figures despite bad breaks in the schedule for the Pirates.

The Chicago Cubs turned their $600,000 deficit of 1934 into a small profit.

Boston's Red Sox didn't draw quite as well as in 1934, but took in about $250,000 above the costs of operation.

The Chicago White Sox showed about 50 per cent improvement in drawing power.

The Braves, about $20,000 ahead July 1, wound up some $50,000 in the red after desperate late season appeals to the stockholders for enough cash to finish out the schedule. No comments could be obtained from either the Phillies or Athletics, but it seemed quite certain that neither made money with hopeless second division clubs.

The Indians, also keeping their silence, apparently should be listed among the losers. Clark Griffith of the Senators admitted that Washington "finished on the wrong side of the ledger, but not enough to hurt us much."

The Yankees made some money, but not as much as their early season success led them to hope for. The Dodgers showed their usual unimpressive but clear profit.

Mileage for Hawaii Football Players

HONOLULU, Oct. 12 (AP)—The University of Hawaii football team, proud of its 1934 intersectional successes at home, will travel more than 15,000 miles the next two seasons.

The "Deans" will play at Los Angeles, Denver and Salt Lake City on a seven-game intersectional schedule that will bring four mainland teams to Hawaii in return.

Hawaii will end the next two seasons in Honolulu with New Year's Day games against University of Southern California and University of Washington, respectively. The "Deans" will meet UCLA also on a home-and-home basis.

Under Coach Otto Klum the Hawaiians are embarked on an extensive winning spree, climaxed last season by victories over University of California, a team of western all-stars and Denver university. Their intersectional schedule follows:

1935

Nov. 9 Denver at Denver; 15 UCLA at Los Angeles.
Dec. 14 Utah at Honolulu.
Jan. 1 U. S. C. at Honolulu.

1936

Nov. 14 Utah at Salt Lake City.
Dec. 12 or 19 UCLA at Honolulu.
Jan. 1 U. of Washington at Honolulu.

Michigan's Champion Teams Limber Up Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12—The new seasons of Michigan's two national championship teams, swimming and golf, are still months away, but both teams are already limbering up for the 1936 campaigns.

Matt Mann, with the majority of his lettermen back, modestly admits he has "another tank full of fish." He has lost four stars, Captains Taylor Drysdale and Bob Renner, Ogden Dalrymple and Tex Robertson, but is still strong in all events except the sprints. All his divers are back.

Coach T. C. Trueblood will miss Johnny Fischer, Cal Markham, Carroll Sweet and Dana Seeley from his golf team, but will have Chuck Kocsis, Woody Malloy, Larry David, Allan Saunders and a large squad of promising sophomores.

What Freshmen Like at Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 12—Football interests more men of the entering class at University of Vermont than any other sport, with basketball and baseball a close second and third, according to figures released today from the office of the physical education department. Football has 52 devotees, basketball 50, baseball 48, track 39, swimming 30, tennis 22, winter sports 12, hockey 11, soccer 6, golf 5, cross-country 4, riding 4, boxing, fencing, rifle, tumbling and apparatus, wrestling one each.

Mrs. Vare vs. Deborah Verry

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, national women's golf champion, and Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., won their way into the finals of the annual Berthellyn Cup invitational tournament yesterday. Mrs. Vare defeated Frances Williams, 2 up, and Miss Verry eliminated Helen Buch, 5 and 3, in semi-final matches.

Jenkins to Boston Bruins

By a Staff Writer

With the Boston Bruins departing shortly for pre-season practice, Arthur H. Ross, general manager, announced last night that Walter Buswell and Jean Pusie will go to Canadiens and Roger Jenkins, Canadien defenseman, will come to the Bruins. Buswell was acquired early in the summer from Detroit in the Weiland-Barry deal. Pusie really goes to Canadiens on loan. Jenkins formerly played with Chicago Black Hawks and had expressed plans to retire this season. Both Buswell and Pusie are French-Canadians and fit into the reorganizing scheme of the Canadien hockey team's new owners.

Dickison Buys Fifth Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12 — C. Norman Dickison of Seattle is part owner and secretary of the Seattle Ice Skating and Hockey Association. Hugh M. Caldwell, president of the skating company, announced that Dickison had purchased the fifth interest formerly owned by Mrs. Dorothy Muldoon, widow of Pete Muldoon, one-time manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, who formed the company. Dickison is secretary of the Seattle Indians, the local Pacific Coast League baseball club.

Iowa Ball Players at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Oct. 12 — Their season does not begin until March but University of Iowa baseball players already have started work for the schedule of about 30 games. Directed by Lawrence Harrison, assistant coach, the Hawkeyes will work outdoors until cold weather. Among the eleven returning major "I" men are all members of the infield, three pitchers, two catchers, and two outfielders. Seven-inning games between picked nines will feature the fall workouts. Three lettermen are on the football squad but numerous sophomores who won numerals last spring are reporting.

Ski President Elected

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Karl Nilsen of Chicago has been elected president of the annual convention of the Central United States Ski Association here. Other officers named were Jack Griffin of Minneapolis, first vice-president; Clemens C. Iverson of St. Paul, second vice-president; Arthur J. Barth of Milwaukee, re-elected secretary, and John Hostvedt of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., re-elected treasurer. Sigurd Knudson of Canton, S. D., president of the national association, received unanimous indorsement for the position as coach of the United States Olympic team.

Miss Kirby Georgia Champion

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby, 15-year-old Atlanta golfer, won the Georgia State championship yesterday, defeating Mrs. Guy Butler of Atlanta, 9 and 8. She tied men's par, 36, going out on the No. 2 course at East Lake and, although closing the match on the tenth hole, finished the round with a 74. It equaled the lowest score ever shot by a woman at East Lake, the previous best being a 74 turned in by Joyce Wethered of England.

Hall vs. Feibleman

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall downed E. W. Feibleman, 6—4, 6—0, yesterday to enter the final of the autumn Greenbrier tennis tournament. He will face Frank L. Bowden of New York. Bowden eliminated Frank Shore of the University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—0. Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, won the women's singles title, defeating Florence Le Boutillier of Westbury, L. I., 6—2, 6—3, 6—3, in a hard-fought final.

College Rifle Results

Brooklyn Tech. 1036, Alex. Hamilton 902.

Detroit Lions Face Redskins At Fenway Park

There will be no fooling in that game between the local Redskins and the Detroit Lions at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. Each club tasted its first defeat last Sunday and in neither instance was it to the liking of the coaches. The locals fell before the New York Giants and the Lions were toppled in the Brooklyn Dodger backyard.

The Lions comprise one of the speediest teams in the circuit and gave the 1934 edition of Redskins a sound lacing in Detroit last year. A bewildering offense and a steady defense are noted features of the visitors. In Ernie Caddel, star ball carrier, Dutch Clark, clever quarterback, and Glenn Presnell, able kicker, they have three men who rank with the top-notchers in the pro game.

After their slump of last Sunday the Redskins are anxious to fulfill the promise they showed in early season form. Coach Eddie Casey has specialized on a stronger running attack and forward pass defense this week. The Lions, under the direction of Coach "Potsy" Clark, have been drilling all week at Kent Field, Brookline, with permission of Northeastern University.

There is hope that Jim Musick, bruising, blocking back of the 1933 Redskins, will be ready for this game tomorrow. He left pro football last year and was injured early in the training period. Steve Hokuf, versatile Redskin player, may be used at fullback instead of end.

There will be no radiocast of this game. An added attraction will be the playing and marching of the Philip Tighe Post, 26, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps from Biddeford, Maine. The corps comes here widely heralded as one of the crack drill outfits and will perform between the halves. The game starts at 2:30, rain or shine.

College Football Results

Austin 13, Daniel Baker 6.
Akron 3, Kent State 0.
Albion Normal 13, Montana Mines 0.
Allegheny 6, Hiram 0.
Arkansas College 13, Lambuth 0.
Arkansas Tech. 10, Hendrix 0.
Bethel 24, Chilocco 0.
Bethany 39, Geneva 7.
Cape Girardeau 16, Warrensburg 13.
Catholic University 6, Duquesne 0.
Centre 20, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Central (Mo.) 12, Principia 0.
Central Okla. T. 13, Northwestern T. 6.
Cheney N 25, Lewiston (Idaho) N. 0.
College of Idaho 12, Albany (Ore.) 7.
Culver Stockton 19, Kemper 0.
Dayton 20, Marshal 6.
Denver 14, Wyoming 0.
Detroit 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
East Central T. 15, Southwestern T. 7.
Ellensburg Normal 7, Pacific Lutheran 0.
George Washington 33, Catawba 0.
Hardin Simmons 32, Morningside 0.
Hastings 45, York 0.
Hebron Academy 6, Concordia T. 0.
Howard 21, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Howard Payne 40, Westmoreland 0.
Idaho S. B. 27, Ricks 9.
Illinois Wesleyan 12, Carroll 6.
Jamestown 25, Minot T. 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 21, Bethany 7.
Lebanon Valley 19, Muhlenberg 6.
Louisiana Tech 25, Southwestern (La.) 0.
Manchester 20, Adrian 7.
Marquette 14, Kansas State 0.
Maryville 2, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Maryville T. 7, Springfield T. 0.
McMurry 13, West Texas T. 6.
McPherron 13, Ottawa 0.
Michigan Normal 3, Iowa Teachers 0.
Mid-Tennessee 7, Union 0.
Mississippi 33, Sewanee 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 21, Wayne T. 0.
North Dakota 25, South Dakota 0.
Northeast T. 34, Simpson College 0.
North Texas T. 13, Abilene Christian 13.
Ohio 49, John Carroll 0.
Omaha 19, Kearney 0.
Oregon State 33, Gonzaga 6.
Panhandle Aggies 44, Wayland 6.
Parsons 26, Penn 0.
Peru S. T. 13, Midland 13.
Pittsburg T. 20, Nebraska "B" 0.
Presbyterian 20, Newberry 6.
River Falls T. 0, Lacrosse T. 0.
Rochester Jr. 52, Martin Luther 3.
Rockhurst 16, Missouri Valley 13.
Salem 33, West Liberty 7.
Southwestern 14, St. Edwards 12.
Springhill 13, Mississippi College 0.
St. S. Austin 14, Southwest Texas T. 0.
St. Benedict's 13, Washburn 6.
St. Louis 38, Missouri S. of M. 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 15, Concordia 3.
Temple 6, Vanderbilt 3.
Texarkana 13, Magnolia A. & M. 0.
Texas Wesleyan 25, East Texas T. 0.
Union College 13, Louisville 7.
Valley City T. 26, Ellendale Normal 7.
Western Kentucky 31, Tennessee Tech 6.
Wittenberg 41, Otterbein 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 18, St. Vincent 0.
Xavier 39, Transylvania 0.

Jones Nominates Sectional Men For Candidates

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, who has coached in the East and the South and now is attempting to put out a winner at the University of Oklahoma, says he considers high school boys of Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas the best potential football material available today.

"Boys from the Southwest, South and Southeast are the best ballhandlers I ever saw," Jones asserted. "Because of their climate they're outdoors learning co-ordination the year 'round. Consequently they fit well into the open game. And since this type of game is easier on the boys, lots of coaches prefer to teach it."

The new Sooner mentor is not without examples to back up his opinion. He pointed to the Sugar Bowl game last New Year's Day.

Temple Outlasted

"Temple," he said, "coached by 'Pop' Warner and possessing the greatest running game in the East, with the possible exception of Pitt, went South to play Tulane. Temple ran over Tulane in the first 10 minutes, scoring two touchdowns. However, Tulane came back in that second half with brilliant passing—laterals and short and long forwards—scoring three touchdowns to win."

"The Rose Bowl game also illustrates this," Jones continued. "Alabama, which wasn't considered an extraordinarily fine passing team in the South, was able to go West and confound the powerful Stanford squad with forward passes, completing 10 of 13 for 216 yards and scoring three touchdowns in 15 minutes."

Getting down to individual cases, the "Biffer" recalled examples of outstanding players which the territory in question produced.

More Dash Seen

"Southwest boys," he remarked, "play with more dash and spirit than most others. It's easy to name them—Jack Buckler and Tom Kildey of Army, who came from Texas; Bob Reynolds of Stanford, and 'Preacher' Roberts and Ary of Tulane, all from Oklahoma; Chris Cagle of Army, from western Louisiana; Christy Flanagan of Notre Dame, from Port Arthur, Texas, and plenty of others.

"Not only is the Southwest boy a good ball handler, he's plenty tough, too. When I played at Army the roughest player we had was a 180-pound Oklahoman with big hands named Sankey Meachem. He pushed 210-pounders around like tackling dummies."

Farm Boy on Way To 9-Letter Fame

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Oct. 12 (AP)—Five years ago Floyd DeHeer, gangling Oskaloosa farm boy, had never seen a scheduled sports event.

Today, as a husky 6 ft. 7 in. University of Iowa sophomore, he shows possibility of becoming the school's fourth nine-letter athlete.

The ungainly youngster has grown into a sturdy athlete weighing 235 pounds. He rates as one of Coach Ossie Solem's leading tackle candidates on the Iowa varsity.

Football, however, is not DeHeer's only forte. He will, in the words of Rollie Williams, Iowa basketball coach, more than likely play center for the Hawkeyes next season. Track, too, is a cinch for the big fellow. He tosses the 16-pound shot 50 feet while wearing street clothes.

DeHeer was graduated from Oskaloosa High School with one of the most impressive records ever made by an Iowa prep school athlete.

He holds the Iowa High School record for the shotput at 54ft. 7in. He scored more points than any other player in the 1933-34 high school basketball season.

College Cross-Country Result

Harvard 23, Holy Cross 32.
M. I. T. 19, Tufts 36.

Few Motorboat Racing Changes Expected in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Few, if any, motorboat racing rule changes are expected to be made at the forthcoming sessions of the various inboard class contest boards here this month during the annual convention of the American Power Boat Association. Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the A. P. B. A. racing commission, announces that the present inboard regulations probably will stand for 1936.

The racing commission has called four meetings, opening with the 91 and 135 cubic inch class contest boards on Oct. 21. The 225 cubic inch hydro drivers will meet Oct. 22 and the Gold Cup board on Oct. 23.

"There has been no indication on the part of any driver in the various classes that the existing rules are not satisfactory," Commissioner Chapman said. "No changes have been suggested and it is unlikely that any will be made."

Inboard racing reached a new high during the past season which was featured by the rapid rise of the 225 class, conceived only two years ago. The tiny 91 racers made their debut and there was increased interest in the 135-cubic-inch class.

The National Outboard Racing Commission will not meet until the National Motorboat Show here in January. The commission reveals that the registration of racing outboard boats and motors in the East this season showed a 13 per cent gain over 1934 and 106 new drivers joined the outboard sport in this sector. There was only a slight gain in the total number of Eastern racing drivers this year, however.

The racing contest board meetings will precede the annual session of the American Power Boat Association at the Lexington Hotel on the afternoon of Oct. 24.

Michigan Woman Is Slated to Head Women's Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., and New York City is slated to become the new president of the National Council of Women when the representatives of 19 organizations composing the council meet here next week.

Mrs. Ottaway will succeed Miss Lena Madesin Phillips who retires after nearly five years at the head of the council and will become its honorary president.

The nominating committee is bringing in a single ticket to the convention, naming Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for re-election as first vice-president, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, Richmond, Va., Mrs. Maurice Goldman and Miss Bessie Locke, New York City, vice presidents; Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, New York and Mrs. William C. Wessel, Rigo Park, secretaries; Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, Carthage, N. Y., treasurer.

The conference will determine a program for the coming two years revolving around social security for all people and will study the resources and facilities of the member organizations to co-operate in council work along this line.

Krueger, Runyan Lead With 67s

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12 (AP)—Led by the sizzling 67's of Alvin (Butch) Krueger and Paul Runyan, a field of 130 golfers, all but a half dozen of them professionals, today moved into the second round of the Louisville $5000 open. Krueger, sempiro baseball pitcher of Beloit, Wis., who said he had tried every form of sport and turned to golf seriously only two years ago, and Runyan, White Plains (N. Y.) pro who has chased golf birdies nearly all his life, were four under par on the course. The low 50 and ties in today's 18-hole round move into the 36-hole final Sunday.

'Rabbit' McVeigh Released

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 12 (AP)—Charles "Rabbit" McVeigh, veteran winger and one of the most colorful players in hockey, has been given his unconditional release by the New York Americans, Manager Dutton announced last night. Dutton also announced that his team had purchased the services of Tommy Anderson from the Detroit Red Wings. "Red" Doran, with Quebec last year, will get another chance to make the grade in big time.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Cubs Tie Holy Cross Freshman Harriers

AN UNUSUAL result occurred yesterday when the Harvard freshman harriers, running over a flat course of about two miles, finished in a tie with the College of the Holy Cross representatives. The score of the race from the horse track along the Charles River to the Newell Boat House was 30 to 30. Holy Cross runners took first, second and fourth places. Crusader Bill Sullivan won the freshman race in 13m. 50 4-5s.

Harvard's Bob Playfair, the outstanding runner of the Crimson varsity team, was the first home in the varsity four-mile chase, starting at the Larz Anderson Bridge on the Cambridge side of the Charles River and finishing near the Newell Boat House. Playfair's time was 22m. 32s. He finished several yards in front of Chris Malloy of Holy Cross, who placed ahead of Hayden Channing of Harvard.

Harvard won the varsity race by 23 to 32, placing harriers in first, third, fifth, sixth and eighth places. Holy Cross had a second, fourth, seventh, ninth and tenth.

Boston Chess Title Play Opens—Harlow D. Daley will defend his title in the second annual Boston city chess championship, which got under way this afternoon at the Boston Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston Street. About 50 players are expected to compete in the round-robin play, which experts say should continue well into next January.

Offhand Shooting Championship—The Reading Rifle and Revolver Club is conducting the first annual offhand rifle shooting championship of New England today and tomorrow on the club range.

Any offhand position will be allowed provided the contestant stands on both feet and does not use any artificial rest. The course will be for 20 shots on the 20-yard range. The shoot was thrown open to any resident of New England.

Canoe Season Closing—The canoe racing season closes today. Following a 10-mile marathon on the Charles River and the Massachusetts interscholastic canvas canoe four race under the banner of the New England Canoe Racing Association at the Union Boat Club, open house will be held at the new quarters of the N. E. C. R. A., the former Newton Boat House at Auburndale.

British Navy Team Invades Lynn—H. M. S. Scarborough's soccer football team met the Riversides, one of the best teams in the Boston and District League, at Mel Williams Field, West Lynn, today.

Tomorrow, in the Boston and District League, the Lucy Recs will meet the Boston Celts in a star attraction at Lincoln Park; Riversides will play Highland S. C. at Mel Williams Field; Cambridge Cubs will take on Brighton Celts at Cambridge and Swedish Americans will meet Maccabees at Worcester.

Here and There—Harvard and Radcliffe have Joe Patrick and Gloria Patrick of Vancouver enrolled as students this fall. Their father is Frank Patrick, team manager of the Boston Bruins hockey team . . . New Hampton's football eleven came down from the hills near Newfound Lake, New Hampshire, yesterday, and defeated the Huntington School team, 6 to 0, at Huntington Field, Brookline . . . Fifteen hundred persons saw Wentworth Institute football team win its second straight game of the new season yesterday, when it downed the Tufts junior varsity, 25 to 6, at Wentworth Field . . . Massachusetts is still represented in the Berthellyn Cup golf tournament in Pennsylvania, Deborah Verry of Worcester reaching the final round against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

College Soccer Results

Colgate 1, Buffalo St. Teachers 0.
N. Y. Aggies Faculty 1, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Swarthmore 1, P. and M. 0.

Seven Lettermen Are Available For Kansas Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 12—Dr. F. C. Allen will have seven lettermen available for his University of Kansas basketball squad when it commences practice Oct. 15. They include Milton Allen; Ray Ebling, who was all-Big Six and all-America forward last year and who was the high scorer in the Big Six with 188 points for an average of 12.25 points per game; Francis Kappleman, Ray Noble, Paul Rogers, Wilmer Shaffer, and Al Wellhausen. In addition to these, there are a number of promising sophomores, among them being Marvin Cox, Newton Hoverstock, Noel Stuart, Grant Barcus, Dean Coleman, Frank Tenney, Dalton Landers, and Rodney Choplin.

Three men are lost to the team this year by graduation. Dick Wells, who was captain last year, Gordon Gray, and Bob Oyler.

Although Kansas won more games than did Iowa State, which finished first last year, the Jayhawkers finished second in the standings. This was due to the fact that Kansas played 16 games while Iowa State played only 10. This year, the schedule will be more equal between the teams, according to Dr. Allen, director of athletics and head basketball coach.

Dec.—Two nonconference games with Kansas (tentative); 23, 24, or 27, 28, University of Southern California, to be played in Kansas City.

Jan. 2, 3, University of California, at Kansas City; 7 Kansas State at Manhattan; 11 Iowa State at Lawrence; 15 Missouri at Columbia; 20 Nebraska at Lawrence.

Feb. 4 Iowa State at Ames; 8 Oklahoma at Oklahoma (Norman); 15 Kansas State at Lawrence; 19 Washburn at Topeka; 29 Nebraska at Lincoln.

March 3 Oklahoma at Lawrence; 6 Missouri at Lawrence.

Where to Dine

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165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
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Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart—Modern atmosphere
Regular Luncheons.....40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c

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Choice of Five Entrees
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No Liquor—
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Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Connecticut Towns and Houses

The Glebe House in Woodbury

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

THOSE who are considered good judges of such matters believe that this house originally included only the chimney and the two rooms at the right of it, one on each floor. Such construction was not uncommon between 1650 and 1700, the period to which this much of the house is attributed.

Occasional examples that never progressed beyond this stage are still to be found in some parts of New England, evidence of the limited means of early settlers and of their sturdy confidence of their coming ability to complete the plan of a much larger home. In this case it seems likely that the completion was carried out by a later generation, for there are indications that the present form dates from about 1750.

Approaching such a problem as those judges did is a pleasantly exciting experience of search and discovery; gathering bits of evidence in one place and another about the structure; finding those that agree and those that do not; reaching an opinion that may be strongly decisive, or only partially so and otherwise speculative. It is rather a sport to try one's ability to find unintended records in the marks of old craftsmen's tools, as planes, saws, and broadaxes left their imprints in peculiar ways and at different periods.

Some of the Things Looked For

Whether one kind of wood was used, or another, may be significant. Whether the frame was extended here or there; and was it before or after this change was made that the other was done. The weathering of the certain boards is seen to be too much to have occurred where they now stand, so they must have been more exposed at some time, probably in a such and such a position. The chimney was not built all at once, for here is an entering portion that indicates an extension to the house. The paneling of one room shows sections and moldings other than those in a room adjoining. That may be in the addition imagined, for a later practice is found in these curves and spaces.

Some smooth boards with beaded edges are found encased behind another wall which looked very much like the original one. But it cannot be, for there are slight marks of wear on the inner ones, so they must be the earlier structure. In the attic wall, nail holes are spaced as they might be in holding shingles on a roof or wall. This is assurance, or else only a hint, that the lean-to was not originally a part of the whole. Without the nail holes to point to this, the way the hewn roof timbers are joined might be an even stronger prop for the same opinion.

Perhaps Others Fixed the Conclusion

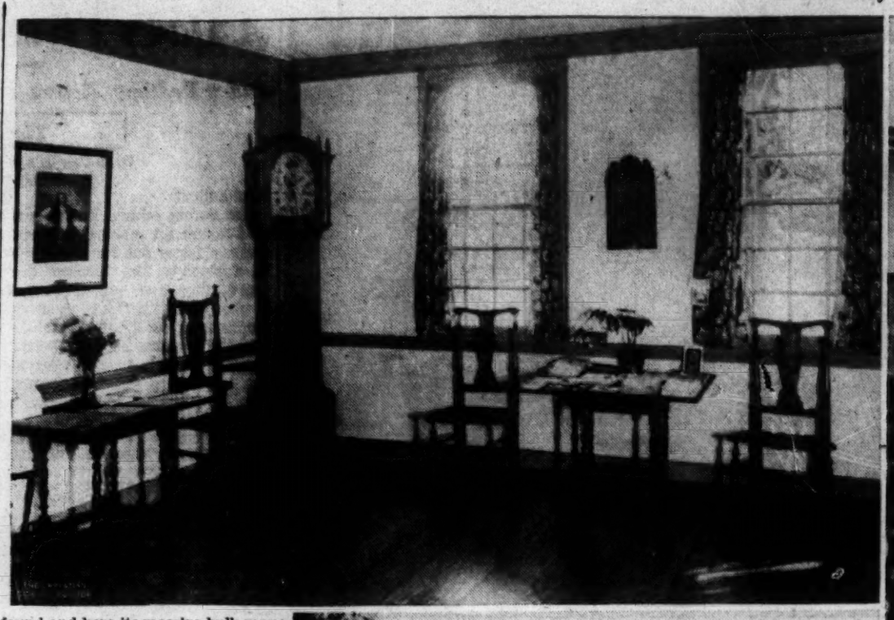
There are dozens of other implicit records to be looked for, or to be met as surprises, by those who scan old buildings for stories of their builders, but we have already learned the conclusive decision in this case. In style, Glebe House is extraordinary in its attachment of a lean-to with a gambrel roof, although it is a common occurrence with the gable roof. The great stone chimney is also rarely found and here its massive bulk may be examined freely as it is exposed in the attic. Within a closet under the stairway, one of the panels may be slid aside, giving access to the cellar. By tradition this is connected with the royalist sympathies of the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, Episcopalian rector who lived here during the Revolution. It is thought to be one of his precautions for escape when two zealous patriots—rebels to him—were looking for suspected Tories.

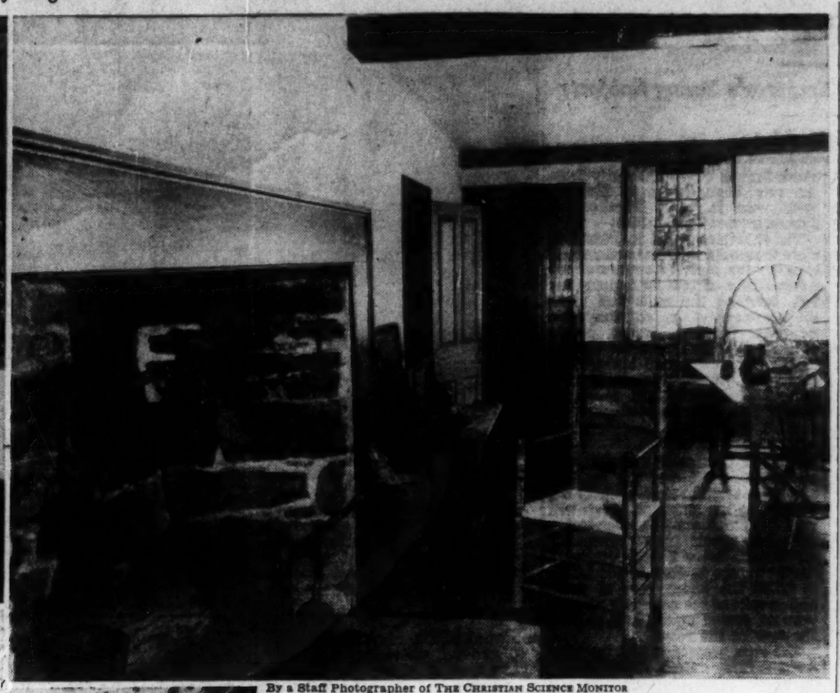
It is to this association with a leader in a minority sect that we owe the excellent present condition of this house and its maintainence for visitors. To members of this church it is honored and treasured as the place where the first American bishop, Samuel Seabury, was elected in 1783. After many vicissitudes and fast approaching decay, it was bought by the Samuel Seabury Society for the Preservation of Glebe House and about 1925 its conditional restoration had been completed.

Ends This Connecticut Series

This is the final article of the series pertinent to the Connecticut Tercentenary. There have been many references to the religious motives of the groups of earliest white people to occupy this new territory. Readers have been reminded that in 1635-6 the three Massachusetts Bay congregations—equivalent to communities—withdrew from the then existing eight, and sought locations where they might dwell under less rigid authority. Yet, when they adopted their own principles of government, church membership remained a qualification for voting on secular matters and all citizens were taxed for ministers' salaries and for church support.

At first, of course, they were all Puritans, but two generations later, in the early 1700's, the Episcopalian faith from which the Puritans had broken away in England began to appear. These people were taxed for the maintenance of the dominant church while supporting their own, a condition that continued until 1727. Then an act was passed that allowed other sects to contribute only to their own churches, a degree of tolerance which increased steadily after that time. The resurgence in the new colony of the ecclesiastical regime from which it had dissented so heartily in England is a dramatic development that is brought freshly to our attention when the Glebe House of Woodbury is noticed.





By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One feature of the Glebe House of Woodbury, Connecticut, has not before been met in this series on some old houses of a single state. It seems that only the portion including the chimney and the two rooms at the right of it constituted the entire original building, erected between 1650 and 1700. The present form was given it about 1750 and is notable for the extension of a gambrel roof to single-story height.

The upper view at the left shows the first-floor room in which was held in 1783 the gathering of ten Episcopal ministers that resulted in the election of Rev. Samuel Seabury as the first American bishop.

A part of the kitchen is pictured at the top, right. This is 30 feet long and 12 feet wide—a size equal to that of many a small apartment. The old hearthstone, several inches above the floor, is deeply worn by countless footsteps. Furnishings and utensils are contemporary.

Another Antiques Exposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ALTHOUGH the wares were necessarily similar in character to those of the previous shows, the atmosphere was different at the seventh New York Antiques Exposition, which enlivened, during the week of Oct. 7, the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. There was apparent a decided will to sell, and the public was flattered by no implications that the affair was run primarily for its gratuitous education.

Nor were the high spots as high as has sometimes been the case, or the historical pieces as important. It was, as has been said, a market for buyers, and one where everything offered was authentic but few pieces were sensational. Many of the objects were plainly price-tagged, but this reviewer was twice offered admired treasures for a dollar or two less than their tag, and on other occasions she was informed, "This article is marked at such and such a figure,"—"marked" being so inflected as to suggest that it did not necessarily express the only possible price.

Instructive in Spite of Itself

Despite the commercial purpose of the exposition, however, education is irrepressible and, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. No one who examined the collections with any background of information could have failed to learn a little more than he already knew about the diversified cultures of the various American localities in the Colonial, Federal and later periods, by examining the materials, craftsmanship, and subject matter which individualized the work of the 12 states represented.

The furniture ranged from pine, maple and cherry primitives to sophisticated pieces in mahogany and elegant mirrors. An inlaid armchair which once belonged to General Green of Revolutionary fame, was a distinguished offering.

Glass and Metal Wares Abound

The glass collections were particularly complete, showing a wide variety of early blown, Waterford, pressed pattern, overlay, marble- and early flint glass. The china included some fine Staffordshire, notably a series of plates representing Napoleon's flight from Moscow. Brass, iron, wood, pewter, Sheffield ware, and silver showed beautiful shapes and the last material included a ladle marked, "Given by the hand of General Lafayette, 1824."

Quilts, embroideries, woven textiles, chintzes and toiles de Jouy; lamps, lanterns, portraits, prints, valentines; dolls and marionettes—all these rounded out a show powerful in evoking a world which, perhaps, is not enough with us, a world whose folk arts were more significant of thought and self-expression than those arts are likely ever to be again.

But how many things happened in this old world! You couldn't doubt it if you had seen at this exposition Mr. Harry T. Peters's loan exhibition of Currier & Ives and other prints.

H. J. K.

Found, 4000 Silver Pennies

By **"Collector"**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE many collectors of old English coins on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested in the discovery of the earthenware jar containing about 4000 King Edward III (A.D. 1327-1377) silver pennies, about the size of one-cent pieces, which were unearthed by a workman at Boyton Manor, a few miles from Warminster, Wiltshire. The jar, I understand, was broken by the workman's pick and disclosed the shining bits of ancient silver, all in an excellent state of preservation. I very much doubt, however, if more than a relatively few of the 4000 silver pennies discovered, important as the find sounds to those outside the circle of collectors, will be worth more than 3d., or say five cents, apiece.

Many thousands of these pennies have been dug up within relatively recent years. Some of even the gold coins of the period are far from uncommon and it is rarity which largely governs the value of antique English coins, rarity combined of course, with condition. Nearly 200 gold pieces of the time of Edward III were found in the bed of the Thames off the House of Lords in early Victorian times. Since then many others have come to light.

A good example of the rare Edward III gold "leopard" or half-florin, showing on one side, a leopard sejant with a banner, or a gold florin, showing the King enthroned beneath a canopy, might be worth today £400 or £500. On the other hand, a collector friend, only a few days ago obtained an Edward III half-noble of fine gold from the window of a London bullion dealer for the small sum of 23 shillings. This was not much more than its melting-pot value, and to the melting-pot it would have gone had there been no purchaser.

The high price of the precious metal has brought a number of these medieval English gold pieces into the market recently and it is to be feared that more than one piece of priceless Tudor and Stuart gold jewelry has been melted, owing to lack of knowledge on the part of both buyer and seller.

I might add that silver pennies of what is known as the "Pax" type, of the days of William the Conqueror and William II, were rare and costly until a number of them were found accidentally at York in the time of Queen Anne. Again, in 1833 a hoard of 12,000 of them was discovered at Beaworth in Hampshire and other similar finds followed. Today one of these "Pax" type silver pennies may be had for as little as six shillings.

An unusual branch of collecting was revealed at Christie's auction-room last month when a group of no fewer than 210 porcelain and enamel thimbles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were offered to the highest bidder. The variety and craftsmanship of the pieces were astonishing. Some of the porcelain ones were painted with birds, others with butterflies, flowers and Chinese scenes. Some bore legends and inscriptions like the old Georgian posy rings, only here the inscriptions were not only in English but also in French and German. They were sold, after some lively bidding, for 135 guineas for the collection.

Quite apart from those prime new attractions, the Armada jewel and the Holbein miniature of Mrs. Pemberton, there have been numerous important recent acquisitions at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The new treasures include two further gifts from the estate of Lord Riddell, the newspaper magnate. One is a pair of japanned black and gold chairs of Hepplewhite design, bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers and with the original needlework seat covers of about 1795. The second is a specimen described as perhaps the finest example in existence of a lacquered bureau cabinet of the type made in China in the early eighteenth century expressly for the European market.

There are also three handsome Regency mahogany stools from Pusey House, Berkshire; a fine Charles II oak gate-leg table, with supports of vase-shaped turning and a frieze carved in scroll pattern; lastly, a fascinating collection of antique English embroidery from Charles II to George III, presented by the descendants of Hannah Downes, whose sampler of 1684 is in the collection.

Few are aware that the King besides being an ardent stamp collector, is a great admirer of old Irish silver, of which he has quietly obtained a small but choice collection. His latest acquisition, I hear, is a rare and handsome two-handled Irish loving cup, nearly nine inches tall, of the days of Queen Anne, designed in 1704 by that Dublin craftsman Thomas Bolton.

Readers of this page may recall that the Prince of Wales is also an admirer of old silver and possesses a limited but fine collection of elegant English trencher salt cellars which belonged to his ancestor, King George II, when Prince of Wales. He also collects little seventeenth century tumbler-cups, so called because, when placed on their sides, they spring upright like the human tumbler in the old-fashioned circus. These cups resemble the caps of modern vacuum flasks.

Just After You Have Moved

By **Emma B. Hopkins**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN the lease has been signed for the new apartment, and that problem is out of the way, the next to confront you is what to do with what you have when the move is made.

Since the landlord has agreed to pay for the repainting, there are the colors to be chosen for the walls. I would suggest gray as your safest choice. I once knew a charming woman who habitually wore gray. One day I ventured to remark on her fondness for it. "I spend a greater part of the year with my three sisters." She replied, "One is in Florida in the winter, another in Washington, the third in New Jersey. Each has a distinctly different taste in the use of color. I find that gray is a happy solution of what to wear that will be good in all of their houses."

I have never forgotten what she said. When in doubt for a wall color I suggest gray. It is a good background for any fabric or furniture, and always restful. More than this, your landlord is going to include in his cost of the painting, enough to permit you or your decorator to have the painter mix experimentally until he gets that "lovely color" that you may have had in mind. Gray is one of the best stock colors. It can always be made paler if you like, by adding ivory white, another stock color. This would be good to do if you carry it into your bedroom and dining room. If your house or apartment is not large, it will appear much more spacious if you carry the same color throughout. Be sure that your painter does not have your ceilings kalsomined that glaring white which they are accustomed to using when they are not given other instructions. Ceilings should be the same color as the walls, only several shades lighter. With the reflected color which will come from the side walls, the ceiling should seem to be just a trifle lighter than the walls when the painting is finished.

Exceptions to using one color only could be made in the kitchen and the bathroom. Blue is good for the kitchen. An Italian friend of mine once told me that they have blue kitchens over there because blue is not attractive to flies. May be so. When a bathroom is to be used by more than one person, white is a good choice. Men like them white, I have come to know, and it makes a light room for a woman's make-up.

Setting the Stage, As It Were

In arranging your furniture, if you have never thought of it before, choose your best piece and your finest picture and feature them by placing where they will catch the eye on entering the room. First impressions are lasting ones, they say. Also in the living room place your sofa with its back to the windows, which will accomplish two things. You will have your back to the light and seated there you will be facing guests when then enter the room. Chairs may be so arranged that they do not have to be moved to suit a group of people. They may not only be facing each other but at a convenient distance for conversation and for passing a cup of whatever there is to be handed along. This may seem an unnecessary suggestion, but if it is, I wonder why one so often goes into a room where it seems as though every chair has to be moved before the company settles down after you enter it.

The Perennial Window Problem

You are fortunate if the number and size of your windows are to be the same as that of your last abode. New curtains are a costly item. Moving has likely been expensive and there is sometimes little left to be spent on new things. After all, curtains are only one factor to be considered in making what you have fit to the new measurements. Sometimes the landlord will furnish Venetian blinds instead of shades. If not, he should give you an allowance for window shades to apply to the purchase of blinds. I recommend this because there are few apartments, especially in the city, where the rooms are so situated that they are not in full view of neighbors. In summer, Venetian blinds not only give you privacy but they allow the air to come in where a drawn shade would shut it out.

The rug question should not be a serious one. It is a simple matter to cut a rug down if the new room is too small for it. If you are progressing and your rooms are larger, have the floors scraped and restained a dark walnut color if you find them too light. This is another place where you and your landlord might negotiate. If he should balk at paying for more than the refinishing, the scraping and staining would not be a large item for you to pay yourself. With the floors dark, a few small scatter rugs will do what is needed to keep the floors from looking and feeling bare until you are ready to acquire large rugs.

It is always wise to live for a time in your new surroundings before making decisions that call for much outlay of money. You are apt to bring with you the atmosphere of the house that you have just left and this may influence your selections. Perhaps you have moved from the city to the country; or from an apartment on the third floor of one building to one on the twelfth floor of another; or from a mainly eastern exposure to one of western. All of these factors enter into the choice of colors and fabrics and even furniture.

No move should be made without the giving of a lot of time and thought to the actual packing and moving, if your belongings are to arrive at their destination in good shape. Give you best and first attention to the practical demands necessary for making your new kitchen and bathroom immediately ready for convenient use. For the rest, settle down in the simplest manner and acquire new furnishings at your leisure.

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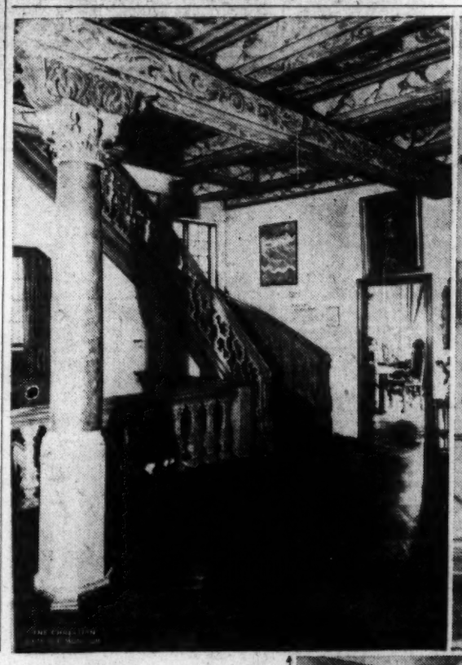
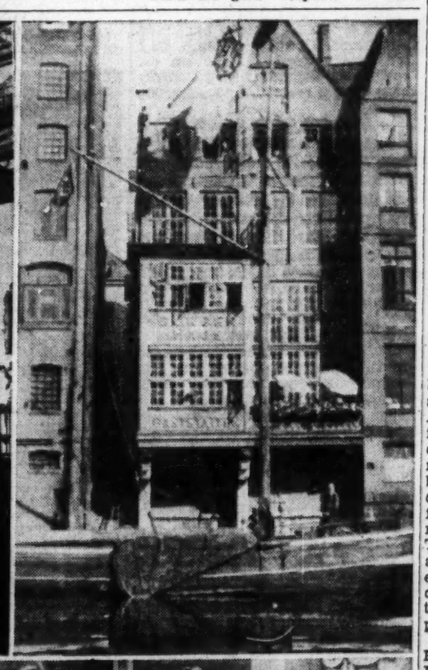




A Patrician Home in Hamburg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hamburg

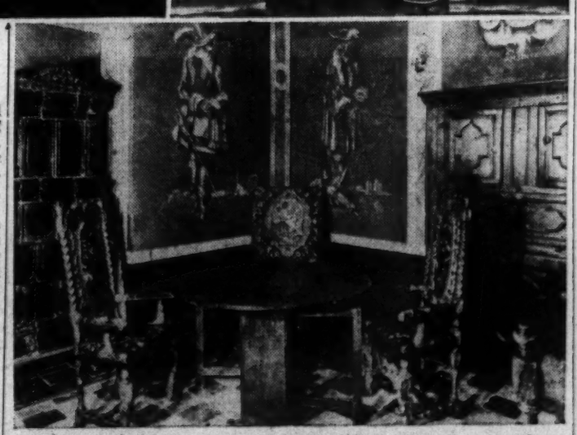
TO SEE what an early merchant's residence looked like and get an idea how the Hamburg merchants lived, one should include a visit to the old Bürgerhaus in this city, built in 1692 and restored in 1932. It is a perfect example of those former merchant residences which were home, office and warehouse in one. In those days, the merchant's business lay at his very doors as cargo boats came by canal to the rear of the Bürgerhaus. The large rooms on the main floor, with their heavily beamed ceilings, were in olden days the storehouse, opening directly onto the canal.

In this building are housed treasures of all kinds. As you enter the doorway, modern Hamburg with its busy noise of traffic fades away and you feel enveloped in the picturesque calm atmosphere of five or six centuries ago. At one side of the entrance stands a small movable box or shelter for the guard and opposite is the office of the master of the house, with a window opening on to the large flagged entrance hall. On the same floor is the former large kitchen, in blue and white Dutch tiles with shining pewter pots and pans.

On the wide carved staircase leading to the upper chambers which served as bed- and living-rooms, hangs a Venetian mirror over 300 years old. In one room are beautiful tapestries from Flanders, and in still another are fresco paintings of Spanish knights dating from 1640. There are also chairs exquisitely inlaid with ivory, Chippendale furniture and pieces of the baroque type. Every room has its treasures.

In one room everything is in Biedermeir style. Family portraits adorn the walls, painted in the early 1600's. In one corner is the old wooden cradle, in another an ancient grandfather clock. The room is filled with memories of ancestral regard and aristocratic conservatism.

In yet another room is a table set with Wedgwood china and beautiful silver with monograms or coats of arms of Hamburg's oldest families, donated by the present descendants. The windows throughout the house—and there are almost more windows than walls—have coats of arms of Hamburg's most important mayors and oldest merchants, set about by small panes of glass, to perpetuate the memory of families that helped to develop Hamburg into a great merchant city.



Five and more centuries ago, and into the 1700's, businessmen of northern Europe carried on their trading in buildings which sometimes included home, offices and warehouse within the same walls. At the right, above, one of these old Hamburg structures is shown with a heavy lighter moored at the rear, in position to leave or to receive merchandise. The banquet hall of this house, at the left above, is richly decorated in strong colors, suiting its date—1692. Now a museum, one of the rooms shown in part in the lower view is furnished in the exuberant style known as baroque

The William H. Mayo collection of pewter, together with fine old copper ware, much English chintz, also hooked rugs and furniture, will be sold at auction on Saturday, August 19th, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, Dunhuntun, Peterborough, N. H.

In this widely known assemblage of pewter ware, plates, platters, goblets, bowls, open and covered vegetable dishes, pitchers, mugs, tankards, candle sticks, chandelier and other pieces. Copper includes bowls, jars and vases, and other items.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Ethiopian Boys at Their Books

A Revealing Call on the Emperor's Young Subjects

By R. H. Markham
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa

WHEN I rode my mule up to the steps of the Menelik School I hardly hoped to find the director in, for it was a holiday, and I was afraid the building would be empty and locked. The porter, however, surprised me by reporting that the director was there, and classes in full swing. If boys study like that on a holiday during the summer vacation, we may believe the Ethiopians are eager to get an education.

By the time I had dismounted and turned my mule over to my "boy" the director was at the door, giving me a cordial welcome. He spoke French like a Frenchman, which indeed he is, though from a colony. He is from a province in Syria called Lebanon, where I suppose the big cedars grow. He is one of the many foreigners who have come to Addis Ababa to make his living by helping the Ethiopians advance and he seemed to me to be one of the most worthy of them.

With a staff composed almost equally of foreign and native teachers, he is trying to familiarize the sons of wild, spear-throwing nomads, living in tiny straw thatched huts, scattered throughout the woods and over the prairies, with the three R's, Ethiopian history and geography, the ways of civilization and the secrets of foreign languages.

First he showed me over the substantial school building, put up by Ethiopia's greatest modern emperor, and then took me to visit one of the classes. He insisted that I sit in a chair on the platform beside the teacher, who was a young Ethiopian educated at Beirut, but I declined the honor.

One of the reasons why I was horrified at the idea of playing the role of inspector general is that I am by nature a bashful and retiring man and the other is that I know none of the 27 Ethiopian languages and speak French quite differently from the way Victor Hugo or Marshal Foch used it, while Monsieur le Directeur knows no English.

The Ethiopians revel in jokes and more than once as I have endeavored to hurry my mule through crowded Addis Ababa streets by flapping my feet, swishing the reins and using the American dialect of the mule language, facetious brown people have stopped to mimic me and to repeat, "Come on, Get along," and other less genteel phrases, amid a general public laugh, in which I usually join with as good grace as possible.

Full of Fun

If I had pompously seated myself on the throne beside the teacher, and endeavored to converse with the director in his language, I can well imagine how those 20 humor-loving dark boys would have "taken off" my French after I had left, so I sought refuge in that virtue which is called the better part of valor, and in spite of the director's shocked protests seated myself at a desk in the rear of the room.

The class proceeded with its work. A little, fuzzy haired, fine-featured, brown lad, standing by the boy teacher, was reading from a French textbook that contained something about almost every subject. He was on the page describing Columbus's visit to America.

After he had sat down, Mr. Director called upon a black boy with tightly clipped hair, high forehead and thin lips, to come to our seat and read the page about wild animals. It started off with the word menagerie, which, at the director's request, the "Son of George" defined very well. Then he read a sentence about boulevards, at which point I interrupted to ask the names of the boulevards of Addis Ababa. Without the slightest hesitation, the pupil named the principal street.

"But is that really a boulevard?" asked the director, a trifle chagrined that this humble Ethiopian highway should be given the same name as the magnificent thoroughfares of Paris.

"Well, we do call it a street," George's son had to admit.

"And how could we make it a boulevard?" asked the director.

He Knew, Too

"By planting trees along the edges, building sidewalks on each side and putting lights overhead," was the astonishing reply of the offspring of spear-throwing George, who had spent all of his young life in a frail, straw-thatched smoke-filled shack, two days from the nearest town. I hope he some day becomes Mayor of Addis Ababa so as to turn the streets into boulevards and the alleys into streets.

After that, at my request, he told me what wild animals there are in Ethiopia and where they are found. When I asked where the lions are found he said, "Up by the Emperor's palace." He had seen two up there in a cage. Then he told me about the domestic animals—all in French.

"Well, what grows here?" I asked.

"Everything!" was his prompt reply. He seemed to know his Ethiopia and to be very proud of it.

"Is your country a republic or a monarchy?" I then ventured to enquire, hoping that none of the pupils were sons of secret police agents.

"It's an empire," he said, "ruled by a descendant of King Solomon, the only native state left in Africa." I couldn't help but ask myself, "If the little son of goatherd George gives me such a patriotic oration, what would a chief's son say!"

As I left the room, 20 clean and neatly dressed lads, in tight, white breeches reaching to their bare feet, in long white shirts hanging to their knees and in copious white togas, politely rose.

The Next Room

The 15 boys in the next room we visited appeared to be newcomers and seemed poorer than the first ones. Their togas were of simpler material and they didn't understand French so well. Their young teacher was an alumnus of the Menelik school and had never been out of the country. The director called a tiny lad over to us and asked him where he was from.

"Fitsche," he replied.

"How far away?" I asked.

"Four days," he said hesitantly, because he could not use French easily.

"How did you come here?"

"On foot."

"When?"

"Before six."

"Six what?"

"Weeks."

"What does your father do?"

"He's a chief." The teacher explained that meant a sort of government official resembling a policeman.

We moved over to a very black boy with bushy hair. His teeth were exceedingly white and his eyes very bright. His face was thin, his body slender and his bearing seemed to indicate restlessness and striving.

"Where are you from?" I asked.

"Arussi," he said. "I'm a Galla."

Those are the people whom Menelik ruthlessly subdued and who are kept in a rather inferior position.

"What's your father?"

"A peasant."

"Does he own land?".

"A little, but he also works for a chief."

"Have you any animals?"

"Just a few; we are poor."

"How large is your village?"

"Forty 'tukuls' (huts)."

"Why did you come here? Did your father send you?"

After much hesitation he replied, "No, I wanted to come."

"Why? What do you hope to do later?"

To "Build Something"

This question embarrassed him greatly. He smiled and all the other boys, looking at him, smiled too. Then he said, "I don't suppose I'll amount to much, but I want to learn to build something." He was the son of a black serf from a remote tukul.

As I left I shook hands with the teacher and then held out my hand to these two lads. They seemed very much surprised at first, and then, suddenly covering their hands with their togas, each shook my hand in both of theirs. They would not presume to be so bold as to touch my hand directly. They bring politeness and courtesy even from primitive huts where they sleep beside animals.

What discipline and graciousness in wild Ethiopia! And what a desire for learning there must be when boys walk four days into town to live on parched barley and study during a summer vacation.

[Another article on schools in Ethiopia will be published on this page soon.]

Left: Photo From Field Museum-Chicago Daily News Expedition to Ethiopia Right: Wardour Films, London

A Few Children of Haile Selassie's African Empire. At the Right—A Typical Group at Addis Ababa. Ethiopian Youngsters Are Said to Be Full of Jokes and Humor. Above—A Slave Boy

Home and School Co-operation

What the World Is Doing to Bring These Two Together

By Margaretta Willis Reeve
Formerly President of the International Federation of Home and School

ALTHOUGH the movement to secure closer co-operation between home and school has been active in the United States for more than 30 years, we have paid little attention to its progress in other countries. The fact that it expresses a fundamental need is evidenced by the discovery that in at least 33 other nations it has been developed in one form or another.

IV

Jugoslavia, Poland, Esthonia, Russia

Jugoslavia has in its secondary schools an association known as "Home and School" which seeks to promote co-operation between parents and teachers for the education of the child and the improvement of the school, especially in procuring workshops, gymnasiums, playgrounds, etc. The secondary schools of Poland and Estonia also have such associations, and from Russia we hear of Parents' Associations, consisting chiefly of parents and organized for the material assistance of the schools.

Cuba and Mexico

Cuba has some 1300 associations scattered over the island republic, but as yet they have not been brought into national relationship. In the past they were school improvement leagues only, but the Superintendent General has been imbued with the newer methods and is taking steps to bring about a general federation with higher standards in the near future. The most effective piece of work being done in Cuba to bring home and school together is the training in home economics and child care, being given to the high school girls in the "School of the Home" (Escuela del Hogar), a section of the state system. Demonstration clinics for babies are conducted, in which the girls have certain duties. Instruction is given to the mothers in the presence of the class and all of the work done in the school has a definite relation to the needs of the average home.

Mexico has had for many years, scattered parent-teacher associations, many of which have done excellent work, but with its entry into the International Federation of Home and School, its progress has become more rapid toward national organization. The associations in the Federal District which centers around Mexico City have been formed into a large Federal Council and this will serve as a nucleus for the units in all the other districts. Much admirable health work has been accomplished through these groups, and in the rural districts they have been remarkably successful in developing community life and recreation.

Holland

Holland has a law which requires the assembling of the parents in the schools not less than twice a year. On these occasions addresses are made, some demonstration of school work or activity is arranged and a "social hour" promotes some slight acquaintance between parents and teachers, but here again the effects are not such as to reflect in the homes, and the law "is more honored in the breach than the observance." The division of the school system into three sections, State, Roman Catholic, and "Christian Church" schools increases the difficulty of securing any national standards, but a definite effort has recently been made to obtain active organization and a united program among the units of at least one of the three groups mentioned.

The best home and school work now being done in Holland is that carried on by the Museum for Parents and Educators. Established in a large school building in Rotterdam, this museum has a complete display of material connected with child care and training, mental, moral and physical, and in connection with it is conducted a training school for young women who are thus qualified to go out with a traveling exhibit of the same type, to demonstrate the new ideas and methods in schools and to parents throughout the country. Excellent literature is prepared and distributed, parents may come to the museum for classes and to learn how to use play material and to make clothing for little children, and a kindergarten is established there to care for the little ones while their mothers are studying.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark

Norway, Sweden and Denmark have all made some progress, starting 20 years ago with a form of school council, but their efforts have been until very recently entirely restricted to school improvement. Where discussion of problems has been encouraged, it has been allowed in the open meetings with the inevitable ill feeling as a result and this has condemned the movement in the eyes of most of the educators. Sweden and Denmark have recently come into the federation and are ready to forward the newer conception of it as a civic project and an opportunity for parent education.

South America

South America has sporadic organization, Brazil and Uruguay leading as far as reports would indicate. The difficulty in these Latin countries seems to lie in the indifference of the parents, who shift their responsibilities upon the schools, and in the tendency of the women to take no part in social or educational activity. Most of the American schools in both South American and Asiatic countries have fairly successful associations, but as they are usually connected with missionary effort, they do not reach the general public to any appreciable extent.

* * *

In this brief sketch of a world-wide movement many countries deserving mention may have been omitted, but some idea may be gained from it of the universal stirring of interest in the problem of securing the rounded education of the "whole child" in its three environments of home, school and community, in these days in which the school has taken over, either wholly or in part, so many of the functions once performed by the home, and therefore must have the intelligent support of that home if the time, money and energy of both are not to be wasted.

The wide variation in educational and social systems makes impossible the general employment of the methods which have been so successful in the United States, but the study made of the movement in all these nations has served to emphasize the universal applicability of the principles which have been evolved through the long experience of the national organization in our country, and which may be thus summarized:

1. Absolute noninterference with school administration.
2. Intelligent support of the school system.
3. Development within the home of attitudes and conditions correlated with those given by the school.
4. Establishment on a basis of common objectives, of such sympathetic relations between parents and teachers as will lead to private and friendly consideration and solution of problems connected with the child.
5. Recognition of the entire equality between the partners in this co-operative enterprise in the responsibility for its success.
6. Active employment of the power of the combined forces of home and school for the improvement of community conditions, which may support or bring to naught the best efforts of both parents and teachers.

This "World Trip" has been going on for four Saturdays. It is part of a speech given not long ago by Mrs. Reeve.

Lilliput Land in London

Delights Young Visitors at Bethnal Green Museum

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERY London borough has its special distinction, but Bethnal Green, one of London's poorest districts, alone can boast of a small oasis devoted to the Little People. The Gulliver of this delightful spot amid dreary surroundings is Mr. A. K. Sabin. How he undertook such a fantastic-sounding job in London's bleak workaday world he tells very simply.

"This is a poor neighborhood with little color in the children's lives and I found that they used to come here and wander round unseeing, bored and often noisy." ("Here" is Bethnal Green Museum, and Mr. Sabin bears the official title of curator, but that is quite by the way.) Mr. Sabin, therefore, planned to make an entire section devoted to just the things a child could best appreciate and enjoy. Everything should be in miniature and nothing else should be allowed to intrude. "And you see it doesn't," Mr. Sabin triumphantly remarked as he pointed out this and that special tiny treasure amid the thousands of items of this land of Lilliput, where everything is cunningly displayed with an eye to exciting curiosity rather than to announcing their museum origin.

Gifts From the Queen

"Of course I have had much help in gathering the things together," he told me. "The Queen is specially interested in the idea and frequently sends us gifts and loans. Actually out of the 24 dolls' houses, six of them have come from her Majesty. The Prince of Wales is another donor of things suitable for this section of Lilliput Land. And many cherished treasures handed down from mother to daughter for centuries now brighten the Town of Tiny Things in Bethnal Green."

But I liked best the idea of the curator's old friend, Mr. Howard Lovett, who used to wander round the country villages of Kent and Sussex and watch the children playing in the streets. Let him see any child with a quaint local toy and off his bicycle he would jump. Soon a few coppers changed hands, and a delighted youngster scampered off at his bidding to gather more toys in readiness for his next visit. But they were not more pleased than the toy's new owner as he wended his way back to Lilliput Land in Bethnal Green.

Made by Village Children

To examine these many spoils, gathered so ingeniously, is to see how extraordinarily fertile is the village child's creative imagination. Such spurned items as a piece of fir cone and stick can become anything in childish fingers, apparently. More, some of the toys so fashioned would do credit to many so-called artist craftsmen charging absurd prices for their wares.

The company of quaint things deserving high praise are too many to spare even a passing mention, but I liked the prickly teasle head that some childish fingers had ingeniously turned into a greedy-looking hedgehog. And the pieces of bladder seaweed turned into savage-looking beetles.

Cowrie shells I thought had passed away with those velvet-lined cases beloved of our grandmothers. Not a bit of it. In this home of tiny things these shells have found a new life in a dozen different beast and bird forms. One sitting hen, a spoil Mr. Lovett collected from an old soldier at Brighton, might easily have been a creation by a Japanese artist.

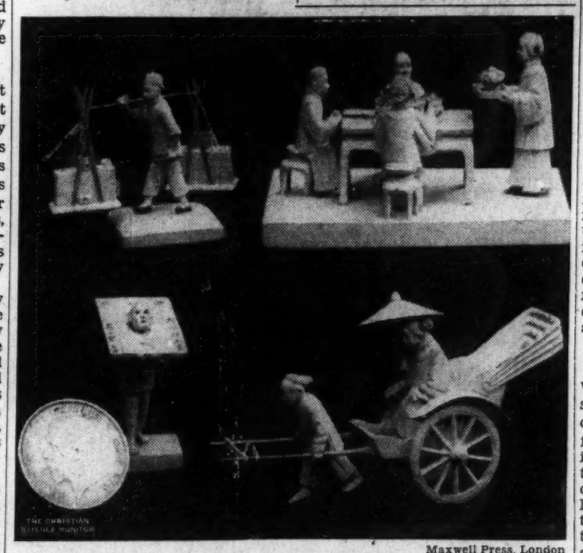
Learn of Many Countries

And there is more to this Lilliput Land. Treasures have come not from Britain alone but from many countries, and Bethnal Green's youngsters may be said to learn as they look. Here they may see works of by-gone master craftsmen, for many of the tiny tables, beds, chests, silver and so on were samples carried by their creators as specimens of their work. Consequently they were of the finest workmanship.

Such magic is not confined merely to the domestic side of life. The countryside has provided many treasures for small people to gaze upon in this miniature town. And only a genius or a Peter Pan could have discovered that crinkly glass turned topsy-turvy makes a dream sea for its multitudinous craft, stretching back into the centuries and forward to the latest in dreadnoughts.

Lilliput Land's main object is to bring joy and happiness. But Mr. Sabin sees its other purpose too. He sees it as an ideal way of imparting knowledge and giving a background to many small people whose circumstances would otherwise deny it to them.

HARRY MAXWELL



Maxwell Press, London

At Bethnal Green Museum in London There Is an Entire Section Devoted to Just the Things a Child Can Best Appreciate and Enjoy. Everything Is in Miniature. The Toys Shown in This Picture Are From China, and the Half Crown Gives Some Idea of Their Size.

Maxwell Press, London

Some of the Quaint Toys Made by Country Village Children and Displayed in the Town of Tiny Things at Bethnal Green.

A Dad's View on Boys' Fights

And a Bedtime Picture You Will Love to Remember

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

The Parent column has given us good advice for making our family of five a happy one for a long time. In September 21st Monitor there was a letter from Mrs. C. G. S. In it she gives her idea about the proper thing for a child to do when attacked by other children. Perhaps you would like a Daddy's view who has passed through school from the first grade on up as a member of Sunday school.

I was taught to "turn the other cheek." My first five years of school were ones of fear and persecution. I found that children not taught as I was, did not heed the idea that it takes two to make a fight. Running away brought jeers, stones, and bruises from the aggressors. When in the fifth grade I turned and came to blows with my chief tormentor and ended the battle victoriously. After rebuking the child I shook hands with him and talked to him. He became a willing listener and I was able to tell him the things I had wanted to tell him for five years but to which he had turned deafened ears. This boy and his followers became stanch friends and teammates for the rest of our school days. This experience was duplicated in detail in both my freshman year in high school and in college.

From my own experience I found that it takes a stiff rebuke administered with love followed by a sermon on the Golden Rule to convert rough boys who have been denied the privilege of proper home atmosphere into meek disciples.

I would say that running away from a "bully" deprived a child from helping the bully to become better.

Our oldest child is in first grade now. Before he started school I told him about my experience and taught him defensive boxing and wrestling and told him it was to be used judiciously and never without a loving goal in mind.

Every night after dinner our three children and I have a "Daddy Hour." It consists of telling confidences, school and play news, etc. Various stories are read or told covering items of interest to each child of ages ranging from 2 to 6 years. I admit it is a bit tempting to skip over stories interesting to a two-year-old. Mother Goose gets a little bit tiresome after the third or fourth time but I try to remember that it is all "hot off the press" as far as the tiniest member of the family is concerned. I find that by varying the account of "Black Pussy," "Little Red Hen," etc., a little, I can muster up genuine interest in the child-worn book again. After stories come individual prayers and a song in which Mama joins us. The climax is a "crazy pick-a-back ride" to bed in which the "horsie" seems to go everywhere except to bed. This is supplemented with "stunting airplane rides" at times. The latter is not as popular, however. Horses are much rarer than airplanes! Too exciting before bed, you say? Never. Without exception they snuggle down and fall to sleep with happy thoughts that Mama and Daddy are just playmates. Age never seems to enter in and we are often referred to as "those kids" in their conversation.

Three years ago we turned the entire back yard over to the children. Prior to this time we kept many dainty, delicate posies but when we found ourselves having to say "don't touch this or that" throughout the day we decided that our garden needed much revision. Fences were built to spare us just a little bloom and sod. The balance of the yard was leveled and scraped bare. Swings, sticks, sandpile, boxes, discarded tools and cooking utensils, patty pans and everything dear to the heart of a child took the place of zinnias, snapdragons, and geraniums. Our action in this matter has had great results. Seldom do the children ask to leave our home and when they do they are invariably back in half an hour with from five to fifteen visitors. Their most recent accomplishment is their Red Sea. It more nearly resembles the Mississippi River. Started in the beginning of the summer it has been gouged and dug to such proportions that they were giving "swimming lessons" in it until school commenced and the Red Sea has been allowed to dry up. The remedy for the results of the Red Sea was a stiff hosing outside, a suds bath in the laundry tub and a rinsing in the bath tub. Our only requirement is that the children leave the yard in order every night and that their equipment is all put away.

Let's hear from some other Dads.

* * * A. E.

Music for Baby

New York

Dear Editor:

It seems to me that music plays a very important part in the experience of a child. When David was only a few weeks old, I gently sang to him during the bath period. A quiet smile stealing over the baby face reported his appreciation. Occasionally I tapped the soles of his feet when singing a rollicking song.

Now, at 10 months he is most responsive to music. If the radio is tuned in while he stands in his playpen, he will enthusiastically bounce up and down in rhythm with the music, a beaming, joy-lit smile wreathing his jolly face. Sometimes his little fist will wave—director-fashion—up and down, and from side to side, as he radiates his happiness. On the few occasions when he cries, a song from mother will instantly change the countenance to an appreciative smile.

Incidentally, singing tends to keep the mother in a happy buoyant frame of mind and helps make the wheels go round more smoothly!

(Mrs.) A. S. K.

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On the Vocation of Meeting Trains

LOOKING back over the years, I am impressed with the number of hours I must have spent in what has come to be an important part of my day's duties—driving to and from trains. As a matter of serious information, interesting, I realize, principally to myself. I have met two trains morning and evening (with the welcome exception of holidays and Sundays) for the past six years. Whether the mere meeting of trains should be classified under the elastic term, "vocation," or under the still more liberal heading, "avocation," is a matter that I have not yet been able to decide, although I confess I have given it somewhat prolonged consideration. Certainly I can qualify under Winston's first definition of vocation, for the meeting of trains is distinctly "regular employment" for me; it is also what the third definition under the heading "avocation" defines as, "loosely, one's regular business or vocation."

Twice a day my vocation (or avocation, as you will) requires me to turn into the wide drive of our suburban station to deliver or to collect passengers. You will wonder, perhaps, that I make no distinction between the meeting of the evening trains and the hurried drive to the morning trains. After long experience, I have decided that there is really no distinction to make, for literally I "meet" them all. The only difference is that, in the evening, I often have a little time to wait for the first train and a longer time for the second, while the morning trains I meet as they pull in just in time for my passengers to board them.

* * *

TO GO BACK for a moment to the discussion of the two words, "vocation" and "avocation": Webster states, I remember, that avocation "is something which calls one away from his ordinary pursuits." That, I am sure, covers the ground for any perennial train-meeter. How many times I have glanced at my wrist watch, snatched up my gloves, called a hasty good-by to my hostess and driven swiftly off to meet the evening train! How often I have looked up from my desk at the close of a winter afternoon and seen, just in time, how fast the hours have hurried by; how often the clear, half-apologetic voice of my faithful servant has sent me on a swift search for the illusive car keys in time to swing into the station drive at the last possible moment!

There are the mornings, too, when an hour's sleep seems so utterly alluring. Indeed, I might be tempted to spend a morning in bed now and then, with books and papers piled luxuriously about me, if it were not for the pleasant necessity of hurrying off to the station. After the first fresh wonder of a new day has gladdened my expectant consciousness; after I have enjoyed breakfast with Passenger No. 1, I back the car out of the garage and drive around the house, where I can wait on the crest of the hill until it is time to start for the station.

* * *

THERE LIES THE garden before me, wet with early-morning dew in summer; or dormant and still after the touch of frost has blackened even the most sturdy marigolds and zinnias. Always—winter, spring, summer and fall—there is the great oak tree at the bend of the drive where countless birds make their summer homes. This morning, as I sat waiting, I could see at the foot of the hill tall, swaying stalks of goldenrod, just turning yellow, and beyond, on the next hillside, the waving tassels of a late cornfield.

My return from the second trip to the station is heralded all over the valley. Then our wise dog, "Baron," knows that the hour has arrived when he can leave his run and caper about the place; the time when, to his noisy delight, he will be able to carry the flower basket across the driveway to the garden. There, by the roses, he will reluctantly drop the basket and go off on a trip of exploration (I might, indeed, say excavation and remain, within the truthful limits of accurate description) until the summons sounds to return.

In no case must I delay the departure to the evening train beyond a quarter to six. Even taking the nearness of the station into consideration, I must allow for the posting of letters at the little post-office window and for the collecting of the day's letters.

* * *

ONCE ON THE far side of the tracks, with perhaps five precious minutes to wait, I discover many things to divert and interest me. Now, in the last week in August, the honeysuckle tangle that stretches far to the right of the road is sweet with its third blossoming; I revel in its fragrance, as I take out a magazine, prop it up against the wheel and begin to read. Much, I think indeed most, of my magazine reading is done while waiting for trains to pull in. It is a great mental stimulus, a decided test of good humor to be trekking through some African jungle (mentally, of course, in the wake of an adventure-loving writer's imaginative pen), one lone Englishman, perhaps, in a native safari, and suddenly to hear the train's shrill, incoming whistle sound down the line. A moment more and one is safely back from that exciting moment in the jungle, the magazine slips down on the seat to await a postponed reading. Nothing short of the most thrilling serial could possibly compare with those in-between moments in which I snatch a few sentences and paragraphs from some intriguing story, only to wait until the following evening for the opportunity to continue.

Sometimes, however, I do not even attempt to read. There are so many things to see. Just now the field beyond the driveway is brave with ragweed. Not inconspicuous, foot-tall ragweed, but specimens that nod ragged heads high above the hedge and grow with tremendous vigor right up to where the ripening sumac sways in the soft, evening air.

Occasionally I am the only one waiting for the first train; then the clump of trees by the roadway, and the weed-tangled field in front of me, are alive with birds. If I keep still, I can count upon seeing wood thrushes, cardinals and wild canaries, as well as many other native birds. This summer I have occasionally seen bluejays, now and then quiet little wrens. For some reason that I have not discovered, the birds take no notice of the trains. Perhaps it was different when a great burst of steam took the place of electricity.

* * *

IN THE WINTER it is too dark in the evening to see to read, so that my magazine reading suffers sadly, but even then there is much to interest me in those few waiting moments. If it has snowed or sleeted during the day, the long overhead wires to which the trains are hooked up are bright with myriad icy diamonds that scintillate and twinkle in the light from the one lamp; occasionally, as I sit there waiting, a rabbit will scurry across the road; if there is a new moon, it will hang, a pale golden crescent, in the limpid darkness of the sky. I feast my eyes on the thin, slender lines of the winter trees; on the gaily-lighted windows of the near-by houses. Time flies swiftly by. There is always something to enjoy at the circle where I wait. There is always that surprised moment every autumn when the sumac leaves flame a rich, gay scarlet; when purple asters and goldenrod and milkweed fairly fill the field. But all of this red and gold glory pales beside the evening in early spring, when the willow trees in the distance flaunt the faintest hint of delicate green; when, a few weeks later, the banks are suddenly purple and blue with the first violets; when, out of the stillness, a robin's song bursts forth!

There are, as you can see, countless interests to occupy the time that one may spend in meeting trains. There are so many things that I have not mentioned and, in addition, there is the joy of welcoming my passengers as they come up the incline to the waiting car—that moment of happy reunion at the close of a busy day.

Perhaps this necessary activity began as a vocation. It has grown, however, to be my avocation as well.

E. G. R. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 — Three months .. $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 — One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE TARTAR CITY, PEKING: *A Color Print by Katherine Jowett*

THE southwest tower is one of two that alone remain of the original four which stood at each corner of the Tartar City in Peking.

Peking consists of two main cities: the Tartar City and the Chinese City which adjoins it and lies immediately to the south. The south wall of the Tartar City is, therefore, the north wall of the Chinese City; and the two towers that remain, one at the southwest and one at the southeast corner, form connecting links between the two cities. The original significance of these towers has long been lost.

It will be remembered that, during most of her history, China has been governed by non-Chinese. From the seventeenth century (1644-1912) the Manchus were rulers of the country, just as the Ming dynasty, which immediately preceded the Manchus, were also foreign: they came from Mongolia. One result of this alien rule, especially marked during the late Manchu period, was a deliberate line of distinction drawn between the Manchus and the Chinese. The latter have never been a conquering people and were generally content to submit to the rule of more warlike nations.

The Manchus were regarded as a race apart. No Manchu could engage in trade, and intermarriage between them and the Chinese was forbidden. In the case of Peking, the capital, Chinese were not allowed to spend the night inside the Tartar or North City. And every night the spectacle might be seen of the Chinese leaving the Tartar City. As time went on, however, a few Chinese were of necessity allowed to remain overnight in order to perform duties considered beneath the dignity of the ruling people. A number of shopkeepers also had permission to remain overnight, but only under the strictest and closest observation.

The four corner towers of the city were not merely ornamental. They served the purpose of watch towers and sometimes were used for the storage of arms. No Chinese were ever allowed access to them. They were manned, together with the towers above the nine gates of the city, by Manchu Bannermen, troops specially recruited from the Manchus alone, for the protection of the city and the imperial family. Every provincial capital had a place specially set apart for the Manchus and their special troops, who acted as guards to the Manchu Governor and as garrison troops.

The southwest tower, which is of great antiquity, has been repaired several times and is in a state of fair preservation. In spite of the dilapidated condition of part of the roof, it adds great dignity to the corner of the wall where it is situated. In the old days, such defensive structures were quite impregnable.

Intelligence and Intellect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUNDAY school teacher was discussing with a class of boys the statement, "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom," by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), when one of the boys questioned him as to whether a criminal's ability to break open a safe was not an evidence of wisdom. To this question the teacher replied, "If he were wise, would he be breaking safes?" This thought-provoking answer indicates the difference between human cleverness, which may be directed towards an evil purpose, and divine intelligence, which is a quality of the divine, infinite Mind, and is manifested in right thinking and right acting.

The so-called intelligence which is used for evil purposes is not true intelligence. A trained mind and a clever hand may be a menace to society unless thought is disciplined by moral and spiritual law. Highly trained persons have sometimes used their powers in the invention of deadly weapons for human warfare. Wrongly trained, the human intellect is often directed towards cruel and destructive purposes. Such activity is not a manifestation of divine intelligence, which is an attribute of God. On the other hand, intellect trained to a high purpose has accomplished wonders in the civilization of mankind.

Christ Jesus expressed spiritual intelligence in the highest degree. Through the recognition of God as the supreme source of intelligence, he overcame material law. He walked on the water, raised the dead, fed a multitude with a few loaves and fishes. He reflected the divine intelligence, which sees beyond material appearances. Through his reflection of divine Mind, Jesus perceived the true nature of man. Of Nathanael he said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile;" and when Nathanael said to him, "Whence knowest thou me?" Jesus answered, "Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee" (John 1:47, 48), thus showing unusual penetration.

Christ Jesus triumphed over sin, disease, and death by the humble acceptance of his own divine sonship, and said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." And the Apostle Paul declared (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Only through such spiritual vision and humility can one gain spiritual dominion. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 505), "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth;" and of this spiritual understanding she states in the next paragraph, "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

Pride of intellect is often a stumbling block in one's spiritual progress, because it is a belief in a selfhood apart from God. With the realization of God as supreme intelligence, which man possesses by reflection, come humility, strength, and increased capacity to do whatever one needs to do. Mortal mind, so called, is offended at anything which exposes its own nothingness; therefore the spiritual quality of humility is required to recognize that all capacity is contained in the infinite divine Mind, and that man possesses it only through reflection. Intellect combined with goodness and virtue is expressed in such qualities as patience, gentleness, toleration, joy, spontaneity, and a wise and kindly humor. But the combination of human intellect and will-power is often cruel, ruthless, and vindictive. The reflection of divine intelligence subordinates the human will to the divine, and finds its highest expression in knowing and doing the will of God.

The tendency to exalt the human intellect is well described in the words of the prophet Obadiah (1:3, 4), "The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground?" And the prophet continues, "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." Thus he uncovers the arrogance of self-will, which, believing in a selfhood apart from God, thinks it can accomplish all things through belief in its own cleverness.

As one learns through the teachings of Christian Science that intelligence is not in matter but in Spirit, and that God, Spirit, is infinite and unvarying, the true spiritual capacities are invigorated and increased; and one who gains this understanding finds that he is capable of greater intellectual achievement. Hereby it is seen that real intelligence cannot wear out, become confused or darkened, because its source is in God, not in matter.

Christian Science denies the claim that Mind is in matter; and in "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy refers to this denial as follows (p. 25): "This denial enlarges the human intellect by removing its evidence from sense to Soul, and from finiteness into infinity. It honors conscious human individuality by showing God as its source." Thus the acknowledgment of God as supreme intelligence, and of man as reflecting this ever-present intelligence, saves us from becoming entangled in the false beliefs either of self-depreciation or of self-glorification.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Intelligence et Intellect

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'ÉCOLE du dimanche, un moniteur discutait avec un groupe de jeunes garçons les paroles suivantes: "Nulle sagesse n'est sage hormis Sa sagesse," écrites par Mary Baker Eddy à la page 275 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. L'un des élèves demanda si le criminel qui réussit à ouvrir un coffre-fort ne fait pas preuve de sagesse. Le moniteur répondit: "S'il était sage, forcerait-il des serrures?" Cette réponse nous fait réfléchir; elle montre la différence entre l'habileté humaine qui peut servir à de mauvaises fins, et l'intelligence divine, qualité de l'Entendement infini et divin, se manifestant par un penser juste et des actions droites.

La prétendue intelligence employée dans de mauvais desseins n'est pas vraiment de l'intelligence. Un esprit cultivé et des mains adroites peuvent être une menace pour la société, si la loi morale et spirituelle n'a pas servi de discipline à la pensée. Parfois des personnes extrêmement instruites ont fait usage de leurs facultés pour inventer des armes dangereuses et des engins de guerre. S'il a été mal dirigé, l'intellect humain poursuit souvent des buts cruels et destructifs. Ce genre d'activité ne manifeste pas l'intelligence divine qui est un attribut de Dieu. Par contre, l'intellect orienté vers de hauts objectifs a déjà pu faire des merveilles dans le domaine de la civilisation.

Jésus-Christ exprimait au plus haut degré l'intelligence spirituelle. Il pouvait vaincre la loi matérielle parce qu'il reconnaissait Dieu comme source suprême de l'intelligence. Il marcha sur les flots, ressuscita les morts, nourrit les foules avec quelques pains et quelques poissons. Il reflétait l'intelligence divine qui voit plus loin que les apparences matérielles. Grâce à sa réflexion de l'Entendement divin, Jésus percevait la vraie nature de l'homme. Il dit en parlant de Nathanaël: "Voici un véritable Israélite, dans lequel il n'y a point de fraude;" et lorsque Nathanaël lui demanda: "D'où me connais-tu?" Jésus répondit: "Avant que Philippe t'appelât, je t'ai vu, quand tu étais sous le figuier" (Jean 1:47, 48), ce qui indiquait une pénétration extraordinaire.

Jésus-Christ triompha du péché, de la maladie et de la mort parce qu'il acceptait humblement sa filialité divine, et disait (Jean 5:30): "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même." L'apôtre Paul à son tour déclarait (Philippiens 4:13): "Je puis tout par Celui qui me fortifie." Voilà l'humilité et la vision spirituelles qui seules permettent d'obtenir la maîtrise spirituelle. Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (p. 505): "L'Esprit communique la compréhension qui élève la conscience et conduit dans toute la vérité;" puis touchant la compréhension spirituelle, elle ajoute au paragraphe suivant: "Cette compréhension n'est pas intellectuelle et n'est pas la conséquence des connaissances érudites; elle est la réalité de toutes choses mise en lumière."

L'orgueil intellectuel fait souvent obstacle aux progrès spirituels, car c'est la croyance à un moi séparé de Dieu. Dieu est l'intelligence suprême que l'homme possède par réflexion; celui qui comprend bien cela obtient l'humilité, la force, et devient toujours mieux capable de faire tout ce qu'il doit accomplir. Le prétendu entendement mortel s'offense de ce qui dévoile son néant; aussi pour reconnaître que les capacités sont toujours contenues dans le divin Entendement infini et n'appartiennent à l'homme que par réflexion, il faut une qualité spirituelle—l'humilité. Uni à la bonté et à la vertu, l'intellect s'exprime par des qualités telles que la patience, la douceur, la tolérance, la joie, la spontanéité, l'humour empreint de sagesse et de bienveillance. Par contre, l'intellect humain joint à la force de volonté est souvent cruel, impitoyable ou vindicatif. La réflexion de l'intelligence divine subordonne la volonté humaine à la volonté divine, et trouve sa plus haute expression dans la connaissance et l'accomplissement de la volonté de Dieu.

Le prophète Abdias décrit d'une manière frappante la tendance qui porte les mortels à exalter l'intellect humain. Voici ses paroles: "L'orgueil de ton cœur t'a égaré, ô toi qui habites dans le creux des rochers, dans des demeures inaccessibles et qui dis en ton cœur: 'Qui pourrait me faire descendre à terre?'" Puis le prophète ajoute: "Quand même tu placerais ton nid aussi haut que celui de l'aigle, quand même tu le mettrais parmi les étoiles, je te précipiterais de là, dit l'Eternel!" (Abdias 1:3, 4.) Ceci démasque l'arrogance de l'opiniâtreté qui, croyant à un moi séparé de Dieu, pense pouvoir accomplir toutes choses grâce à la foi en sa propre habileté.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'intelligence se trouve non dans la matière mais dans l'Esprit; que Dieu, l'Esprit, est infini, immuable. A mesure qu'on apprend cela, les vraies capacités spirituelles gagnent en vigueur et en étendue; le disciple qui parvient à cette compréhension s'aperçoit que dans le domaine intellectuel, il est capable de plus grandes choses. En outre il voit que l'intelligence réelle ne peut s'user, s'embrouiller ou s'obscurcir, car elle a sa source en Dieu et non dans la matière.

La Science Chrétienne nie que l'Entendement soit dans la matière; et dans *Unity of Good* (p. 25), Mrs. Eddy parle ainsi de l'attitude adoptée à l'égard de ce qui n'est qu'une fausse prétention: "Cette dénégation élargit l'intellect humain en transférant ses preuves du sens à l'Ame, du fini à l'infini. Elle honore l'individualité humaine consciente en montrant que Dieu est sa source." Reconnaître que Dieu est l'intelligence suprême et que l'homme reflète cette intelligence toujours présente, nous permet d'échapper aux fausses croyances et à leurs réseaux—à la déprécidtion comme à la glorification de nous-mêmes.

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A Prince Goes in Search of Africa

MR. H. and their friends were, of course, in Nairobi as fêted guests, but an everyday new arrival would find it almost as hospitable a place as they did. For the keynotes of Kenya are kindness and cheerfulness, and the climate is well-nigh perfect. Warm at noon and still a little warm until after sunset, there is a vigour in the morning air that keeps a man going all the day and half the night. The town itself is uninteresting to look at, but its suburbs are beautiful. The houses are built for comfort and they have a fashion to them of the old Dutch houses at Cape Colony. They have great and shady verandahs and their gardens are green, peaceful and full of the flowers of Kent and the fruit of the tropic highlands. . . .

H. R. H. had a time limit, and in that limit he was anxious to see as much of the country as was possible. And in a car you can go, even travelling slowly, as far in one day as veltschoen would carry you in a week. Moreover, in cars your expedition is self-contained and you have your store and kit along with you.

But it is not quite the same thing as the old trek methods of King Solomon's Mines and many another fine story of fact or fiction. But enough was seen with the Willys-Knights and Rolls to realise that Africa is not to be done at forty miles an hour or even at fifteen. You may scrape her acquaintance by automobile but you never touch the heart of her. For Africa does not wear her heart upon her sleeve. And no man, however long and faithfully he has served her, can make a newcomer, even a King's son, her freeman by virtue of casual introduction. You must live with her first and learn of her for yourself by hard experience.

For the magic of the wilderness, apart from its freedom, its fauna and its fear must always be that of blazing one's own trail, must always be that of finding the new thing for which Africa was famous or ever Erasmus thought to write it so. It does not much matter, one imagines, what that new thing is so long as you find it. A new species of antelope, a new Mount Kenya—such as was disclosed to young Ludwig Krapf—a new lake, a new forest; there are not the same plentiful chances nowadays, but there is always the off-chance, and a zest for backing the same carries the seeker forward. For surely there must still be secrets in Africa, trails still untrodden and forest places where no white man has been since Time began? It is the mystery of Africa, the Sphinx, that makes her so dear. But when one travels by car one is tied to a fixed route. Excursions to this flank or that are possible, but they are limited, and it is always the lift of a hillside on a horizon or the half-guessed gloom, the muffled green, of a belt of forest which attract you, just when sun or watch warns that it is time to return to the commonplace of a park of cars upon a perfectly good road.—From "Sport and Travel in East Africa: An Account of Two Visits 1928 and 1930, Compiled from the Private Diaries of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales." (London: Philip Allan.)

Lotus Time in the Imperial Moat

(Peking)

Grass shivers like silent laughter on the
gold-tiled roofs,
And in the great high halls of the hollow
palaces
The silken throne-coverings of Imperial Yellow
Are smudged by the proletarian fingers of the
dust.
But out in the long, gray, marching moat
Which once stood brave and hugely strong
As a thousand-thousand warriors
Round the proud Forbidden City—
The lotus blooms again.

Time has shadowed the gorgeous friezes—
Peacock-blue and green, yellow and lacquer-
scarlet;
And tarnished the ancient burnished bronze
Of the altar incense burners;
One by one have vanished the Sons of Heaven,
With their jewels and their silks and porcelains,
And their myriad courtiers kneeling in brilliant
robes—
But the lotus blooms again.

Yet even as then, in the moat's cool, silent
waters,
Unguarded now, unseen by the eyes of kings,
The vast green leaves of the lotus move
Like the heavy wheels of imperial chariots,
And the blossoms, massive as marble purely
wrought,
Are no less powerful in their perfection
Merely because an Empire has fallen—
Ah, the lotus blooms again.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Picnic Beside The Pool

Under the leaf's edge the water falls,
Mirroring the dark rock and the liquid light of
the sun,
And beside the pool rests the ripe melon
Ready for the thin knife.
The table is spread with a cloth of blue
And wild flowers stand in a glass,
Yellow and red.
The tall pitcher is dewed with drops of cool-
ness—
The lemon is amber
The cherry is ruby
And the mint is emerald for the jeweled ice.
A young wind moves the grasses—
Yellow is the shadow of the melon in the
water—
A leaf lets fall two rounded drops of silver.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Business and Industry

Retail Buying in More Lines Than for Any Week This Fall

Commerce and Finance

Chicago Wheat On Level With World Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—The advance in wheat late last week put prices to levels in all world markets which attracted a lot of profit-taking, paper profits being too tempting to be ignored in many cases. As a result of this and a slowing up of foreign demand for cash wheat, prices receded sharply.

At Chicago the decline in December wheat was greater than in other months, as there was a good deal of back spreading between December and May. The near month lost most of its premium over the May.

Liverpool, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg all worked lower, and the heaviness abroad served to check new buying here to a great extent.

The market has been sensitive to varying reports regarding the European political developments, several brisk rallies being staged.

Big receipts in western Canada and the slower export demand depressed Winnipeg prices and brought Canadian price levels too close to an import basis to this country to satisfy traders here, and there was also a rather general feeling that the big September upturn in prices had temporarily discounted bullish conditions.

In its essential features the domestic situation and also world conditions in general have not changed much. In this country high premiums are maintained with moderate recessions, and apparently the primary movement, which has been extremely heavy, largely because of these premiums, is decreasing steadily.

Big Flour Production

The flour production is now at about the peak for several years, and it is believed the scarcity and high costs of meat will increase the per capita consumption of wheat materially in this country.

Mill buying has been a big factor in steadying prices at intervals, the removal of hedges being active against good flour sales. Heavy disappearance of wheat the first quarter of the crop year was indicated by the farm reserves of 257,000,000 bushels estimated as of Oct. 1.

No rains of importance fell in Argentina this week, and there has not been much disposition to change estimates much. Generous rains will be essential to keep prospects good in Buenos Aires province which has about the only fair prospects for a crop.

Broomhall estimates the Australian crop at 120,000,000 bushels provided conditions are favorable from now on, and places the total exportable surplus in Australia and Argentina combined at only 125,000,000 bushels, which is just about half of average clearances for the year.

Light European Port Stocks

European port stocks are extremely light compared with a year ago, but native wheat is available in fairly abundant measure in most European countries, and Russia is shipping a little more wheat—1,952,000 bushels this week.

Canadian export clearances are expected to be liberal from now on.

In the corn trade there was a sharp recession from last week's tops also, the December reacting more than the deferred months. It had also advanced much more rapidly than the May. The Government October report made the crop 2,213,000,000 bushels, which was about as looked for, and estimated the corn reserves at only 61,000,000 bushels or less than one quarter as much as a year ago, and the smallest in many years.

The small reserves indicate a big demand for the first run of new corn, but the speculative demand has been slower recently, affected by wheat.

Trade in oats and rye has been quiet with price movements reflecting mainly the action in other grains.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Market closed; holiday.

Chicago

Wheat: Grain market closed, holiday.

Cattle: Nominally steady.

Hogs: Few sales about steady; top $11 quotable.

Foreign

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse opened weak today. Orders were scarce, and quotations showed small fluctuations. The closing was quiet and practically unchanged.

London and Paris closed.

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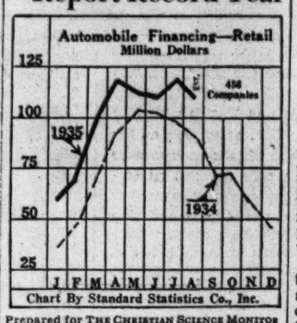
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 11

Auto Finance Firms Report Record Year



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REFLECTING sharply increased automobile sales, the leading financing companies are enjoying a record year.

Service charges for financing automobile time payments were reduced moderately early in 1935, but exceptionally low interest rates on borrowed money and increased volumes have more than offset these reductions.

Total wholesale and retail automobile financing in the first seven months of this year, as reported by the Department of Commerce for 456 organizations, rose 32 per cent above the like period of 1934.

Steel Ingot Output At 52 P. C. Capacity Asserts Iron Age

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Steel buying on the part of the automobile industry, says the weekly summary of Iron Age, has shown moderate improvement, though it is still restricted by model delays. The publication estimates steel ingot production for the current week at 52 per cent of capacity, a decline of ½ of 1 percentage point from the previous week.

"A widening outlet for heavy rolled products in construction work and in navy vessels, supplemented by a fair aggregate of rail orders, has raised the hopes of the trade that steel demand as a whole will suffer little, if any, recession even though orders from the motorcar industry fail to come up to expectations," asserted the review.

"Notwithstanding that uncertainty will prevail as to the retail reception of new models after the automobile show, the automotive trade continues to adhere to its earlier forecasts of 700,000 to 750,000 assemblies during this quarter.

"Pig iron buying, notwithstanding heavy prior contracting for this quarter, remains active. Higher prices now seem certain before Jan. 1, since expected advances in fuel costs have now materialized. Connellsville furnace coke for prompt shipment has risen 35 cents a ton to $3.60, ovens, and foundry coke is up 25 cents to $4.25 ovens.

"It is less certain that steel prices will reflect the advance in fuel costs. Scrap, the most sensitive barometer of the iron and steel industry, has suffered a setback. A decline of 50 cents a ton in heavy melting steel has depressed the Iron Age composite price for scrap (averaged from the Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh prices) from $12.83 to $12.67 a ton.

Finished steel demand has not yet been materially affected by the outbreak of hostilities abroad. Only a few scattered inquiries from the war zone have been received, among them two from Egypt for oil can sizes of tin plate."

Hosiery Sales Up Sharply in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—During the month of August American hosiery manufacturers shipped out 9,868,192 dozen pairs as compared with 6,817,874 dozen pairs during July, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

This represents a gain of 42 per cent over the previous month—a sharper gain than the normal seasonal trend would suggest. Shipments in August of this year were 12 per cent higher than in August of last year.

Production of hosiery during August of this year, amounted to 9,001,014 dozen pairs as compared with 7,540,897 in July, the increase being about one half as great as the gain in shipments. As was the case in shipments, production for August was higher this year than last.

As a result of shipments in August amounting to 9,686,192 dozen pairs against a production of 9,001,014 dozen pairs, there was a reduction of stocks on hand during August amounting to 685,178 dozen pairs, or three per cent. Stocks at the end of August were 19,293,828 dozen pairs, or only five per cent higher than a year ago, whereas shipments, as indicated above, were 12 per cent higher than last year.

Mussolini Tightening Up 'Black Bourse' Regulations

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP)—Premier Mussolini tightened regulations against the "Black Bourse" in Italian money abroad Friday by forbidding anyone to bring in more than 2000 lire (about $160) in bank notes.

There is no limit upon the amount of foreign money which may be brought into Italy.

Bankers said Il Duce's purpose was to require tourists to bring more foreign exchange into the country, thereby steadying the lira abroad.

Hosiery Prices Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports have been heard in trade circles that a further advance in the price of hosiery may be instituted very shortly, in view of the present statistical position of the industry as shown in the report of the National Hosiery Manufacturers Association. The report revealed shipments and consumption ahead of production, with stocks increasing much slower than had been anticipated. Although the figures covered only August, trade circles were represented as feeling the movement had been intensified through September and thus far in October.

Wearing Apparel Active in Broad Retail Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Buying interest in the retail trade during the past week widened to include more lines than at any time this fall, although the increase in sales was most pronounced in the wearing apparel divisions, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Continued improvement in distribution, aided by favorable weather and the freer spending mood of consumers, was the most significant feature of trade movements during the week," says the review. "In some branches of the wholesale markets buying tapered off, but made a fresh surge in those trades where shortages of merchandise have become acute and the definite price uptrend spurred more generous covering of future requirements.

"The average of industrial operations was held steady by the lack of gains in the motor and steel divisions, and only moderate improvement in textiles and consumer goods.

Ideal Trade Weather

"With ideal shopping weather prevailing in most districts, retail sales rose as much as 5 to 15 per cent for the week," continued the report, "but the spread over the 1934 comparative has started to narrow, due to the rising trend at that time.

"This held the estimated range of increase for the country, as a whole, down to 6 to 12 per cent over the totals for the like week last year.

"With decreases reported for some sections, the gain for the New England States did not average more than 1 to 7 per cent. The East made one of the best showings for the week, total sales rising from 8 to 18 per cent over the comparative totals of 1934.

"The recurrence of warm weather in some parts of the Middle West affected distribution," the report said, "but the improvement of demand at industrial centers was sufficient to carry sales upward by 10 to 12 per cent.

Wholesale Reorders Heavy

"Following the sharp expansion of consumer buying over the week end, reorders to wholesalers were the heaviest for the season, with women's coats, fur garments, children's dresses, and men's clothing chiefly specified," the survey continued. "Mail requests were more numerous than a week earlier for kitchenware, cutlery, china, and glassware, while buying of curtains, draperies and upholstery fabrics was undiminished, with the modern designs particularly favored.

"In fact, the placing of advance commitments featured buying in most markets, as delivery delays became acute in a number of lines. The difficulty of obtaining shipments long overdue hampered the furniture trade, as the backlog of orders to manufacturers grew heavier while retail distribution gained."

Firestone Tire Co. Victor in Four-Year Patent Litigation

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 (AP)—Judges of the sixth district United States Circuit Court of Appeals held the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, "substantially" victor in four-year patent litigation with the United States Rubber Company.

It granted the United States Rubber Company "the usual relief for infringement" on claims involving apparatus under the Abbott patent on manufacture of automobile tire casings, but set aside decrees of the lower court in three other patents, and dismissed "without prejudice" claims involving the Abbott process.

Nevertheless, the Firestone Company, the court ruled, "having prevailed substantially in its appeal and wholly in its cross appeal, will be allowed its costs."

The United States Rubber Company had sought injunctions to restrain further use of the patents by the Firestone Company, accountings to determine the profit made through their use, and judgment of damages as a result.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Indus'ls	15 Rails	15 Util	60 Total
Net change	+.4	—.3	+.1	+.1
Friday	68.6	23.4	37.5	49.5
Thursday	68.2	23.7	37.4	49.4
Month ago	68.3	26.8	38.3	50.4
Year ago	53.7	26.9	28.6	40.8
1935 high	68.8	27.6	39.3	50.9
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9
Movement of Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8
Bonds	20 Rails	10 Indus'ls	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.3	+.2	+.1	+.4
Friday	80.8	99.8	97.7	67.8
Thursday	81.1	99.6	97.6	67.4
Month ago	83.4	99.1	98.5	67.9
Year ago	83.5	86.4	84.2	66.9
1935 high	87.8	99.8	98.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.6
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Friday, 109.4; Thursday, 109.4; month ago, 110.1; year ago, 107.2; 1935 high, 110.7; 1935 low, 107.9; 1934 high, 108.3; 1934 low, 99.1; 1928 high, 104.4; 1932 low, 86.8.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Per-centage	Payable	Stock of Record
California Pack	37½c	Q Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Gen Baking	15c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Greyhound Corp	pf. $1.75	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 21
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	10c	Q Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Minneapolis Honeywell Reg.	75c	Q Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Do Extra	25c	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Oceanic Oil Co.	2c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 21

Cotton Into Sight Larger

NEW YORK—American cotton moved into in larger volume this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 745,000 bales, compared with 461,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 3,764,000 bales, compared with 2,710,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Yield Declines Despite a Bountiful Crop of Roses

Left—Picking Roses in a Bulgarian Rose Garden. Right—A Bulgarian Rose Oil Distillery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—In spite of a bountiful crop of roses, the 1935 yield of rose oil in Bulgaria is relatively small, according to the United States Consul here. The drop in the yield of oil has resulted from excessive dry weather which prevented the roses from storing up the usual amount of oil.

The yield from the current crop of 10,000 metric tons of roses amounted to only 2400 kilograms of rose oil compared with 1743 kilograms of rose oil last year when the crop totaled only 5975 metric tons, and 3450 kilograms of oil from the 1933 crop of 12,639 metric tons of flowers.

The oil yield of the 1935 crop was much less than expected due to the very dry weather in the "Valley of the Roses" during the latter part of May and the first half of June, when the flowers are gathered and distilled. According to estimates more than four metric tons of roses were required this year to produce one kilogram of rose oil, the report states. (A kilogram is equal to about 2 1-5 pounds.)

During the 1935 season the monopoly for rose distillation held by the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria was relaxed somewhat. Flowers which had been bought by the bank from growers at fixed prices were sold to private distillers who were permitted to dispose of the oil in the open market. Of the total 1935 production only 1000 kilograms of oil were distilled by the co-operative association under the bank's control, the remaining 1400 kilograms being distilled privately, the Consul reported.

Owing to the diminishing world demand for Bulgarian rose oil, the Government recently enacted special legislation designed to limit the acreage of rose gardens; but the area cultivated declined less than 500 acres from the normal during the season just ended, the Consul stated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The overwhelming importance and urgency of the Ethiopian dispute have deflected attention from two most significant economic moves at Geneva. One is the resolution to couple agricultural policy with policy for public health, and therefore to seek a return to primary producing prosperity by way of expanding consumption rather than by way of contracting output. This endeavor, which owes its origin to Australian initiative, has received the support of several great importing countries, including Great Britain and France, but observers here, looking at the Government's record, are very skeptical about the possibility of practical results.

Muddle Over Milk

The problem of milk contracts, which has come to the fore just at this moment, is in the nature of a test case. One of the chief duties of the Milk Board (a statutory body under producers' control) is to prescribe the terms of contracts between dairy farmers and distributors of milk. For the new season's contracts, the board has laid down, against the protest of the distributors, an increased scale of prices to the farmer unaccompanied by any increase in the price to the consumer.

The distributors' case is not merely that their profits cannot stand this inroad, but also that their present authorized price of milk for liquid consumption, while too high to allow an expansion of demand, has been high enough to attract a great increase of production. The result is that an expanding surplus of milk has to be sold at very low prices for manufacture into butter and cheese. This in turn causes a growing pressure toward a further, compensating increase in the price of liquid milk, just when the economic circumstances indicate that it should be lowered. If the Government really mean what they say at Geneva, argue the distributors, they cannot persist with their present policy, which virtually charges upon the liquid milk the cost of maintaining minimum prices for milk for manufacture, and which therefore discourages the consumption of the first of the so-called nutritious foodstuffs.

M. Bonnet's Appeal

The second important economic move at Geneva was M. Bonnet's plea for stabilization of currencies. His offer, on behalf of the French Government, to reduce trade barriers in exchange for stabilization pacts was intended, no doubt, to win over Great Britain; for the British Government has all along contended that stabilization is impossible so long as the present strangulation of international trade continues. But the proposal has been coldly received in London, for two main reasons, one long-term and one immediate.

The long-term objection, from Great Britain's point of view, is that so long as the defense of the gold standard at existing parities demands deflation in the gold bloc countries, a genuine reduction of their trade barriers is out of the question; even if tariff barriers were nominally reduced, the continuance of deflation would prevent any substantial increase of our trade with the gold bloc. We should merely be selling our monetary freedom down the river. In brief, devaluation is the prior condition both of exchange stabilization and of a real reduction of barriers to trade.

The Drain of Gold

The immediate objection is the jeopardy in which the pound has apparently been placed by the current rumors of war. In the last couple of years, some £200,000,000 to £250,000,000 of short-term money has found refuge in this country, a great part of it in the shape of gold hoards. The war clouds have started an exodus of funds; the dollar has risen in a few days from 4.95 to 4.91 to the pound; and every transatlantic liner bears a cargo of bullion westward. As things are, the possibility of a wholesale flight of these international funds is not unduly alarming London.

Gold brought into this country by foreign hoarders, and taken out again for safer keeping—so it is thought—elsewhere, is of no real value to us financially, and its exit causes no derangement of the exchanges. If, on the other hand, short money goes out, the Exchange Equalisation Account can either allow the pound to depreciate or sell gold and foreign currency from its reserves, as it wishes. But if we were on the gold standard there would be no such elasticity. We should lose our gold reserves willy-nilly, and the very sight of their depletion would stimulate a further outflow, as it did in 1931. The gold hoards themselves would probably have been converted into sterling, had we been on gold, and at the moment of panic would all have to be converted back again, with possibly disastrous results not only in the money market but also in the stock market. This is London's reaction to M. Bonnet's offer, and the gist of its reply is, "No, thank you."

The Balance of Trade

The hidden reserves of gold in this country are largely in private hands, but they might be expected to emerge if the price of gold were bid up high enough, and would thus become available for the defense of the exchange. There is no immediate weakness of sterling from an adverse balance of trade.

In the first eight months of this year, imports were at almost exactly the same level as in the equivalent period of 1934, and exports were £23,000,000 higher. Since our invisible receipts (from dividends and interest on capital abroad, from shipping and insurance income and so on) are also better than last year, there is no reason to fear exchange calamity except through an exodus of British capital, and that is not at least likely in the near future. The London market, therefore, views an apparently alarming situation with characteristic phlegm.

Many Utilities Still Good Investments, Says Analyst

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—W. H. Duff, member of the Chicago firm of Utilities Securities Analysts, believes that many utilities still constitute safe investments for life insurance companies.

He cited his opinion last night before the financial section of the American Life convention, which opened today.

Defaults, he said, have been almost negligible in the better grade of public utilities securities.

Mr Duff said that long term trend among utilities securities was desirable.

R. Graeme Smith, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Concord Life Company, told the group that government activity in the farm mortgage field had restricted the participation of insurance companies.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: For the present, we would treat the market from the point of view of its being a trading affair, until a sustained reversal in the recent down trend is definitely indicated. In our special noonday comment Friday we suggested that trading commitments be lightened. We favor a similar policy during any further strength and activity at the start of trading the new week. We would note the disappointing action of the rails which failed to participate in the current advance. In view of their unsatisfactory performance, withdrawal at this time from temporary holdings seems logical.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: At the present writing the news from Europe is a trifle more encouraging, and once it can be definitely ascertained that hostilities are not going to spread and that there may be an end to the conflict, it could very easily result in a sharp run up in stock prices. The groundwork has been laid for an advance, but pending the clarification of the Italo-Ethiopian uncertainties, it seems likely that the market will be highly selective.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: The present market, we feel, offers a real opportunity for investment in good securities at favorable prices, providing a reasonable return. With business improving, investment at the present time should provide gratifying results in the future, in the way of increasing income and accompanying enhancement of principal.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Within the next few days reports for the third quarter of the year should make their appearance in greater numbers, and if a favorable showing is made by prominent organizations, the incentive to buy their securities will receive an added impetus.

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: Gold increased 141,000,000; sight balances abroad increased 15,000,000; bills discounted at home decreased 390,000,000; bills bought abroad unchanged; advances increased 100,000,000; circulation increased 939,000,000; current accounts decreased 838,000,000; 30-day loan on Government collateral increased 219,000,000. Rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Utilities Asked By SEC If They Aim to Register

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Utility holding companies have been asked by the Government for the first business reports on which the life or death of some of them eventually may hinge under the constitutionally challenged dissolution law.

The Securities Commission formally asked the holding units to file preliminary notifications of whether they intend to register for federal supervision, or to file application for exemption from the act's provisions.

"We are finding out who are our customers under the act—who are subject to its administration," Chairman James M. Landis explained at a press conference.

The deadline for registration is Dec. 1, after which noncomplying companies are banned from interstate activities and use of the mails. The utilities, however, are contesting the constitutionality of the act and its enforcement will depend on court decisions.

"The companies will fight hard on the constitutional question," Mr. Landis said, "and we'll fight hard, too. It should be noted that our rules expressly provide that companies complying with the rules may fully reserve constitutional rights."

Commissioner Landis said the holding companies, whose representatives co-operated in preparing the rules, have "carefully refrained" from indicating whether they would register. He said he did not know whether they planned to seek an immediate legal show-down by refusing to register.

Whether they register or seek exemption, Mr. Landis said the commission would take no action without hearings and the accumulation of further data. A company seeking exemption is automatically exempt on its application until the commission otherwise rules.

The utilities are asked to furnish information on their financial structure, maps showing electric and gas lines and charts showing the tie-up of holding companies and subsidiaries.

The chairman said the development of the commission's organization probably would involve creation of special staffs to study the affairs of separate companies.

Holding companies exempt from registration are those predominately intrastate; those which are only nominally holding companies; those not essentially in the utility field; those which are only temporarily holding companies or those having no subsidiaries in the United States.

After 1938, registered holding companies would be limited to a single integrated system except where the commission might determine otherwise within principles cited in the law.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65⅝c	65⅝c	33c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@⅜	⅜@½
4 months	¼@⅜	⅜@¾
5-6 months	¾@⅝	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@1	⅞@⅝
3 mos bills	⅞@⅞	⅝@½
Bar silver	29⅜d	29⅝d
Bar gold	141s 9d	141s 9½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1⅞@2	2@2½
Time money	3	3

Leading Central Bank Notes

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Minneapolis	2	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	3
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	6	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2½	Warsaw	5
Bombay	3½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½		

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
High	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.7
Low	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—99.04
Feb. 5, 1934 April 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.45 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 10 was: Receipts, $22,141,968; expenditures, $36,113,305; balance, $1,759,455,648; customs receipts for the month, $9,716,814. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,097,412,273; expenditures, $2,061,583,132, including $995,889,706 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $964,170,859; gross debt, $29,496,160,931, a decrease of $3,714,990 under the previous day; gold assets, $9,463,733,396.

Liverpool Cotton Prices

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12 (AP)—Cotton, no receipts. Spot in fair demand; prices seven points lower; quotations in pence: American strict good middling 7.03; good middling 6.73; strict middling 6.58; middling 6.43; strict low middling 6.28; low middling 6.03; strict good ordinary 5.83; good ordinary 5.53. Futures closed quiet and steady. October 6.17; December 6.08; January 6.06; March 6.07; May 6.07; July 6.06.

Liverpool Wheat Futures

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12 (AP)—Wheat futures closed quiet.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.94⅞	.94⅝	.94⅝	.95¼
March	.91⅛	.90⅝	.90¾	.91⅜

Wheat spot, unquoted. Exchange $4.90⅝. Corn unquoted.

Winnipeg Grain

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12 (AP)—Opening grain futures quotations: Wheat—Oct. 92⅜, Nov. 92⅜, Dec. 92½-⅝, May 96¼-⅜; Oats—Oct. 31½, Dec. 29, May 31⅜-⅝, May 49; Barley—Oct. 34½, Dec. 35⅛, May 38⅛; Flaxseed—Oct. 1.40⅞.

Millions of Dollars Hinge On Processing Tax Court Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Today thousands of taxpayers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act stand to lose or to save sums totaling in the aggregate many million of dollars, according as the doubts and uncertainties involved under the act are resolved one way or the other by various District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals and by the Supreme Court of the United States, declared Gilbert H. Montague before the American Management Association at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria here.

"Since the 2-to-1 decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston on July 13, holding that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture, and infringes upon rights which the Federal Constitution reserves to the States or to the people, manufacturers under that act have been confronted by legal and business problems that are without precedent in variety, complexity, and possibility of great money loss or corresponding money saving," Mr. Montague said.

"Demands," he continued, "have poured into the manufacturers from their trade, who want the manufacturers immediately to reduce current prices by an amount equal to all processing taxes, and to issue credits at once for amounts equal to all past processing taxes.

Warnings Issued

"Warnings have been issued from Washington, stating that the Government insists upon the payment of all processing taxes, and that failure to pay involves liability for severe money penalties.

"Several weeks before the Boston decision," Mr. Montague continued, "which declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, there was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate a bill which, if it had become law in that form, would have deprived all processors of any right to recover, directly or indirectly, any processing taxes paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, even though the Supreme Court should uphold the Boston decision, and should conclusively decide that the act is and from the beginning was unconstitutional.

"Beset from these three directions, a number of manufacturers, shortly before the due date of some of their recent monthly installments of processing taxes, instituted suits to enjoin the Government from starting distraints or criminal prosecutions for the collection of these particular installments.

"There is an old federal statute, dating from 1867, which provides that "No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court." Because of this old 1867 statute the courts in some of these suits have refused to grant even temporary injunctions.

"In a number of other suits, however," Mr. Montague said, "other courts have viewed the situation differently, and have held that the conditions presented by these congressional proposals to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act after this Boston decision were in all respects so extraordinary as to make this old 1867 statute inapplicable."

Action of Courts

"Among the hundreds of suits that have been instituted to enjoin the Government from starting distraints or criminal prosecutions for the collection of processing taxes, some courts have been deterred by this old 1867 statute from granting even temporary injunctions, while in other suits other courts have granted temporary injunctions effective until a later hearing at which may be determined the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or until the higher courts can pass upon the applicability of this old 1867 statute.

"From July 13, when the Boston decision held the act unconstitutional, until the middle of August, when the amendments passed by the House of Representatives and changed by the Senate finally emerged with additional changes from the Conference Committee of the House and the Senate, the full energies of the Administration forces in Congress and in all branches of the Government charged with the administration of this act were devoted to setting up these amendments in the best possible form to block all these suits, and to meet all the constitutional points raised in this Boston decision.

"As finally passed by Congress, and approved by the President, and enacted into law on Aug. 24," Mr. Montague declared, "these amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act purport to ratify all processing taxes assessed prior to that date, and to legalize the assessment of all subsequently accruing processing taxes, and to prevent any refund whatsoever of any payment of any processing taxes unless the manufacturer suing for this refund can establish—

(1) "that the manufacturer has not included any part of the tax sued for in the price of the commodity on which the tax was imposed, or in the price of any article processed from such commodity, and

(2) "that the manufacturer has not in any manner passed on any part of such tax to the purchaser or to any other person, and

(3) "that the manufacturer has not passed back any part of such tax by obtaining a reduction therefor from his suppliers of such commodity.

"Is it reasonable, or even constitutional, for Congress to set up such an extraordinary bar against suits to obtain refund of taxes unconstitutionally imposed and unconstitutionally collected?

"The Government's answer is unequivocally Yes, for the Government's position is that it is reasonable to limit refunds to those manufacturers only that have absorbed and not passed on or passed back these taxes, and that irrespective of this it is fundamental law that no sovereign can be sued except with its own permission and on such terms and conditions as it may elect to impose, which is the ground on which Congress enacted the Gold Clause bill as well as these Aug. 24 amendments of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," Mr. Montague concluded.

States Said to Hold Key to Real Estate Bond Readjustments

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—State, rather than federal legislation, is the key to control of abuses incident to real estate bond reorganizations, former Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York told the special congressional committee investigating reorganizations.

"If the state agencies did their duty," he said, "there would not be any cries of invasion of state's rights today."

Mr. Miller, whose law firm is counsel for a bondholders' committee in the case of S. W. Straus & Co. defaulted bonds, favored placing as much responsibility as possible upon trustees in reorganizations and the creation of a state commission to regulate real estate bonds.

As the hearing opened it was made clear by Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman, that the committee was acting as a fact-finding body to recommend legislation to each state legislature in which hearings are held for the purpose of ending abuses in the building industry for the protection of real estate bond-holders.

The committee was told by Meyer Kraushaar, counsel, that investors in a $3,000,000 bond issue of S. W. Straus & Co. failed to realize a penny on their investment through "manipulation of bankers, attorneys, and, I am sorry to say, the courts."

Weekly Index Of Industrial Activity

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity today registered its sharpest advance since July.

Boosted by big gains in automobile production, cotton mill activity and freight movement, the index rose to 73.1, compared with 70.9 the previous week, and only 60.1 a year ago. The index is adjusted for seasonal variation, and based on the 1929-30 average as 100.

The index, together with seasonally adjusted indexes for its six component parts, all based on 1929-30 as 100, follows:

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Composite	731.	70.9	60.1
Automobile Prod.	46.5	35.3	37.3
Steel Mill Activity	66.7	68.2	31.1
Cotton Mfg. Activity	93.3	90.3	91.7
Elec. Power Prod.	101.6	101.6	93.6
Residential Bldg.	42.5	43.5	17.2
Total Carloadings	66.5	58.6	59.4

Electric power production increased to a record high level, but its gain over the previous week was only of normal seasonal proportions, so the index for that factor was unchanged. Steel and residential building registered the only declines, and they were slight and came after recent substantial gains.

New York Stock Sales

NEW YORK—Total reported stock transactions, including inactives, on the New York Stock Exchange during the week ended Friday, Oct. 11, aggregated 6,929,012 shares.

WILDEY
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JOIN OUR
1936 TAX
CLUB
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22 Boylston St., Boston
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 15

PERSONAL ATTENTION

This bank is not too large for us to know every depositor and render attention to individual requirements. Drop in any time and tell us your problems. We will gladly listen and be a help, if possible.

We Are Centrally Located

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street - - - Boston, Mass.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Mounting Alcohol Toll Shown By U. S. and Insurance Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 12—Casualty insurance executives already report serious effects in their field from the nationally relegalized liquor traffic, according to a survey of replies from casualty concerns, made public here today by the Research Bureau of the National W. C. T. U.

Responses from a wide range of casualty insurance concerns, east and west, afford significant testimony as to the increasing evidence of beverage alcohof as a factor in accidents and casualties.

Alcohol Major Factor

Frank G. Morris, President, Standard Surety and Casualty Company, of New York City replied to the W. C. T. U.:

". . . One of the most momentous problems before casualty insurance executives at this time emanates from the disastrous loss experienced under automobile liability policies during the calendar year, 1934, which amounts to little less than a cataclysm. Our company, like our contemporaries, was flooded with an avalanche of accident reports, involving many deaths and serious personal injuries, in numbers far exceeding prior years. In analyzing the causes we found an abnormal percentage attributable to over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages by automobile operators both young and old. I regard the greatest enemy to the safety of highway traffic to be the automobile driver who operates while in the glow of cocktails and other strong drinks. Eliminate this atrocious custom and much for the safety of all will have been accomplished."

Mounting Loss Costs

An equally significant testimony is that received from C. W. Fellows, president, Associated Insurance Companies, San Francisco, California:

"The subject you mentioned has engaged my attention for a very considerable period and I anticipated what would happen following repeal of the prohibition law. . . .

"At this writing a comparison of underwriting results on the policies issued in 1934 and those issued in 1933 shows an increase of over twenty per cent in loss costs under bodily injury and property damage policies. While a small part of this may be attributed to increased mileage exposure through greater use of cars, we are convinced that the principal factor in this startling increase is the result of wider use of alcoholic beverages by automobile drivers, especially by those in the younger age brackets. . . .

"We recently introduced a restricted policy for the total abstainer in recognition of the known fact that such drivers are preferred risks for automobile insurance. The discount allowed from standard rates is 20 per cent and our studies convince us that this is justified. . . ."

Youth Is Target

How youth is being made the target for the re-established drink trade is reflected in this testimony of Wayne C. Kilbourne, manager, Family Economics Bureau, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"Indulgence in alcohol shows an increase of 149 per cent as a cause of uninsurability among men and women under 30, according to the experience records of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. For all ages the increase in rejections involving alcoholic excesses is 25 per cent since the pre-repeal days of 1931-32, the record reveals . . ."

The plainly evident growth of beverage alcohol as a factor in the insurance field business since liquor was relegalized is further confirmed by James F. Ramey, vice-president-secretary, Washington National Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois:

". . . Our business is entirely life, health and accident. . . . Our business during 1934 increased very greatly and especially was this increase noticeable in our accident department. We are quite certain that automobile accidents caused from overindulgence in intoxicants have greatly increased."

Other Figures Given

The roll of other prominent casualty companies whose experiences plainly confirm the growing peril of motor accidents and recognize the increasing part played by alcohol during the first 20 months of the relegalized liquor traffic, includes the following:

Glens Falls Indemnity Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Columbia Casualty Company, New York; the Western & Southern Indemnity Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Western Insurance Companies, Fort Scott, Kan.; National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich.; Eureka Casualty Company, Philadelphia; Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago; Freeport Motor Casualty Company, Freeport, Ill.; the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; the Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Boston, Mass.; Merchants Indemnity Corporation, New York; United Casualty Company, Westfield, Mass.; Loyal Protective Insurance Company, Boston Mass.; Hawkeye Casualty Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

In several cases, admitting the general increase in automobile accidents during recent months, replies state that this fact is not reflected in the records of the particular company involved, because stricter rules are eliminating prospects and policy holders whose reckless driving and violation of traffic regulations, due to liquor or other cases, have rendered them unsatisfactory risks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—With the mounting toll from drunken driving as a point of departure, local dry forces have emerged from their long period of dormancy since repeal here and set their faces resolutely down the long road which once before led to national prohibition.

Reorganized under the name of United Dry Forces, they launched for the second time in American history a campaign to "dry Washington," and make the national capital "a model for the nation."

They do not expect it to succeed in the first year, nor the second, nor perhaps even in the first decade. It took many years to accomplish it before, and they are aware that now the fight they face is probably a longer and more discouraging one than in the early days of the temperance movement.

Headquarters Established

This new drive begins with establishment of a central headquarters for the United Drys and a concentrated emphasis on the Guyer bill, a proposed draft of legislation which would banish liquor in every conceivable form from Washington, even to the extent of forbidding medical prescriptions.

The central organization is backed by approximately 50 dry groups including the W. C. T. U., the Antisaloon League, the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., the Society of Friends, the Gospel Mission, the Central Union Mission, and the Sunday School Association.

Through the national connections of some of these groups the effort will be made "to build a fire back home" for the Guyer bill, which they consider the first and indispensable step toward a re-enactment of national prohibition.

The fact that local police estimates show a startling increase in motor accidents from drunken driving since repeal has proven the most important factor in invigorating the dry cause in this city. The large number of liquor stores, many of which are located in residential areas and near schools, has further served to bring the question of liquor before the general public again.

Federal Report

The new dry movement coincided with a report from the federal census bureau showing deaths from automobile accidents at a total of 8888 for the past 12 months as compared to 8785 for the previous 12. No official figures have been compiled showing the proportion of such accidents due to drunken driving, but it is generally agreed that the steady increase during the past year has been due to a combination both of faster and more cars on the roads and increased consumption of liquor since repeal. Which is the major factor has yet to be determined.

In addition to the long-trend increase, the census report also showed a reduction during the last four weeks to 639, the lowest number for that period in more than five years. The figure for the corresponding period of last year was 748. The most obvious explanation would appear to be the intense safety campaign which is being carried on in many of the large cities emphasizing sober driving as well as slower.

Silverware Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Recent trends in silverware sales have been upward, partially offsetting adverse results during the first half of the year according to a special report by Fitch Publishing Co. Medium priced lines have outsold heavy plated wares, the report says, the latter classification suffering in popularity to some extent because of the high price of silver. Inventories were said to be satisfactory.

Reorganization Plan Of General Theaters Shown

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Details of a plan for reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., were revealed by a debenture holders' group following its filing in Chancery Court in Delaware.

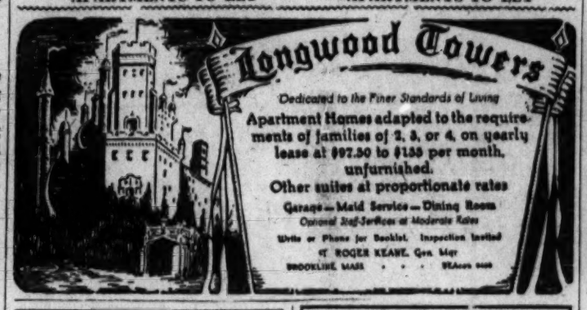
General Theaters, a holding company in receivership since February, 1932, held a heavy interest in Fox Film Corporation.

Provision is made under the plan for an adjustment of claims and the capital structure of General Theaters through an exchange of stock of a new successor corporation which will acquire its assets. There also is a provision for option warrants to buy preferred and common shares of Twentieth Century-Fox Film.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET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Apartment Homes adapted to the requirements of families of 2, 3, or 4, on yearly lease at $97.50 to $135 per month, unfurnished.
Other suites at proportionate rates
Garage—Maid Service—Dining Room
Optional Staff Services at Moderate Rates
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H. ROGER KEANE, Gen. Mgr.
BROOKLINE, MASS.

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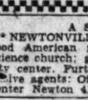

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0483.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs.; modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Colemain-Gilbert Asso., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Com. 3212.

314 MARLBORO ST.

With its delightfully large living room, fitted with casement windows, an appropriate fireplace, and adjacent to a bedroom off which the luxury of a large dining room is available, this apartment is unique. The bath and kitchenette are of the latest and best order. $115 per month.

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5 Arlington Street, Boston Com. 4450
REALTORS

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $55 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1161 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5500.

235 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

BOSTON'S MOST MODERN APARTMENTS
Tile kitchens and rubber tile floors, fireplaces, tile bath and shower, Venetian blinds, free gas and electricity. Call STA. 0200 or Supt on prem.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WINTHROP, MASS.—Apartment of 4 rooms, sun room, bath, on first floor of 2-family house. Frigidaire, piano; excellent location; reasonable to right party. Tel. Ocean 1290 or 1289.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333, cor. Fordham Road, West Bronx—4-5 all outside sunlight rooms, cross ventilation, opposite park, Jerome subway, New York University, Hunter; clean, quiet house; electrolux; near Christian Science church; 4th floor; $45-$55. Foundation 8-7311.

APARTMENTS WANTED

MARRIED couple require small furnished apartment or room with kitchen privileges; moderate; Christian Scientist preferred. Kenn-Barber, Hotel Chesterfield, 130 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau St., New York.

REAL ESTATE

A Country Outlook in the City

A Fisher Hill Opportunity

Exceptionally well-built, insulated home can be purchased on most liberal terms. House has six bedrooms and five baths, oil heat, six fireplaces, with up-to-date improvements, and in excellent condition. Large garage. There are 35,000 feet of land, landscaped with rare trees. For appointment see SPENCER CAPE, 349 Boylston Street, KENmore 0256.

A STAR BARGAIN

NEWTONVILLE—8-room house, 2 baths; good American neighborhood; near Christian Science church; garage, oil heat, near community center. Further information apply to exclusive agents: Office of SYDNEY B. HOLDEN, Center Newton 4120.

End of Season Bargain
All year around home
Gentleman's estate, furnished
Beautiful old town
FREDERICK CUSHING
New Ipswich N. H.

FLORIDA, Orlando and Winter Park—We offer desirable winter homes completely furnished; monthly or seasonal basis; your inquiries solicited. NOBLE SMITH, Realtor, 212 No. Orange Ave., Orlando.

FINE CORNER Store in best business location. Four large show windows. Suitable for shoe store, or men's clothing store. Stephany, 291 Sunrise Highway, Lynbrook, N. Y.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. PARMER, 19 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7827.

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OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
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COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
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WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXCLUSIVE shop wishes woman accustomed sewing better lingerie at home. Thoroughly competent. Write-call, Apt. 100, 150 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Refined middle-aged Christian Scientist for assistant secretary and hostess in institution for Christian Scientists. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—Housekeeper-cook, small family 2 children, nurse; 20 miles from N. Y. C., Long Island; good position for intelligent person. Tel. Mur. Hill 2-4835, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLORIDA—Lovely furnished homes up to $1000 for winter season at Winter Haven. MISS L. M. NELSON, Real Estate.

FLORIDA—Attractively furnished home, 8 rooms, 2 baths, servant's room, garage, furnace heat; lake view; convenient to Winter Park. Information: 601 Dartmouth Ave., Orlando, Fla.

HOUSES TO LET

MACON, GA., Hill House, Kathleen Pape—Beautifully furnished 9-room home on wooded estate, close in, billiard room, furnace.

WILLISTON PARK (Near Roslyn, L. I.)—Six-room house, nicely furnished; two adults preferred; near Christian Science church; Nov. 1st; $45. Write Box B-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave. N. Y. C.

INSURANCE

EDGAR T. WHITE, JR.
Fidelity Surety Bonds. Casualty Insurance
Suite 200, 10 Post Office Square
Tel. Liberty 3780 Boston, Mass.

JEWELERS

ALL KINDS OF WATCH REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

HAMILTON WATCHES for men and women. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. Convenient terms if desired.

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable Prices. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston.

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Proprietor
75 Ellery St., Cambridge Tro. 8038, Kir. 4083

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DESIRABLE well furnished practitioner's office available, full or part time. 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. Rit. 4234.

N. Y. C.—Suite in Riverside Drive Hotel, street floor location, private entrance; suitable practitioner's office. Schuyler 4-5800, Ext. 100.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution. 40 Queensberry St., Boston Tel. KEN 0920 or MEL 3076-W Center Newton 3074

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PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
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P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
184 Summer St., Boston Hub. 1112

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Large, long established suburban firm has an opening for an energetic young man; an excellent opportunity for a producer on a commission basis; interview by appointment. V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN COUPLE would like to go South. Driver - companion; housekeeper - companion; willing to work and go anywhere. V-9 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BY man with 20 years' experience as milk plant manager; go anywhere, do anything; have car. Tel. OSCAR H. TANNER, Malden 4204.

YOUNG MAN, 18, attending night college, wishes position. Apt. 3-C, 225 West 106th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A LADY of refinement desires position as companion; can drive auto; will travel; best refs. W-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED competent woman offers her services part-time, as governess or companion in N. Y. C. Write Box B-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

LADY desires chauffeuring for winter; vicinity of Philadelphia; will go south; references. T-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MATURE, educated, refined, unencumbered; attendant, companion-helper; experienced reading, writing letters; willing loving service; appreciative of good home. Write R-116, 1291 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. E. H. McINTYRE, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE woman desires work by the day; cooking, laundry or general work. 12 Pembroke Court, Somerville, Mass.

RESPONSIBLE bookkeeping, general office work, secretarial; experience—publisher, school; offers service any capacity. MISS LESLIE CRAWFORD, University 4-7580, 545 West 111th St., 5B, New York City.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN
M.A., B.D., S.T.M. (Magna cum laude)
Who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the "Christian Science Sentinel" and "Facts About the Bible" for this paper, is accepting enrollments for three Bible Lecture Courses meeting in Manhattan, Thursdays at 4, 7, 8:30. For information regarding these classes and organization proceeding in Brooklyn, Mt. Vernon, Yonkers, N. Y., Reading, Pa., communicate 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone UNiversity 4-6318 (preferably before 10 a. m.).

CLARA SHEAR, soprano and teacher of singing 12 Steinert Bldg., 162 Boylston St., Boston. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

IAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street N Y C
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

YOUNG native French woman offers instruction in French. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 235 Park Dr. Boston. Tel. Comm. 1897.

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AGENTS WANTED

Corp. manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory cooperation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlazOil Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-13, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWEB, 2610 Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, Fla.—Will sub-let attractive efficiency apartment for season. Heat, frigidaire, maid service, excellent location near Christian Science church. Miss L. Kline, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

Do Your Electric Irons Stick?
TRY A CAPE COD
FRAGRANT BAYBERRY BAG
Used on Cape Cod for generations.
Found good for modern flatirons.
Neatly boxed 25 cents postpaid.
Pure Bayberry Candles
THE BAYBERRY CANDLES PLACE
North Truro, Cape Cod, Mass.

HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLA.—Attractive furnished home, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths; $1000.00 season; other homes $300.00 to $3000.00. MRS. ROY BROWNING, Cavanaugh Apts.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olonvit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-100, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, literature, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conferences; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 8-1139

SOUTHERN DAIRIES
PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
PHONE 3-6220

Permanent Waves of Distinction
$3.50 to $12.50
DANIEL'S MARINELLO
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GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316
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See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company
for
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES.
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FOR MEN
FOR WOMEN
X-Ray Fitted
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Specialist in Shampooing and Finger Waving Marcel and Water Wave, etc.
Call for appointment DEXTER 3621
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Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
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BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

Maurine's Hat Shop
"Yesterday's hat makes the hat of today"
NEW HATS
Made to Order
DEX. 2189 52 ST. EMANUEL ST.

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COLONIAL GARDENS
"Flowers for All Occasions"
Member F. T. D.
Flowers by Wire
C-2012
Ground Floor, Shepherd Bldg., 314 Monty'y St.

Mattresses Renovated
One-Day Service
Awnings made to order
Montgomery Mattress Factory
Phone C-2090 1 Henderson St.

THE GRACE HAT SHOP
Exclusive Line of
HATS—COSTUME JEWELRY
HANDBAGS—HOSE
16 S. PERRY ST. Phone C-4775

—COLOR FAST—
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb
Ready to Iron
CEDAR-805
Empire Laundry

SHULMAN'S
Where Quality Reigns Supreme
Shulman's Bakery
902 SOUTH COURT STREET
Phone C4548 MONTGOMERY, ALA.

"Results Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING COMPANY
Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors
North McDonough & C. of Ga. R. R.
Phone Cedar 3877

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.
Where Economy Rules
Sixteen Stores
Fresh Meats
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BRADENTON

The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
General Hardware, Dishes, Farm Equipment, Fishing Tackle
12TH STREET AT SEABOARD TRACKS

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

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Quality Service
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FAULTLESS Cash Grocery
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High Quality Service
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Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
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MONTEVALLO
"The World's Best"
REX RED ASH—POCAHONTAS
WELLER-TUPPER COAL CO.
5-2841—PHONES—5-2842

Walk-Over Boot Shop
211 LAURA STREET
Has just opened with a complete line of Men's and Women's Shoes

FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location, next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. 'PHONE 5-1090

GAS and OIL
ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Sts.
G. G. Tisdale Phone 8-9154

Quality Cleanliness Phone 7-3733 Courtesy Prompt Service
Ye Bon Ton Bakery
L. Herrmann, Proprietor
1035 PARK STREET

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

PALMIAMI HAT SHOP
Formerly 121 Laura St.
Consolidated with
NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street 'Phone 5-7209

LEVY'S
ADAMS AT HOGAN
Headquarters for
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
and Other
Fine Clothing for Men

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5034

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

THE HAAS Drew Co.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 5-1700

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3789

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service.
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One Block West of First Church

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

CUMINGS
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
Readjusting of Timepieces
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for 90c, and up.
Twelve years in Miami
108 S. E. FIRST STREET

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a taste of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of your home. Nothing down. 12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Telephone 2-4743
Lloyd Printing Co.
Est. 1914

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

TOILET ARTICLES and RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge. 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge 1633-W

MIAMI BEACH

Mrs. Lillian Christopher
Assisted by
Mrs. Ethel Sarbacher Roberts
Originators of smart street frocks and evening gowns.
1459 Collins Ave. Miami Beach

ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

PERMANENTS
Self-Setting 3.50
Regular $10.00 Waves 5.00
Shampoo Set Dry..... .50
BISHOP'S BEAUTY SHOP
207 O. B. & T. BLDG. PHONE 5851

Quality Men's Wear
Johnson's MENS SHOP
32 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

VALSPAR ENAMELS AND VARNISHES
ABERNATHY PAINT CO. INC.
60 East Pine Street Phone 5677

The GLORIA Hat Shop
The Smartest in FALL MILLINERY
2 WASHINGTON STREET ARCADE

SARASOTA

Greetings!
to all our Old and New Friends of The Christian Science Monitor
J. C. PENNEY CO.

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299
Prudence Products

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Company
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Texaco Products
PERSBACKER'S CERTIFIED SERVICE
Specializing in Marfak Lubrication
900 Grand Central Cor. So. Blvd. Phone H 25013

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Delicious refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

L. Chajage
FURS Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our Beautiful New Paint and Wallpaper Store
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad St. N. W. Ph. Walnut 5789-5790

MACON

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
362-364 THIRD ST., MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
19 East Broughton St. Phone 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co.
1406 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Phone 3-2459

EUREKA PHOTO COMPANY
Commercial Photography, Photo Finishing and ENLARGING
Out of town Kodak finishing solicited
129½ SO. TRYON ST. PHONE 4452
P. O. BOX 135

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

ATTORNEYS

MILAN, Piazza Tricolori 3—Guido Frati, International lawyer; fluent English, long practise with American clients.

FARMS FOR SALE

KOKSTAD, S. Africa — In block, 8000 acres; abundant water; 500 acres natural forest; scenic beauty; game, trout, dairy, sheep; rail 20 miles; labour plentiful. Apply to A. F. PAYN, P. O. Newmarket, East Griqualand.

POST WANTED

BOGHOLDER Svedstrup, fra Nordisk Kul- og Koks- Kompagni søger Stilling paa Grund af Likvidation. Baunegaardsvej 82, Copenhagen, Hell. Tlf. Hell. 1483. (Position desired as bookkeeper.)

PARIS—MR. KORIAKOW, 16 rue Wattignies, seeks position of trust—clerk, accountant or salesman; French, Russian, knowledge English.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Blumenhaus Böse
Übernahme sämtlicher Blumenspenden
V. SCHÖNBRUNNERSTRASSSE 90
FLORISTS Tel. A 30-1-62

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19. Tel. Byen 6785.
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd.

ØBRO
Parfumerie
Classensg. 57, Tlf: Øbro 6669

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler
(Joiner)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

PENSION REEDE
(Boarding House)
Kamers met-en zonder Pension
Alle Comfort: Lift, telefoon, bad.
Gelegenheid tot dineeren.
BEETHOVENSTRAAT 97 ZUID

THE HAGUE

COÖP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11. 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SEEKING POSITION — Betrekking Zoekende Jonge Dame zoekt Werkkring geheel bekend met de huishouding. Duitsch en Engelsch sprekend, ook bekwaam in voorlezen. Bekend eenigzins met kantoorwerkzaamheden.
MEJ. E. HARTEVELT
Suyz Kade 186, den Haag

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
KUNGSGATAN 8
alle i
damtyger
MATERIALS

IF YOU are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at my shops. Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
JEWELLER
Vasterlanggatan. 73 Kungsholmsgat. 18

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
... goods of quality.

Mrs. Hedelius, Née Rugg
Teacher of English
43 Grevgatan Tel. 623001

PIANO, HARP, ORGAN
General Instruction in
MUSIC AND HARMONY
MUSIKDIREKTÖR STIG SELIGMAN
Blanchegatan 18 Tel. 623978

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

HIGH CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 677468. Tempos Hus.

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Modemagasinet Sibylle
Upplandsgatan 19 B Tel. 322291
Latest Fashion in Millinery

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
DROGUERIE z. STERNENBERG
Drug Store
GREIFENGASSE 8 TEL. 26.981

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38. Tel. 43.695 and 44. Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

F. SPRÜNGLI SÖHNE
Landschafts-Gärtner
BURGFELDERSTRASSE, 21
(Landscape Gardener)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 37.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MÜNZGRABEN 6 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Wollenhof AG
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS— —FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Everything in the way of
CREAMS, POWDERS, etc. for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9—Marktgasse—9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel 22.331

MISS BIGLER *teaches*
English
Tel. 35.252 42 Bübenbergstr. 42

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Die Harmonie
Ihres Garten
kann durch
eine neue Gestaltung
erhöht werden.
H. GERSTER Gartengestalter
Salzhausstrasse 4 Tel. 24.16
(Garden planning)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève

MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and 15 RUE DE RIVE

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

MAISON ARTARIA
Optical Goods
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhône 1

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
4 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES
BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTÉS-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FÉMININE
Founded 1822

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7 *(Linen)*

Felix Badel & Cie S. A.
ÉLECTRICITÉ
4 PLACE DU MOLARD

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

MERSMANN
RUE DE BOURG 10
Watchmaker—Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin—Zenith—Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing
TEL. 23.234

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Lavage à la main.
MME. CAVIN Tel 29.748

ARTISTIC HAND-LETTERING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Chaussures—Shoes
H. KELLER-CORBOZ
Maison fondée en 1911
Rue Pichard 13

Sweets — Confectionery
Patisserie fine, Tourtes en tous genres
Desserts exquis, Bonbons fins.
R. WEISS
Angle Av. de France et de Beaulieu
Produits de première qualité Tel. 25.134

MONTREUX

Robes — Manteaux
Transformations
BERTHE RAUBER
4 Avenue du Midi
(Dressmaker)

NEUCHATEL

The Excellent Coal of
Haefliger & Käser S. A.
Means Comfort and Safety
Against the Cold
GUYE-ROSSELET
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies
Articles de voyage. Réparations.
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs
MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon-3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1815.
Beautiful Selection of Hats.
Buns in Stockings Neatly Mended.

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital
STATIONERY AND BOOKSHOP
BIBLES and Nouveaux Testaments

BOULANGERIE-PÂTISSERIE
Baker—Confectioner
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital 15
Taillaules — Tresses — Tourtes

KUFFER
Électricité Radio Installations
Telephone 8.36 RUE ST.-HONORÉ

THUN

Max Reinert & Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN- UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen- und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
Clothes to measure.

bliss & co. Modes de paris
Zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Die neuesten Seiden und Wollstoffe für die kommende Saison sind eingetroffen
Müller-Blümli
Bellevueplatz, neben Kino
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON b/Zürich
Samtliche Bekleidungsartikel für Herren und Damen, eigene Herrenschneiderei im Hause.
(Materials and Tailor-mades)

Koch-Kurse. Koch-Bücher.
Privatkochschule von E. Fülscher
Plattenstrasse 66. Zürich 7. Tel. 24.461
(Cookery School)

Seiden-Spörri
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Ramihof 3, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 24.256 ZURICH 1.

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard
Usteristrasse 9 Freiestrasse 50
Tel. 35.145 Tel. 44.593
Biscuits: J. P. Ritz, A. G. Laupen
Orange Marmalade, Crosse & Blackwell's Products. Coffee without caffein.

Union of South Africa
CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
The Smartest Stores in
CAPE TOWN
JOHANNESBURG
and
PORT ELIZABETH
THE FOREMOST FASHIONS
are always found at
CLEGHORNS
Meet your friends in Cleghorn's Cafés at CAPE TOWN or Port Elizabeth

GrahamHall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
88 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street Telephone 2-1253
We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3555

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 5-1648 Head Office and Works 8 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS *and* BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 127

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181
Tel. Cen 3991

"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns Coats, Etc.
9 MURCHIE'S PASSAGE OFF WEST ST.

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY
TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
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Monitor Movie Guide

Warner Brothers Devise a Spectacular Version of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

By E. C. S.

Frank McHugh as Quince in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

The Affairs of Susan (Universal)—The meeting and parting at Coney Island of two romantic strangers and their serio-comic hunt for each other. Slight but entertaining. ZaSu Pitts, Hugh O'Connell.

Atlantic Adventure (Columbia)—Discharged reporter gets job and girl back when he recovers the stolen jewels and rounds up the crooks on shipboard. Good run-of-the-mill melodrama. Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan.

Barbary Coast (U. A.)—A rough, tough story of San Francisco in the gold rush days. Gambling and lawlessness generally, a violent melodrama of the sort Hollywood supposedly stopped filming a year ago. Miriam Hopkins as a gaming table attendant who is reformed by romance. Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea. What is known in the trade as a "men's picture," chiefly.

Born to Gamble (Liberty)—Four brothers fight to overcome a family gambling tradition. Good melodramatic theme poorly handled. Onslow Stevens, H. B. Warner, Maxine Doyle.

Cappy Ricks (Republic) — Cappy comes out of retirement to save his son-in-law's business from an old rival's plot. Robert McWade, Florine McKinney, Lucien Littlefield. Melodramatic comedy.

Condemned to Live (Invincible)—Light fodder for the mystery-story trade. Makes trashy use of the "vampire" legend. Ralph Morgan, Maxine Doyle, Pedro de Corboda.

The Crime of Dr. Crespi (Republic)—Another of the cheap horror stories that are being complained of in many quarters. An inexcusable shocker based in Poe's "The Premature Burial." Eric von Stroheim, Dwight Frye, Harriet Russell.

Here's to Romance (20th-Fox)—Brings Nino Martini, opera tenor, to the screen in a humorous story of a society matron's patronage of a young man singer who prefers a girl dancer. Mme. Schumann-Heink in a small part. Genevieve Tobin, Reginald Denny, Anita Louise. Strong in popular musical interest.

Heir to Trouble (Columbia)—Hero inherits a gold mine, a child and a village scandal. Pleasant western melodrama. Ken Maynard, Joan Perry, Harry Woods.

King Solomon of Broadway (Universal) — Cheap yarn about gamblers, gangsters, socialite thrill seeker, automobile wrecks, a kidnaping and a police chase. Saturated with alcohol. Dorothy Page, Louise Henry, Edward Pawley, Pinkie Tomlin, Edmund Lowe.

The Last Outpost (Paramount)—An ill-timed release with its representation of hordes of black people mowed down by machine guns. The old triangle, with the superfluous husband eliminated in order to wind up the story of soldiering in Kurdistan.

Little America (Paramount)—A pictorial record of Commander Byrd's second expedition to the Antarctic, with an address by him explaining the purpose of the trip. A considerable amount of the drama of actuality in exploration.

A Midsummer Night's Dream (Warner)—Shows what a studio can do with chiefly its own players under the direction of Max Reinhardt in a spectacular version of Shakespeare's fantasy; with Mendelssohn's music, ballets by Bronislawa Nijinska and photography by Hal Mohr. Ian Hunter, Verree Teasdale, Dick Powell, Ross Alexander, Olivia de Havilland, Jean Muir, James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Frank McHugh, Victory Jory, Anita Louise, Mickey Rooney. The latest technical resources of sound films are lavishly used.

She Married Her Boss (Columbia)—Trivial yarn about a secretary who marries her employer and fails to make friends with his family. She attracts undesirable newspaper attention while tipsy, he gets befuddled too, and so they are reconciled. Claudette Colbert, Melvyn Douglas. Well liked by Miss Colbert's following.

Shipmates Forever (Warner)—Again Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler appear in an Annapolis story, with Mr. Powell as a crooner who gives up night club life to carry on the family's naval traditions. Songs and dances. Lewis Stone, Ross Alexander, Dick Foran.

The Throwback (Universal)—Buck Jones rounds up the cattle thieves after much dashing riding in the foothills. Muriel Evans, Bryant Washburn, George Hayes.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Australian Claims Title of Chieftain In Scottish Clan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—If the claims of Hugh Vernon Macleod can be established, Victoria will have gained a chieftain of a Scottish clan—the Clan Macleod. Mr. Macleod, a farmer who is president of the Shire of Portland (Vic.), believes that he has an unassailable right to the title in succession to Sir Reginald Macleod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, who left no male heir. Cable messages from Scotland give strength to his case.

Mr. Macleod states that he is chief of the Taliskers, a cadet branch of the Macleods, and opinions sent from Scotland are that if he can prove direct descent from Macleod of Talisker he must certainly be acknowledged now as the Macleod of Macleod, chieftain of the clan.

His great grandfather came to Australia in 1818, bringing his family with him. They migrated to Victoria in 1836, landing at Indented Head, where Mr. Macleod was born.

"The clan spirit is as alike today as ever it was," said Mr. Macleod, "and the Macleod clan is one of the strongest in the Empire."

Huerta Return Prepared

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Adolfo de la Huerta, once provisional president of Mexico and for 11 years an "exile" in this country, is preparing to return to his native land to take a high post in the administration of President Cardenas. He said yesterday he could not tell "exactly how soon" he would return to Mexico.

New Guinea Currency Printed in Wartime Turns Up in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A 20-mark bank note issued on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Treasury at Rabaul, New Guinea, in 1914, when the Australian Expeditionary Force was in possession of the former German territory, has been found in Sydney. The note was one of a series printed in remarkable circumstances and under the most difficult conditions.

At the time of issue the Australian force found itself without funds. Authority was sent by radio from Melbourne to print and circulate an issue of five-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark notes, payable in coin at the Treasury in Rabaul. Sergt. Ben Price was detailed to bring out the issue.

A party under him took possession of the German Treasury. They found there a decrepit hand press and a miscellaneous collection of "pied" type, but not a scrap of paper. Amateur compositors set to work. A smeary brown solution was compounded to serve as printing fluid, the concoction consisting mainly of boot polish and scarlet writing ink.

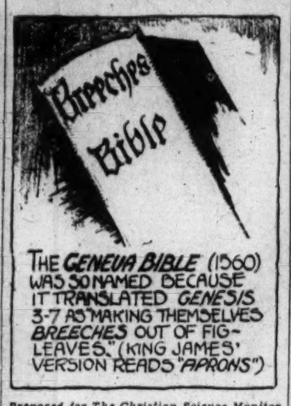
The unsuitable quality of the only paper available precluded a lengthy period of usefulness for the "Ben Price" notes. Even when handled carefully they split, crumpled, became unrecognizable, or were lost. Even natives scorned the notes. It was due to the refusal of an inhabitant of Nauru to accept one 20-mark note as a tip that it now survives in Sydney. The note was sent to the Treasury at Rabaul with a request that "proper money" should be remitted in exchange. It was recently recovered from a pile of old letters in Sydney.

NEXT to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.—DISRAELI.

Daily Features

HE FANCIES himself enlightened, because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant, because he has never reflected on his own.—BULWER.

Worth Knowing


Breeches Bible
THE GENEVA BIBLE (1560) WAS SO NAMED BECAUSE IT TRANSLATED GENESIS 3-7 AS MAKING THEMSELVES BREECHES OUT OF FIG-LEAVES." (KING JAMES' VERSION READS "APRONS")

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

12.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. May certain planets be called "stars"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is the sun a star? (*Yes..... No.....*).
3. Is the Missouri the longest river in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is Mt. Sinai to be found on the maps of Palestine? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. May a woman over 21, provided she is a citizen, vote in London? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

Ethiopians

"Our ancestors preserved their independence by sacrificing their lives. It is better to die free than to live without liberty!"—*Haile Selassie.*

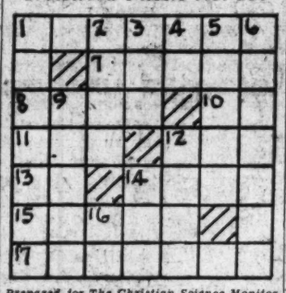
The Prince Speaks

"Individually and collectively, we (the British) are enormously misunderstood abroad."—*The Prince of Wales.*

Neutrality

"The policy of the Government is definitely committed to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of any entanglements which would lead us into conflict." — *President Roosevelt.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 150



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

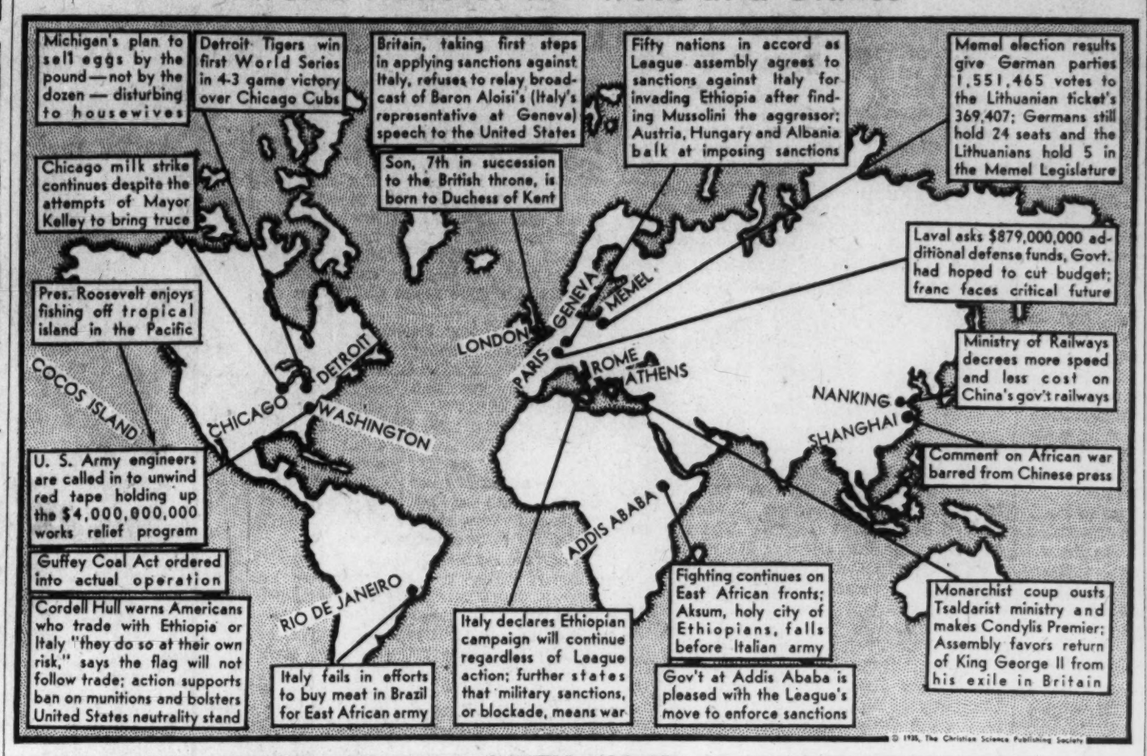
1—Ordinary
7—Genus of grasses
8—Rescue
10—Preposition
11—Bind
12—Child
13—City of Chaldea
14—Extraordinary
15—Send back
17—Reproduction

Down

1—Attitude
2—Wheel-hub
3—First woman
4—Musical note
5—Positive pole
6—Light-emitting device
9—Ventilated
12—Parrot
14—Able
16—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Michigan's plan to sell eggs by the pound—not by the dozen—disturbing to housewives
Detroit Tigers win first World Series in 4-3 game victory over Chicago Cubs
Britain, taking first steps in applying sanctions against Italy, refuses to relay broadcast of Baron Aloisi's (Italy's representative at Geneva) speech to the United States
Fifty nations in accord as League assembly agrees to sanctions against Italy for invading Ethiopia after finding Mussolini the aggressor; Austria, Hungary and Albania balk at imposing sanctions
Memel election results give German parties 1,551,465 votes to the Lithuanian ticket's 369,407; Germans still hold 24 seats and the Lithuanians hold 5 in the Memel Legislature
Chicago milk strike continues despite the attempts of Mayor Kelley to bring truce
Son, 7th in succession to the British throne, is born to Duchess of Kent
Laval asks $879,000,000 additional defense funds, Govt. had hoped to cut budget; franc faces critical future
Pres. Roosevelt enjoys fishing off tropical island in the Pacific
Ministry of Railways decrees more speed and less cost on China's gov't railways
Comment on African war barred from Chinese press
U. S. Army engineers are called in to unwind red tape holding up the $4,000,000,000 works relief program
Guffey Coal Act ordered into actual operation
Cordell Hull warns Americans who trade with Ethiopia or Italy "they do so at their own risk," says the flag will not follow trade; action supports ban on munitions and bolsters United States neutrality stand
Italy fails in efforts to buy meat in Brazil for East African army
Italy declares Ethiopian campaign will continue regardless of League action; further states that military sanctions, or blockade, means war
Fighting continues on East African fronts; Aksum, holy city of Ethiopians, falls before Italian army
Gov't at Addis Ababa is pleased with the League's move to enforce sanctions
Monarchist coup ousts Tsaldarist ministry and makes Condylis Premier; Assembly favors return of King George II from his exile in Britain
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MEMEL
ROME
ATHENS
DETROIT
CHICAGO
WASHINGTON
COCOS ISLAND
RIO DE JANEIRO
ADDIS ABABA
NANKING
SHANGHAI

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VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

"Fish Greens"

A MAN with a swamp on his land turned its undesirable qualities into use much to the surprise of neighbors who had long regarded it as absolute waste. His business is the raising of "fish greens," or the small marine plant called in Latin, "Anacharis."

The plant is used by owners of fish bowls and pools in oxygenizing the water. It grows from one to six months without a root, and by that time it is eaten up by the fish, with the result that the owner has to buy new tips of the plant.

Some difficulty was encountered in starting the plant. Now he successfully grows and sell 4000 tips of the plant in the Pacific Northwest each week. He harvests the plant, which grows completely under water, by pulling it up with a long rake and cutting off the tips of the branches. This is bundled and consigned to florists and pet shops.

R. P. S.

Guess Again Answers (12)

1. No; a star is a self-luminous body (other than comets, meteors, and nebulae), but a planet shines by reflected light.
2. Yes.
3. Yes; its length is 2945 miles, and that of the Mississippi is 2484 miles.
4. No; it is on the Sinaitic Peninsula, well south of the Dead Sea.
5. Yes; in 1928, Parliament extended the franchise to all women citizens over 21.

Brevities

Punch: The name of a Chinese student at Cornell University is "L." Wonder what he's called for short.

Montreal Star: Time was when a man who could conduct his business without borrowing money was considered a financier. Today the man who can borrow money is called a financier.

Humorist: "A small boy's reactions at his first sight of the sea are very significant," says a writer. But he is generally quite happy once it has been explained to him that the creamy breakers are not caused by soap.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arimathea — Principal stress on fourth syllable, secondary on first: *Ar-th-ma-the'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* short, *e* long).

Counterpart, counterfeit — When these words appear close together, and in this order, it is proper to give some prominence to the dissimilar syllable in the second of the otherwise similar words. Therefore, although "counterfeit" is normally accented on the first syllable, stress on the *-fit* is here in order.

Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani (Matt. 27:46) — This Aramaic expression, uttered by Jesus on the cross, is pronounced *ay'-le* (long *a* and long *e*) *lah'-mah* (each *a* as in *arm*), *sah-bahk-thah-ne'* (each *a* as in *arm*, *e* long; secondary stress on second syllable).

The Way-shower was familiar with the Psalms; and the Twenty-second Psalm, which begins, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" contains a full prophecy of the last days of Jesus' career—even to the piercing of his hands and feet (see verse 16) and to the parting of his garments and casting lots upon his vesture (see verse 18).

Erudite—From the Latin *erudire*, "to be free from rudeness or roughness." Our word is used to describe a condition characterized by extensive knowledge of a bookish nature; that is, so-called intellectuality freed from the rudeness of ignorance.

Sound the word *er'-oo-dite* (short *e*, *oo* as in *foot*, long *i*).

Essential—Each *e* is short.

Joses—Preferably *Jo'-sez* (long *o*, short *e*).

Magdalene — Preferably *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Messiah—The *e* is short.

Pharisaical — *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal* (first *a* short, each *i* short, second *a* long, third clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Pharisaism—*Far'-ih-say-izm* (first *a* short, each *i* short, second *a* as in *chaotic*).

Presentation—Each *e* is preferably short, *prez-en-tay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Primarily — Preferably *pri'-mer-ih-ly* (first *i* long, *e* and second *i* short).

Procreate—This word is from the Latin *procreare*, "to produce" (*pro*, "forth," and *creare*, "to create") and means "to produce, engender, bring forth, beget." It is applied to the generation of mortals. In this it is quite different from "create," which means "to bring into being, cause to exist"—said especially of the divine fiat by which the real universe was established.

Sound the word *pro'-kre-ate* (long *o*, *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *chaotic*).

Salome—*Sa-lo'-me* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* long, *e* as in *create*).

Tache (Exod. 26:33)—Translates Hebrew *qerec*, "knob." Note that *tache* is the Old French ancestor of our "tack." It carried over into English and designated "that by which a thing is attached."

Sound the word *tach* (short *a*).

Vanquished—The *n* is as in *ink*.

Daily Anecdote

Self-Defense

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KING GEORGE III was the most punctual of men and demanded punctuality from those about him. A certain lord, with an uncertain temper, had always been strictly on time, but one day, when he had an appointment with the King, the clock struck the hour of the appointment as he was passing through the hall. In a fury he raised his cane and smashed the front of the timepiece.

Although but 30 seconds late, the King did not fail to call his attention to the fact.

At the next audience, having learned of the damage to the clock, His Majesty asked: "How came you to strike the clock?"

"The clock struck first, Your Majesty," answered his lordship, a reply that amused the King so much that he dropped the subject.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Biblical Codices

THE word "codex" (plural "codices") is so often employed as descriptive of early manuscripts of the Bible that it is of interest to note briefly its origin, and the exact sense in which it is employed. The term "codex," then, derives from the Latin *caudex* (or *codex*), meaning literally "the trunk of a tree."

At an early period, thin pieces of wood cut from such a trunk (*codex*), were covered with wax on which the writer scratched what he had to say. Afterward these "slices" of wood were kept in a pile, something like the leaves of a book, and still retained the name *codex*. Thus, as time went by, a series of separate leaves of papyrus or parchment placed one upon another and bound as a book, was likewise known as a "codex," a word which is now used to designate a manuscript of this form as distinguished from the more primitive type of manuscript which consisted of a roll of papyrus or other material.

For the Scrapbook

The fewer the words, the better the prayer.—*Luther.*

The crest and crowning of all good, life's final star, is Brotherhood. —*Edwin Markham.*

One who is too wise an observer of the business of others, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—*Pope.*

When I get a little money I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes.—*Erasmus.*

Of all the virtues necessary to the completion of a perfect man, there is none to be more delicately implied and less ostentatiously vaunted than the exquisite feeling of universal benevolence.—*Bulwer.*

"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

A Cup of Cold Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mojave, Calif.

WHILE on a trip through the Mojave Desert this summer, some travelers were very grateful to find a sign, "Ice water free to all." While drinking the refreshing water they asked about the abundant supply in a land where good drinking water usually had to be handled for miles, and they were told the following story:

Many years ago this farmer and his wife took this land as a homestead. They had no neighbors, and were many miles from the main road. They drilled a well and got an abundant supply of good cold water. After farming for several years, they moved to town, where the husband was given steady employment.

Three years ago he found himself without a job, so they decided to go back to the desert homestead where the little they had saved would help them get established. What was their surprise and joy to find when they arrived, that the main highway across the desert was being built within 100 feet of their front door! The husband was at once employed by the highway department.

In gratitude, the wife placed an electric refrigerator on the front porch and in it she keeps plenty of fresh drinking water, and near by is a small cupboard filled with shining glasses. She has nothing to sell; but with bright eyes and a cheery smile, she stands ready to give a cup of cold water to thirsty travelers.

In Lighter Vein

The Real Show to Come

Professor (to class): "There's a young man in this class making a jackass of himself. When he is finished, I'll start." — *National Live Stock Producer.*

—Humorist

"Still, if it rains, we 'ave got a roof over our 'eads!"

Right

A teacher asked his pupils if anyone could give him an example of "stabilizing industry."

"Horse-racing, sir," replied a boy. —*Pearson's.*

Justice

"Are all the news-cameramen here."

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Lights okay?"

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Sound okay?"

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Good! Then let justice take its course."—*Montreal Star.*

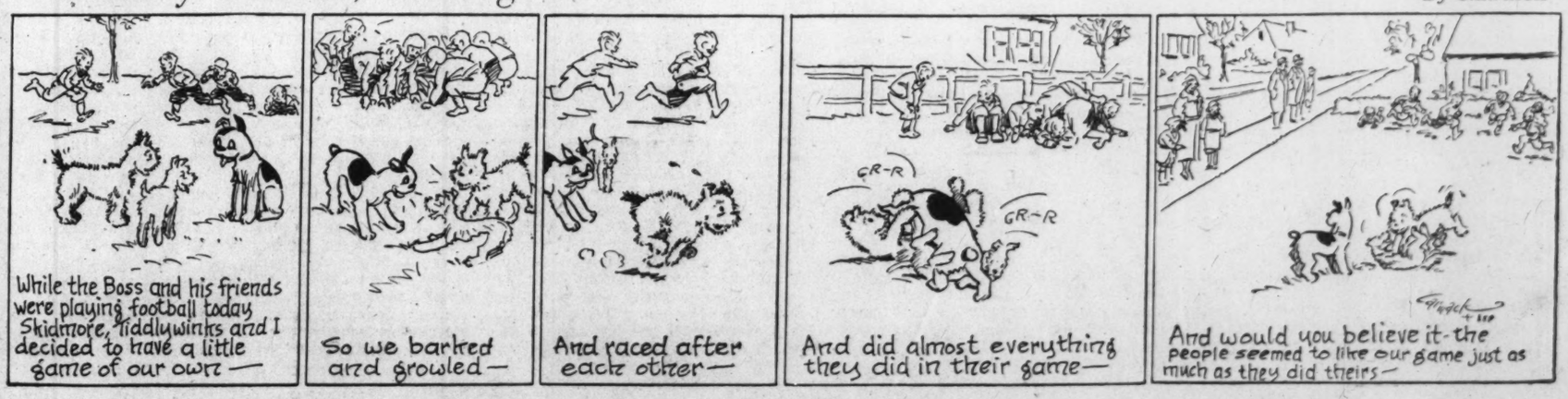
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Willowville's Winning Play*

By LE PELLEY

HOORAY WILLOWVILLE WINS--
HOORAY FOR WILLOWVILLE
YAY MARMADUKE
FOOTBALL TODAY WILLOWVILLE V.S. MIDDLE-MEADOW
SUDDENLY TO THE AMAZEMENT OF ALL, MARMADUKE WALKS OVER THE LINE FOR THE FINAL TOUCHDOWN—THEN MAKES THE DROP KICK AND WINS 13 TO 12.
I WAS WATCHING EVERY MINUTE AND I STILL DON'T SEE HOW MARMADUKE MADE HIS LAST TOUCH DOWN
MARVELOUS BIT OF STRATEGY!
AFTER WE GOT POSSESSION OF THE BALL, NO ONE COULD FIND IT—SO WE ALL STARTED LOOKING—
AND MARMADUKE JUST STROLLED DOWN THE FIELD WITH THE BALL UNDER HIS SHIRT, AND EVERYBODY THOUGHT IT WAS TUBBY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Sideshow*

By CARMACK


While the Boss and his friends were playing football today Skidmore, Tiddlywinks and I decided to have a little game of our own—
So we barked and growled—
And raced after each other—
GR-R
GR-R
And did almost everything they did in their game—
And would you believe it—the people seemed to like our game just as much as they did theirs—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

What Price Peace?

A war-impoverished world has been weighing the price of peace this week. Only in Rome, one would surmise, are people asking what the price of war may be. In Paris, London, Washington, Geneva, and in Little Rock, Arkansas, as well as in Wall Street, New York, in fact, the world over, persons with tangible interests in events are asking: "What will we be expected to pay for peace?"

For in the League of Nations' decision to apply sanctions against Italy, and in the neutrality program of the United States, is something new under the sun for those who have looked on other people's wars as perfectly legitimate, if not heaven-sent, business opportunities. Sanctions and neutrality depend on willingness to forgo the profits of war. The sacrifice of war trade is the smallest price that may have to be paid for peace.

Yet the last week has brought to light significant opposition to those measures which most people today believe necessary to stop war from spreading. American exporters have complained that President Roosevelt's warning that trade with belligerents will be at the traders' risk is detrimental to their business.

As for European trade interests, it should be noted that one of Italy's hopes is that sanctions will prove easier to talk about at Geneva than to apply in the channels of commerce. There is, however, one reason to expect European businessmen to show more readiness for trade sacrifices than American businessmen: The Europeans were closer to the firing line in the last great war boom.

The measures which the League is adopting will not only impose penalties on the aggressor but will demand sacrifices on the part of private citizens in the League countries. These measures may increase the temptation for non-League nations to trade on war by leaving the field comparatively free of competition. A good deal could be written to show the illusiveness of such an opportunity. The United States' experience during and since the World War has shown that an investment in war cannot be made secure even with soldiers' lives. The United States' farm problem today illustrates the price that must be paid for war-boom expansion in agriculture. In an impoverished world, what country can be pointed out as benefiting from the last war?

Yet the best possible reason for refusing to trade on war is one which both Americans and Europeans should claim. It is that war is wrong. In adjudging Mussolini "guilty" of war, most of the world has recognized that it is wrong. That is not a fact on which business interests opposing restrictions of their trade wish to dwell. But it should be the first fact to be faced by anyone contemplating the possibilities of war business.

If war is a crime against all mankind—and this is the ground on which the rest of mankind is censuring Italy's aggression—then those who profit on it are guilty of participating in crime. And not unwillingly, as the drafted soldier; not out of mistaken idealism as many eager young men and older, sadder statesmen; no, but deliberately and cold-bloodedly for one purpose only, to make money out of it.

The desire to profit from war, though it leads toward war, does not even enlist the better sentiments usually associated with war. It calls for no patriotism; rather implies a willingness to risk one's fellow countrymen's lives for one's pocketbook. It does not pretend to be interested in the right cause or the cause of the weak.

Let any individual, be he exporter or workman likely to find profit or employment as a result of war business, face his conscience with the fact that he will be fattening himself on countless human tragedies, helping to make countless others inevitable and obstructing efforts to end the slaughter. What must his decision be? Is the price of peace too great for the individual to pay? The price of war prosperity is greater still.

Checking the Beano Racket

THE craze for Beano parties has spread rapidly in the last year. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone into the pockets—not of prizewinners—but of promoters of the games. In Everett, East Boston and Revere games have been reported running all night long. One woman even mortgaged her house to "get in on" a Beano win.

Operators of the gambling racket, when they saw their profits endangered by a Massachusetts statute forbidding games of chance, circumvented the law by finding that if proceeds went to charity, the games were legal. So a siege of "charity" Beano games set in. An example of how this "charity" worked is clearly illustrated by the lottery conducted by Our Lady of the Angels Church in Worcester. After all the money was counted, the church received $50,000, the prize winners $50,000 and the promoters $150,000.

Then came the federal authorities, who found the game illegal on the grounds that it used the mails for selling its tickets and sending out its prizes. Shortly after United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford's announcement that the authorities would not tolerate this form of gambling, another Beano game was scheduled. But promoters had read the federal warning. They solicited their customers by personally delivered invitations and announced prizes by telegraph.

The federal authorities have done everything in their power to blot out the racket.

But their efforts are completely invalidated when, as in Massachusetts, the state laws do not back up federal efforts.

We strongly recommend the passage of legislation which will outlaw the racketeers who are exploiting unwary church and philanthropic organizations by an out-and-out gambling racket. Meanwhile those interested in church or charity purposes might consider more carefully the damage done to their own purposes by any such methods of raising money.

Radio "Sanctions"

WITH something of a shock many Americans heard that Great Britain had broken the British link in radio communication between the United States and Geneva. The refusal of the British Post Office to relay a broadcast by Baron Pompeo Aloisi directed to American listeners and answering for Italy an Ethiopian statement over the same hookup is understandable, but it seems to us unwise.

Its first effect in America was an offer from the Columbia Broadcasting Company of facilities for a direct broadcast from Italy which will have a far larger audience. It strengthened the case of the Federal Trade Commission which only this week has forced an agreement opening up a new radio channel direct from the United States to the Continent. It evoked cries of "censorship" and recalled unhappy controversies over British efforts to keep America from hearing the German side during the World War.

Of course the British action may be technically justified as an enforcement of sanctions under Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant. That provides for the prevention of all intercourse with a Covenant-breaker, either by League members or nonmembers. But the League itself has not imposed any such drastic ban. It has only stopped actual war supplies going to Italy. There has been no League attempt to stop news dispatches. And for Britain, the home of free speech, to attempt an embargo on opinion gives Americans an impression that they are back in war times. That is the very impression Britain should avoid.

Americans are sympathetic with efforts to stop war. They are unlikely to interfere with sanctions which appear clearly to be an exercise of impartial police power by the League to prevent war. But if the effort to stop Italy takes on the appearance of "just another war" with the main issue one of British interests against Italian interests, the American reaction will be very different. The whole incident shows not only the new dangers to neutrality from the radio, but the extreme care required to keep police efforts by the League untainted by hasty and unwise "sanctions" by any one nation.

The Anatomy of Mirth

IT IS fitting that the last word to go into the dictionary on which the French Academy has been conscientiously working since Nov. 5, 1885, should be *zygomatique*, meaning "the technical mechanism of a smile." The five Academicians present at the completion of this serious task must have involuntarily exercised their *zygomatique*, registering dignified satisfaction at a good and lengthy work well done.

It had gone slowly at times, as during the two years when the Academicians were concerning themselves with all the words beginning with an "m"; but after that things had moved faster and it had taken hardly more than another two years to reach *zygomatique*. There had been grave discussion over the word "Yankee," some arguing for inclusion because of its actual use in French speech but yielding to the polite consideration of others that to give it the sanction of the great French dictionary might offend American susceptibilities. To be sure, comparatively few Americans are ever likely to consult the Academy's dictionary, and these not the most susceptible.

But though the Academicians may relax and allow the technical mechanism of a smile to express their content, the task imposed by Richelieu when he founded the Academy goes on like Tennyson's immortal brook. Language is also fluid and progressive. New manners make new words, as the poet Horace long ago noticed and the poet Pope later agreed, and the latest dictionary cannot remain the last. There have now been eight editions of the Academy dictionary, beginning with the one presented to Louis XIV in 1694. The first edition demanded some patience of Louis when he looked up a word, for it was not until the second, in 1718 that words were arranged in alphabetical order.

The difference between then and now is that Louis, exercising sufficient patience, might have hoped to find a word about which he was curious in a dictionary not alphabetically arranged. *Zygomatique* wouldn't have been in it. If Louis had smiled when he found his word, it would never have occurred to him that this natural expression of his simple joy required a technical mechanism involving what we who know our own dictionary might call his zygomaticofacial equipment.

Has Democracy Failed?

Book News of the Day

HAS democracy failed? There was a time when this question was asked so insistently that the very insistence showed that the questioners had made up their minds. They meant that democracy had failed. But of late a doubt has assailed those same questioners. What had appealed to them about the antidemocracies was the efficiency they seemed to have acquired. Many people, I have found, would trade their political liberties for good roads and trains on time.

That seems a ridiculous thing to say, but, when this reviewer has asked some friends why they liked Il Duce's rule, they invariably spoke about these advantages. (I noticed the other day that the argument has been used in extenuation of Huey Long's rule in Louisiana.) But, as I say, there is nowadays a doubt not only that dictatorship monopolizes all the efficiency in the world, but also that good roads and trains on time compensate for the loss of other good things.

The case against democracy, however, is not so easily disposed of. Democracies have their shortcomings. Principal among them is that they are parochial. Responsibility in a day when the voters have to work so hard for a living does not seem to march with authority. The war debts will occur to many as an example. Here was a case which simply could not be settled rationally, because the democracies on both sides were in the grip of a fixed idea of their own side of the ease.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, by Dr. Beni Prasad (New York: Morrow. $3), is an effort to encourage a broader outlook by showing a panorama of mankind's political institutions. It is not enough to view one's problems against the simple facts of one's background. Equally it is not sufficient to allow the economists to explain our corporate troubles. A complex world, says Dr. Prasad, writing, as it were, from an eastern pedestal, can be explained or guided only by a synthetic philosophy. To enable his readers to appreciate both the complexity of the world and the hydra-headed genesis of our institutions is the author's task. The result is a new kind of textbook combining many textbooks. One lays down his richly allusive volume with a fuller appreciation than one had before that politics is the science of world affairs.

Dr. Prasad answers the question, Has democracy been a failure? in the negative. But he adds a qualifying "on the whole." Out of his wide reading he adduces a bill of particulars against democracy which makes one rebuild one's own notions on the subject. But he concludes, with an equal display of authoritative support, that democratic government "is part of the wider process of the development of man." However faulty a legislative chamber may be, an antechamber is worse, as Cavour said. H. B. E.

"An Ounce of Prevention—"

"THEY'RE TOO DRASTIC!"
"SO ARE MACHINE GUN BULLETS, MUSTARD GAS, AND SHRAPNEL THAT WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRYMEN FROM"
U.S. NEUTRALITY TRADE RESTRICTIONS
AMERICAN EXPORTER
U.S.

R. F. D. Number 14

PHOENICIANS may have invented the alphabet, but its possibilities were never completely realized until the twentieth century. Long before letter combinations became quite the thing, those who lived on farms in the United States knew the Rural Free Delivery service of the post-office department.

A generation ago, in an age when motorcars were not dashing about the landscape, when the General Store and Post Office had not become a "Gifte Shoppe," and the comfortingly cluttered blacksmith shop a pertly modern petrol station, the man who drove the "R. F. D." route was one of the important men of the town.

He was important, not merely because he earned more money than the local minister, or school principal or storekeeper, but because he was a broad, tolerant and kindly man.

* * *

In a certain New Hampshire town, beautiful with its elm-shaded street, white picket fences, old-fashioned flower gardens; its glistening white church and school beside the village common, its cozy, thrifty farms nestling on the hillsides and in the valleys with blue Monadnock guarding all, a certain farm lad used to watch on summer afternoons for the mailman.

As one looks across three decades, it is interesting to speculate on the cause of the delightful tenseness one enjoyed. Sam was usually right on time; he was proud of his schedule. "I like folks to know when I am due." And his schedule allowed a few moments for cheery talk at each farm. Of course, in the storms of winter or in the "mud season" of April he was late, but no one expected otherwise.

Then, too, back in those days the R. F. D. route of the town was a sort of endless chain of kindness, thanks to Sam. He was a jolly bachelor who liked to drive spanking good "roaders"—and who didn't like to have anyone mention his good deeds. He appealed to a farm boy because he was always willing to discuss any subject on a man-to-man level. And as one looks back, it is remarkable, or perhaps it isn't at all, to recall that Sam knew Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Bunyan, Eliot and Poe. And Horatio Alger!

One still thrills to the memory of the day when Sam drove into the yard and stopped by the ell steps instead of at the capacious mailbox by the roadside. He twisted the reins around the seat iron, and climbed out. From beneath the seat of his covered buggy he began to take fat, exciting looking books. "Hold your arms," he said. "Someone in this frontier town must be educated! These are way over my head but if you'll read them and explain them to me, they are yours."

It was the "Library of Universal Knowledge" in fifteen volumes. And I knew how much it had cost for a little while before the agent had spent an hour talking with Father about the books. College and university experiences have come to that farm lad, books have been bought instead of steaks and neckties until rooms overflow, and a great book is still a superlative feast, but nothing will ever compare to those fifteen volumes brought by the R. F. D. man.

* * *

A few weeks ago, one stood and watched a "bread line" in the largest city in the world. Hundreds of life's victims inched forward slowly to receive what society gave them. But Sam ran a welfare department of his own, quietly and efficiently. Father would ask in an off-hand way, "Need any vegetables or milk, Sam?" And Sam in an offhand way would reply, "Ought to have a bushel of potatoes and a can of milk, Frank."

For a long while it puzzled. Why did Sam need food? He earned a million a year! That was what two thousand dollars was a little while agone.

Then there was the day when Sam didn't come and didn't come. The whole family was waiting on the steps. Father had just said to Bill, the hired man who was really one of the family, "Better hitch up Dandy, and we'll go see what has happened." Even as he spoke, we saw Sam coming, driving fast. And Sam turned into the yard. As he passed out the mail he said, "New family from the city has just moved into the Adams place. Nice folks, but they need help. Better take some food. Two babies."

We loaded the democrat wagon. In a twinkling, furniture was set up, cupboards were filled. Bill rustled up wood.

Yes, the "R. F. D." was—and is—a grand institution. Not only a splendid service of a great government, but a sort of endless chain that binds communities together, and makes the world a better place in which to live. H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Lo the Poor Indian

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE descendants of the conquering host of invaders who penetrated the coastal country and the wilderness and by treaty, purchase or conquest became possessors of the American domain, sometimes, perhaps for conscience sake, are seldom moved to plead that the few remaining rights and privileges of the remote successors of the early Indian tribesmen and clansmen be protected in their hereditary rights and superstitions. We, the later generations who have more or less carelessly guarded our heritage of lands, and liberty, and freedom of conscience, have not the slightest difficulty in drawing an invisible but no less distinct line between the inherited superstitions and aboriginal beliefs of our quite remote cousins and our own. Them we regard as fantastic and almost ludicrous. Our own, as antiquated and hoary, we stubbornly regard as established because they are our unsought and undisputed heritage.

And so it is easily understood why those of the eminently superior race will be inclined to regard quite complacently the pronouncement by a distinguished Belgian ethnologist, Dr. Franz M. Olbrechts, regarding the unreliability of the dream processes of the remnants of the once powerful Cherokee tribe of American Indians. Their habitat and stronghold, if so it can be called, is in the State of North Carolina. Unfortunately, I do not know any of these particular Indians. I have known many of the descendants of the earlier red people in the North, the South and the Pacific West and Northwest. Perhaps naturally enough the Indians of the East, particularly of Maine and those of Massachusetts, have never seemed to measure up, exactly, to what I have known of the more or less underprivileged Indians elsewhere.

But these Cherokee Indians who have been the objects of this special study by the eminent Belgian doctor appear to have developed, absorbed, or inherited a particular culture of their own. It would not be true to assert that this culture is all their own, for it is not. I imagine that they have embellished it and dignified it to such a degree that it has become conspicuous and even ridiculous to those of us who regard ourselves as sufficiently waywise and sophisticated. How shortsighted and foolish! Those who regard them pityingly and charitably could have told them, if they would, that it is advisable, if one has superstitious beliefs about anything, including himself or his neighbors, to say nothing about them.

It seems that the Cherokee, grandson or great-grandson of Lo the Poor Indian, has not observed this code, or etiquette, or self-imposed inhibition. If he dreams of some event or thing which he does not himself understand he goes to a tribal interpreter who tells him what disaster is to befall him, what sickness is to overtake him. And credence is given to the words of the cunning wise man because the things he predicts are at once the things most feared and dreaded, and consequently are the things experienced.

So it will probably not be easy for those who are prepared to undertake the enlightenment of the Cherokee children to convince them that the whole system of superstitions, beliefs, and continuity of causes and effects is unsound. But if they fail in this it may be because they themselves have not been entirely freed from similar superstitions. The modern psychiatrists and psychoanalysts resort to somewhat similar methods even in this day. But they seek to explain this by saying they interpret the troubled dream or hallucination as indicating "mental illness" rather than as an inciting cause of illness. They cannot forget that Hippocrates of old interpreted dreams in the hope that he might thus heal the "mental illness" of his King.

But the Cherokee is to be taught, if he will listen, that he and his forebears—all redmen, of course—have clung to an entirely wrong concept regarding dreams and omens. What are their solicitous instructors to put in the place of these ignorant and harmful beliefs? Quite naturally they will seek to substitute their own theories, many of them as antiquated and of equally questionable origin. I am not at all convinced that it is wise, or charitable, to destroy one wrong belief by putting another wrong belief in its place. Throughout the centuries succeeding civilizations, or cultures, or scholastic heterodoxies have imposed themselves upon the children of men. And the process goes on, whether or not those who yield or are impressed do so willingly or unwillingly.

At this point along the way could we not all agree that until we have proved, or until experience has proved, that that which is imposed, persuasively or by force, is better, or superior, or more logical, or true beyond the shadow of doubt, it would be as well to permit the survival of one false belief as to perpetuate another equally false? It has been written, "Let the dead bury their dead."

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Struggle for Self-Sufficiency

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE struggle for the maximum degree of economic self-sufficiency colors the whole pattern of Japanese life today. It runs like a common thread through legislative enactments, military moves, diplomatic maneuvers. It is one of the major objectives of Japanese statesmanship.

Now obviously the Japanese Empire, within anything like its present boundaries, cannot be self-sustaining to the same degree as the United States or the Soviet Union. Japan proper is a group of crowded islands, where the supply of arable land is strictly limited by the mountainous character of much of the country. It is poor in most important minerals and raw materials and entirely lacking in some.

So the problem cannot be solved by shutting the country off from the outside world and concentrating on the development of native resources. But other means are being sought to free the country from dependence on foreign sources of supply. One can trace varying manifestations of the policy of insuring national self-sufficiency in regard to such important commodities as oil, coal, iron, cotton, rubber, nickel, and motor vehicles.

* * *

The government oil monopoly which was established in Manchoukuo despite several diplomatic protests from the United States and Great Britain; the oil storage law which has been enacted in Japan itself and the effort to develop oil concessions in northern Sakhalin, are all part of a general design to insure adequate reserves of oil in the event of any national emergency. The oil storage law requires all oil companies, Japanese and foreign, which carry on business in Japan to maintain in reserve at all times, beginning with October, 1935, a quantity of oil equivalent to six months' average sales.

This has been strenuously protested by Japanese and foreign oil companies on the ground that a large outlay for additional tanks, ground and storage facilities would be necessary. As the War and Naval Ministries are insistent on the enforcement of the law, while the Finance Ministry is opposed to extending financial aid, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is unwilling to authorize an increase in the price of gasoline, the question is hanging fire, with the withdrawal of the foreign oil companies from the Japanese market as a remote but not unthinkable contingency.

Coal is abundant, although not of the highest grade, in Manchoukuo, and the greater part of China's coal reserves are in the northern part of the country, where Japanese political and military influence has so markedly increased. The Province of Chahar is rich in iron deposits. So Japan, in pushing forward in North China, has added to its reserve stores of coal and iron. Cotton has been another alluring natural resource in North China, although a sober review of the possibilities in this field does not suggest that Japan will be relieved of dependence on America and British India for the bulk of its cotton for many years. But countries so far removed from each other as Brazil and Siam are being urged to increase their cotton plantations, with the assurance that Japan will provide a market for all the cotton they may raise.

* * *

The acquisition by Japanese interests of iron mines and rubber plantations in Malaya, the Japanese predominance in the cultivation and sale of hemp in the Davao district of the Philippines are indications of how national boundaries may be jumped over in building up what are regarded as necessary reserves of minerals and raw materials. The comparatively recent minting of large quantities of nickel coin provides a useful potential reserve of this substance, which is most necessary in a military emergency.

A new important step toward thoroughgoing national control of basic industries is the projected law, recently promulgated by the Cabinet, requiring that more than half the shares in motor-vehicle industries be in the hands of Japanese subjects. This law, which has a strong military support, is expected to be passed by the Diet, which meets about the end of the year.

* * *

The Japanese public also shows a growing tendency to feel a sense of grievance over the Empire's lack of natural wealth. This has come to the surface quite significantly in connection with the visit of the British Treasury expert, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, to the Far East on a mission of currency salvage for China. Japanese press comment has centered on demands for freedom of Japanese immigration and unhampered access of Japanese goods to the countries of the British Empire. There is a general feeling in Japan that if American and European powers bar out Japanese immigrants and Japanese goods, Japan is fully justified in staking out an economic preserve of its own in "East Asia," a rather elastic geographical term which may expand or contract, as occasion may require.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 269

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Doesn't Imitate Italy

No Drive on China Occurs

Tokyo May Grasp 'Aggressor'

Swope Aids Slump Casualties

Men Long Off Jobs Need Care

Tenderness Saves Slump Child

WHILE Europe focuses its attention on war in Africa, observers, with a memory of the past, turn an interested eye on Japan. Some had believed that Japanese troops would be found moving southward in China about as soon as Italian troops began crossing the borders into Ethiopia. But developments show that no such strategy has occupied the Tokyo War Office. The Japanese Government, dominated still by the military, has not yet made one move which might be credited to the shifting of the world's gaze away from the Far East. Some will argue that Japan has held so free a hand for two years that it need seek no cloak under which to launch a fresh impulse in the engulfing of China—But other observers believe that Japan may be thinking things that stay an aggressive hand.

* * *

¶ Japan is not repeating historical acts of World War times which were to eventuate only in its bitter humiliation and loss of face. In those other stirring days Japan, joined to the Allies, took advantage of the preoccupation in Europe to seize the Shantung Peninsula and gain extraordinary treaty rights by forcing upon China 21 celebrated demands. By the time Japan had gained everything it wanted the powers were able to turn their attention away from Versailles to the Far East and in swift order Japan was forced to relinquish all its gains. That was a lesson Japan does not like to remember. If large gains in the face of the moral law were made now, might Japan have to repent them in the same manner? Perhaps not—But one likes to feel that it may be comprehension, rather than fear, that is now governing the decision in Tokyo.

* * *

¶ Sheer aggression, Europe and the United States called Japan's seizure of Manchuria as prelude to its later acts in China. But Tokyo never saw it in that light, probably never understood clearly what the Occident meant by aggression. Japan justified its course in its own eyes, never knew how utterly it failed to justify in the eyes of the world. The League and the United States condemned Japan and called on it to make restitution. No power was prepared to back the call to halt with force. Aggression is now the order in Ethiopia. The powers of the League unite to condemn, to punish. Japan is a mere onlooker. It looks on in silence; it does not hasten to make more seizures. Perhaps Japan comprehends at last how civilized thinking has come to regard aggression—Can it be that Japan, seeing the spreading stigma on Italy, hesitates to darken the blot on its own robes?

* * *

¶ Gerard Swope, chairman of the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs, finds that depression's trail will keep rescuers busy for at least five years after depression. The slump might get over suddenly and quickly; the case is quite different, Mr. Swope's forces discover, with the slump's victims. Millions in America have known five years of downhill life. The upturn sees them at the base, not at the top, of the hill. The business of bringing them back up the incline constitutes a task that can neither be shirked nor slurred. And it is a task too informal for the Government—Spiritual repair is something that falls naturally to humane hearts and private enterprise.

* * *

¶ Five years of privation and suffering have let the weeds spring up inside many a man whose job did not last. He has had to become accustomed to threadbare clothes, charity in one form or another, many things that sawed and pulled at his morale. Many a worker returning after months or even years to the old job makes an appalling discovery. He seems no longer to know how to work. He faces a crucial testing time. He needs human understanding, needs a patient friend to keep watch over his shoulder. He needs, above all perhaps, encouraging words from somebody who clearly can see the way out—Real humanitarians ought to enlist to battle against post-depression enemies.

* * *

¶ Five years of under-nourishment and privation have not made for robust children in districts that suffered most. A generation that has come to consciousness during this time has been conscious primarily of the fact that it seemed to be in a world that had no place for it. Mr. Swope says his forces must be prepared to "service" the needy child. The whole people owe a debt to this child who has suffered. They must finance his legitimate need, whatever that may be. And they must hold him in tender remembrance until he is strong again—Until he is smiling strong, even as the children who were shielded during the clouded years.

Ohio Athletics Head Admits 14 Gridmen Work for State And Alumni Defend Rights

University, However, Denies Governor Davey's Charge That 'Most' of Players Are So Engaged —Right of Boys to Pay Way Stressed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 12 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey's charge, denied by a university official, that most of Ohio State University football players are on the State pay roll, brought his months-old dispute with the institution to a new climax today.

Some alumni, already aroused over Governor Davey's repeated criticisms of President George W. Rightmire for seeking restoration of $1,266,500 eliminated from the university's budget, rose in protest.

L. W. St. John, athletics director, said only 14 men on a squad of 57 players are state employees. Eight, he said, are on the varsity squad of 35. Three played in the Kentucky game last Saturday. None is listed in the probable lineup for today's game with Drake.

The personnel office of the State Highway Department said one of the 14, Frank Fisch, Mansfield, Ohio, fullback, ended his services in June. He was a part-time clerk in the department at $45 a month.

One Cleveland alumnus, Fred M. Secrest, greeted Governor Davey's charge with:

"I see no harm in working for the State. There are always some boys working their way through school. I don't see why the Governor should point it out at this time, but the Legislature will pass things over his veto anyway if he continues to obstruct."

Maj. John L. Griffith, athletic commissioner for the "Big Ten," said:

"Players are allowed to accept state money if they work for it."

Mr. St. John asserted that "neither the university nor the athletic department claims any credit for procuring employment for these boys as a considerable number of them obtained their jobs through members of their families and friends in their local communities."

Statements that Ohio State, anticipating a championship team in the "Big Ten," might be forced to cut short its season if the university closed, prompted Governor Davey's statement.

Edged with sarcasm, it described football as "the supreme purpose of education." It characterized speculation on possible disruption of the football season as "one of the most amusing of all the frantic efforts to build up a gaunt spectre of a shutdown at the university."

Consumer Cabinet Appointed as Aid To Buying Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—The formation of a "consumers' cabinet" to assist the buying public — chiefly women—to get more for their money was announced today by Dr. Walton H. Hamilton, recently appointed President's adviser on consumer problems.

Earlier in the week more consumer protection was urged by the American Liberty League and by the League of Women Voters. In a political attack the Liberty League called the consumer the "forgotten man of the Administration" while the non-partisan women's group made definite recommendations for strengthening the service to consumers.

The new "cabinet" is headed by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, widely known as a writer, clubwoman and chairman of the old NRA Consumers' Advisory Board. Other members are:

Cabinet Members

Michael M. Davis, director of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation's medical activities.

Leon Henderson, recently retired director of the NRA'S research and planning division.

Calvin B. Hoover, professor of economics at Duke University, who recently retired as consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Robert S. Lynd, professor of sociology at Columbia University and author of "Middletown."

Stacey May, assistant director of the Rockefeller Foundation, in charge of educational work.

Miss Helen Wright, member of the economics faculty of the University of Chicago.

Will Give Advice

The council members, Dr. Hamilton said, will give advice on ways to carry out President Roosevelt's instructions to find means of in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Women Inventors Display Gadgets At London Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Inventions of women to make life easier were prominent at the annual Exhibition of Inventions which concluded here Oct. 12. It was organized by the Institute of Patentees, and one of the best of more than 300 exhibits was the "high view" motorcar body shown by Mrs. C. Manchester of Bournemouth in which the windows were curved over to form a portion of the roof, so that a passenger can get a good view upward as well as sideways.

In the domestic section it was natural to find women inventors well to the fore. Their notions included a toasting-fork for two pieces at the same time; a burglar alarm calculated to scare the intruder as well as to give warning; a double-bladed, adjustable bread knife to cut two slices at once; and an easy-steering gear for a perambulator or a milkman's truck.

There were many devices to prevent windows from rattling, taps from leaking or splashing, and many gadgets to make things easier in the house generally.

The object of this annual exhibition is to enable inventors and patentees to meet experts in the various trades with whom they can discuss their inventions both from the technical and commercial aspects.

This year the exhibits came, not only from Great Britain, but from Australia, Africa, Canada, India, Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Poland, Norway, the United States and Denmark. In November the exhibition is to reopen for the first time in Newcastle. It is hoped that it may assist in founding new industries and thus aid unemployment there.

All Connecticut Passes in Review At Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—In its best finery, Connecticut paraded today in celebration of its 300th anniversary. The Tercentenary parade, climax of a celebration that began last April, marched through Hartford streets for four hours, with a crowd estimated at 500,000 on hand to watch.

On the Columbus Day holiday, the whole State joins in the celebration. Marching units and floats from every corner of Connecticut made up the roughly 25,000 persons that passed in review before a group of guests.

University and the State

Friday night, in the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, the State commemorated the attainment of its 300th year. Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, delivered the address. Professor Wilbert Snow of Wesleyan University read the Tercentenary Ode, which he composed for the event. Lawrence Tibbett, describing himself to reporters as "just a Connecticut farmer" who had "come up to see the Governor," sang. He has a farm in Wilton.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who earlier in the day had greeted distinguished guests, many officially representing other states, at a reception and dinner, spoke briefly, as did Samuel H. Fisher, chairman of the Tercentenary Commission that organized the eight-months' undertaking.

One Step at a Time

"Through this Tercentenary Celebration one purpose runs," said Governor Cross, "which is to inform the present generation and those who are to come afterwards what Connecticut has always stood for. It is true that, like the Homeric gods, we take but one step at a time. But that step is so well considered that there is rarely a retreat. In this way we have built upon a stable foundation, adjusting the structure to new social conditions as they arise. May the light of our history be our guide as we move forward into an unknown world."

Look Back a Moment

Dr. Angell declared that the importance of Connecticut history lies in the men it has produced. "In these troubled times," he said, "when both at home and abroad the air is full of clamor of shrill voices urging one radical departure after another from the beaten path which our fathers' feet have followed, propounding in the name of popular government weird doctrines in which thrift is condemned, or forgotten, in which religion is often ridiculed and held up to scorn, in which essentially dictatorial powers of government are called upon to achieve what sturdy self-reliance and industry have hitherto accomplished, when reasonable individual liberty is gravely and repeatedly invaded, when oppressive taxation is invoked to finance grandiose programs of social reform—in such a time, it may well be wise to turn again the pages of our history and scan therein the lessons taught by 300 years of quiet and sober living."

Religious services in which all denominations are called to join will close the Tercentenary on Sunday.

Narragansett Indians Observe Thanksgiving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12—In common with other Indian tribes throughout the country, the Narragansett Indians are holding a Thanksgiving celebration this weekend, which they call the "Festival of the Harvest Moon," just such a celebration as their ancestors held three centuries ago to give thanks for a good harvest.

The Narragansett Festival will open with a big harvest supper in Alton at Chief Wabeek's farm tonight, the first day of the celebration. On Sunday the Indians will gather in their historic church in Charlestown, R. I.

Mayor Is Told He Can't Have Dolan Records

Fin. Com. Refuses to Turn Over Evidence Obtained in Investigations

Boston Today—*also sees*—Haigis's hat in ring following speech in Springfield — Steamship Montgomery still aground on Lovett's Island—Sons of Italy open national convention — Business as usual despite holiday, stores report—Hung jury dismissed "without thanks" in New York Federal Court in Atlas Tack case.

***Fin Com*—It Denies Mayor the Dolan Evidence**

In Mayor Mansfield's hands today was a letter from the Boston Finance Commission flatly refusing his request that the commission's evidence gathered in the Dolan case be turned over to the city legal department. The commission said that in its opinion further probe of Edmund L. Dolan's activities as city treasurer from 1930 to 1935 was unnecessary and that to save a "person of good repute from public shame" it would not surrender its records nor divulge the testimony taken.

It was another incident in the strange series of events which has surrounded attempts to investigate excess profits reputedly made through the taking of land for the Sumner Tunnel. Last winter the Finance Commission employed George R. Farnum, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to conduct an inquiry into hinted irregularities.

When the investigation was at its height, Governor Curley was inaugurated and one of his first acts was to alter the Finance Commission membership. The new members promptly discharged Mr. Farnum, who openly charged that the membership was made by the Governor to protect his friend Dolan.

The Finance Commission then launched a series of reports criticizing various phases of the Mansfield administration and the Mayor said these reports were inspired by the fact that he had turned the Dolan investigation over to the city legal department for completion.

When the fight between the Mayor and the Governor became heated late last month, the Mayor arranged for Mr. Farnum to resume his investigations, under the legal department. A request for the material formerly unearthed was made, and this is what the commission refused.

In refusing, the commission charged that the Mayor wanted the information to use in political maneuvering.

***Haigis*—Looms Large As G. O. P. Candidate**

When the Republicans gazed at the wreckage after the election which made James M. Curley Governor, they found one portent for the future which gave encouragement. John W. Haigis, candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gaspar G. Bacon, polled 41,578 more votes than Bacon.

To those who knew their politics this occasioned no surprise. Where most Republicans were under fire, even Democrats were saying good things of John Haigis. Where labor disliked Bacon, it found Haigis a fair man. Where progressives found Bacon too conservative they found, in looking at the record, that Haigis was a liberal, as liberal as the best Democratic thought.

Those who had pulled for him for Governor against Bacon wasted no time in "I told you so's," but quietly determined to put up their man "next time." Today Massachusetts knew that "next time" was almost here. From Springfield came a speech by Mr. Haigis at a dinner given in his honor by the Republican City Committee. Said Mr. Haigis:

"The nation needs a Lincoln to lead it out of the wilderness. As for Massachusetts, during the past five years it has experienced the worst government in its history."

***Still Fast*—Efforts To Budge Liner All Fail**

The high tide last night failed to dislodge the Savannah-bound liner City of Montgomery and the vessel was still fast aground off Lovell's Island today. No effort was made to float the ship at high tide this morning (10:42) because it was believed that all of the ship's 800 tons of cargo should be unloaded before further attempts are made.

The ship went aground Thursday midnight. The 29 passengers aboard stayed on the ship until Friday afternoon when it became apparent that sailing would be indefinitely delayed. They were taken on tugs and returned to Boston where passage refunds were made to those desiring them. Some entrained last night for New York where they will take another ship; others signified their intention of waiting until Tuesday when another Ocean Steamship Company liner is scheduled to sail for the South.

The ship is under the command of Capt. Bertrand H. Garfield. It is expected that the local United States

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

League Acts to Cut Italian Credits As Powers Impose Swift Sanctions; Boycott of Italy's Exports Planned

First Call to League's Campaign

Wide World

Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva

The British Foreign Secretary Addressed His Famous Speech Before the League of Nations at Geneva on Sept. 11, Exactly One Month Ago Today. He Declared That the British Government Intends to Abide Absolutely by Its International Obligations Under the League Covenant, in the Event of Sanctions Being Imposed on an Aggressor Nation. He Was Referring to Italy and Its East African Military Enterprise

Geneva's International Debating Society Becomes Gigantic Steam Roller, Fired by 50 Nations, Bearing Down on War

Powers Plan to Compensate Trade Losses Through Applying Sanctions Against Italy

Britain Insists on Present Arms Contracts With Italy Going Into Discard; Eden Radiocasts Statement From Geneva, Extolling Sanctions

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GENEVA, Oct. 12—The League of Nations moved today toward financial crushing of Italy's East African war.

With financial sanctions, besides the general arms embargo already adopted, under way, economic experts were also busy with plans to wreck Il Duce's export trade.

League authorities said this aim might be achieved by closing the harbors of member states throughout the world to any ship flying the Italian flag which would effectually act as an embargo.

The League of Nations, famous only a fortnight ago as an international debating society, thus took on the appearance of a steamroller, fired by half a hundred nations, bearing down on war.

This end to the first week of sanctions, League sources said, might go down in history as the week that crushed war and woke up the world to the possibilities of real collective action for peace.

Skeptics expressed fear—and their forebodings were echoed by Italian spokesmen—that the League's drive against Italy would only spread the strife.

Whatever version might prove true, Great Britain's Anthony Eden emerged as the man who was driving the steamroller on, insisting on action—"effective action, now."

And to judge by appearances, he was getting action.

Cutting Off Credits

The Financial Sub-committee of the League of Nations' General Staff for Sanctions today took the first definite step toward cutting Italy off the world pay roll.

It decided to recommend the immediate discontinuance of all loan and bank credits to Premier Mussolini's Government. In addition it appointed a sub-committee headed by Demetrios Maximos, of Greece, to consider further steps in that direction.

In view of yesterday's unanimity on the arms embargo, it is regarded in League circles as a foregone conclusion that the committee's recommendation will be adopted by the general staff committee, probably later today.

Seven Points Approved

The Financial Subcommittee voted that the basis of the formal resolution for the financial isolation of Italy should forbid:

1. Opening of credit to Italy in any foreign country;
2. Authorization of a public issue by Italy in foreign countries;
3. Authorization of a public issue by an individual or legal entity national of Italy or of either acting as an intermediary in one of the League's states.
4. Opening of bank credits in favor of Italy in any League country;
5. Opening of bank credit without any commercial character in favor of any Italian individual or Italian legal entity or of either of them acting as Italy's intermediary in one of the League's states.
6. Opening of credits similar to those referred to in paragraph five but having the appearance of a commercial credit;
7. Opening of normal commercial credits. (The exact application of this interdiction to be worked out by the committee.)

Graduated Sanctions

All the above interdictions were proposed last spring by experts named to recommend methods of financial pressure against treaty violators. Members of the Financial Committee said they had been accepted as the basis of financial sanctions against Italy with the understanding that they would be applied progressively.

An Italian spokesman, commenting on the lifting of the arms embargo from Ethiopia, said bitterly that this meant the black empire could slay Italians with rifles, machine guns, and anti-aircraft guns, furnished by the great white powers.

"It means also that Italy will be obliged to make a greater military effort which may weaken her capacity to come to the aid of Europe, if for example any attack on Austria's independence would create a new war menace."

How About Key Products

The burning question here is whether the embargoes should include prohibitions of sale to Italy of key products, which might be used in manufacture of armaments and munition.

Canada sells a large quantity of nickel to Italy, Russia sells manganese ore, and Russia, Roumania and Venezuela sell petrol. An embargo on such products would involve for those nations a considerable financial loss, which others would not have to bear. Whether it would be possible to distribute these sacrifices among the nations in general was a question to be discussed.

Statistics showed that Italy's main source of coal supply lay in Great Britain, Germany and Poland, and that most of its petrol came from Russia Roumania, the United States, Persia and Venezuela.

Italy gets raw cotton from the United States, Egypt, British India

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Oct. 12

Polish Crisis—Zlawek Cabinet Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—The Polish Cabinet resigned today, acknowledging defeat in its effort to change the electoral laws into a form of Fascist corporative state, and thus perpetuate the Pilsudski dictatorship. Resignations had been expected ever since last summer's elections, when a large proportion of the electorate stayed away from the polls in protest.

President Moscicki is expected to seek a new Cabinet that would reconcile the government with the people on a platform of economic reforms.

It is not yet certain what effect the change will have on the domination of Poland by the Pilsudski group.

Clipper—At Wake Island, Prepares Hop to Guam

WAKE ISLAND (AP)—The Pan American Airways Clipper was made ready today for a take-off over another uncharted air lane—the 1536-mile stretch of water between this island and Guam.

The big flying boat, its motors hardly cold from a 1191-mile journey here from Midway, was scheduled to take to the air early Sunday morning on the last leg of its pioneering hop. It arrived here at 3:01 p. m. (10:39 p. m., Friday, E. S. T.), completing its flight from Midway in about nine hours.

The present flight is the longest of the numerous explorative flights made by the Clipper over the Pacific. Thus far, she has negotiated 4964 of the scheduled 6500 miles of the westward trip.

Greece—Regency Repatriates Ex-King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Former King George II and his family were officially repatriated by the new royalist dictatorship yesterday. Regent Condylis distributed copies of a proclamation calling the former ruler "father and protector of all Greece." It was expected, in view of full military censorship, that the plebiscite will result overwhelmingly in favor of the restoration.

London — The "Crowned Republic" symbolically bowed its knee to the monarchy for the first time officially here yesterday, when former King George was informed by the Greek Minister of the royalist seizure of power and of preparations for the King's recall. George II will not return until after the plebiscite on Nov. 3. He has made no statement as yet.

Cotton—Continued Reduction Asked For

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Witnesses at an Agricultural Adjustment Administration hearing yesterday credited the Government's production control program with restoring life to business in the cotton belt, and asked that it not be abandoned.

Speaker after speaker, in a hearing continuing throughout the day and into the night, quoted farmers of the South as favoring a continuation of the acreage reduction program in 1936.

Nobles—Attend Spanish Wedding at Rome

ROME (AP)—The wedding of Don Juan, heir aspirant to the vanished Spanish throne, and his royal cousin, the Ianfanta Maria de la Esperanza, drew to Rome today a distinguished assemblage of nobles. The bride is a princess of the House of Bourbon and a descendant of kings.

Italo-Ethiopian—League to Bar Loans to Italy

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

The League:

Geneva — Sanction number two—a financial boycott of Italy—was imposed today in an elated burst of speed. The League Sanctions Committee voted that all loans and credits to Italy were to be cut off by the member nations. Sanctions number three and four—a raw material embargo and a boycott of Italian exports—were in preparation. "The machinery has begun to work!" cried Anthony Eden.

Each instance of speedy decision, of the overriding of legal obstacles, lends added drive to the work of the League General Staff here.

The anxious question is now asked: What if the Italian navy seizes a British arms shipment to Ethiopia? There is yet no answer, but in its present temper the League would take the issue in its stride. "We cannot delay," said Mr. Eden in a broadcast speech. "Men are being killed."

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

American Credit Tenses on Italy's Latest Demands

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—A general refusal to take Mussolini's I. O. U., for Italian purchases of American goods was indicated yesterday in reports to the Department of Commerce.

Banking houses which make a business of financing such transactions were reported for the most part to be declining to grant the necessary credits.

The movement, initiated even before hostilities commenced, was in line with action taken in August by the Government-owned Export Import Bank in refusing to extend credits for exports to Italy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—American industrialists, and particularly automobile manufacturers, are already profiting by a 33 per cent upturn in export trade to Italy, almost solely due to supplying the Fascist regime with the materials necessary to carry on its war with Ethiopia, it is learned here from an unimpeachable source.

The figures disclose that prior to the actual invasion of Ethiopia by Italy a period of frantic buying of American products occurred, the great bulk of which were delivered directly to the base of Italian operations in the African colonies. One of the major beneficiaries of this period of preparation was the Ford Motor Company of Detroit.

A comparison of Commerce Department figures for 1934 and 1935, together with new information regarding American exports of motor-trucks to Italian Africa, just made available here from another quarter, shows that Italian Africa has leaped into one of the most important importing spots in the world for certain American products.

Total of imports from the United States amounted to only $10,617 in August, 1934, but the figure has jumped to $1,704,019 in August, 1935. It is known that the September figure will be much higher.

Swift Action Necessary For Sanctions, Eden Says In Radiocast to Britain

GENEVA Oct. 12 (AP)—Action on sanctions "must be swift and effective" if the League of Nations is to achieve its purpose, Anthony Eden, Great Britain's Minister for League affairs, declared tonight in a speech broadcast to Britain.

"So far there has been no dallying," said Mr. Eden. "Just over a week ago the war began. Today, already, some 50 nations have given practical expression of their collective task of bringing the war to an end.

"We cannot affort to delay, for at this moment men are being killed and their homes are being shattered.

"We recognize that the future of the League and all for which it stands may depend on the prompt and effective action which the League takes in this crisis.

"So far as his Majesty's Government is concerned, I can give you this assurance—as we have begun so we shall persevere."

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The twelfth installment in this series of 54 daily articles, written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Albert F. Gilmore, will be found on

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State Accords In Crime War Win Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 12—While opinions vary concerning some of the economic questions which are the subject of proposed interstate compacts, support of joint action against crime is practically unanimous, said Gov. Harold G. Hoffman of New Jersey. The Governor spoke last night at a dinner attended by the delegates to the first Interstate Conference on Crime, assembled here for a two-day session.

The Governor was one of three speakers whose remarks were broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. The other speakers were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

At the conclusion of the opening session of the conference yesterday morning resolutions providing for the formation of a permanent Interstate Crime Commission were unanimously adopted. The Governor, in his talk, traced the events which led up to this action.

Plea for Co-operation

Last December, he recalled, Attorney General Cummings called a conference for the purpose of discussing co-operation between the states and the Federal Government in the unremitting war on organized crime. It became clear, he said, in the course of that conference, that the states themselves must be responsible for arranging much of the needed co-operation.

Because of this, the Governor continued, he called a New Jersey State Crime Conference last March. More than 1500 citizens as well as representatives of the police, prosecutors, judges, prison and probation officials, welfare agencies and schools, appeared in enthusiastic support of the conference.

As a result of that conference, a State Crime Commission was formed in New Jersey to continue scientific research on the cause and cure of crime. A New Jersey Commission on Interstate Co-operation was formed at the same time.

Nationwide Move

At the time of the New Jersey State Conference, Governor Hoffman proceeded, "New Jersey asked for and received a most generous pledge of co-operation from our neighboring states, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware—representatives of whom I am happy to say are participating in our deliberations here at this time. No sooner had news of these pledges of co-operation spread, than representatives of other states wired us of their deep interest in our joint project."

As an example of a unified system of law enforcement the Governor pointed to Great Britain, where he recalled that in 1931 there were 80 murders, while in New York City alone there were 489 and in the whole United States 12,000. In terms of relative populations, he said, New York City has a murder ratio 48 times as large as that of Great Britain.

Governor Hoffman also reminded the delegates that the annual crime bill in the United States has been estimated at $13,000,000,000.

Lehman Outlines Progress

Governor Lehman of New York, in his address, reported that at the four-day conference on crime just concluded at Albany, about 100 specific topics were considered within the fields of crime prevention, detection and apprehension, prosecution and the work of the courts, institutional care, probation, parole and rehabilitation.

Although the Albany conference dealt mainly with intrastate problems and methods, consideration was also given to joint action between states to facilitate the pursuit and apprehension of criminals who flee from one state to another, and the regulation of firearms.

"I have strong faith and great hope in the achievement of common purposes through interstate compacts," said Governor Lehman. "In fact, in Albany on October 18 and 19 there will be a meeting of representatives of many of our states to consider interstate compacts for labor legislation. Interstate compacts may also be applied to taxation, milk control, water supply, water pollution and transportation. In this connection I wish to congratulate the Council of State Governments on its splendid activities."

Mexico Restricts Use of Its Flag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

A RULING by the War Department has forbidden federal troops from carrying the National Flag; regimental, corps or battalion colors or the standards of their units when pursuing bandits; engaged in fighting rebels or suppressing riots. These banners may be exhibited only on ceremonial occasions.

U. S. Asks A. F. of L. To Aid in Drafting Fair Trade Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11—The American Federation of Labor was requested to co-operate in shaping new fair-trade-practice laws for passage in Congress by Maj. George L. Berry, National Recovery co-ordinator, today.

Major Berry told the fifty-fifth annual convention on at the Chelsea Hotel here, that 6500 letters had been sent to representatives of management and labor inviting them to come to Washington to discuss their problems. He said Congress was interested in getting a permanent fair-trade-practice law, but wished to be sure this time that the statute to be proposed represented the wishes of the majority of industry and labor.

The convention authorized William Green, president of the federation, to appoint a committee to co-operate with Mr. Berry.

A committee was also formed today to arbitrate the controversy between the two rival groups, each of which calls itself the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. Meanwhile, decision has been delayed upon the seating of either Michael J. McDonough or J. W. Williams as president of the department.

Mr. McDonough's forces still hold the department charter, but are greatly outnumbered; nevertheless, his motion to delay a vote on seating Mr. Williams' group holds official recognition from Mr. Green and the executive council.

A number of resolutions approved today were appeals to the federation for experienced organizers in new fields. Among those asking such help were workers in the office equipment manufacturing industry, the International Association of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draughtsmen, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and the Aluminum and Tin Foil Workers of Louisville. Organizers also were requested for Dallas, Texas, where working conditions were alleged to be below the subsistence level and in general for the masses of workers throughout the South.

Frank Duffy, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, served warning that there was not sufficient money on hand to finance extensive organization work.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Junction Control By Radio Sought To Aid Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng.—Road junction control systems, issuing orders to motorists by radio, intricate "laboratory" tests for would-be drivers, and daylight street lighting which would make headlights unnecessary, are among suggestions being considered by British natural scientists for making roads safer.

The research workers are aiming at making the work of the Ministry of Transport easier by lending their knowledge. A Transport Ministry official and a Scotland Yard traffic expert have challenged them to make effective suggestions.

"In inventing the motorcar, the natural scientists, like Frankenstein, have let loose a force which they are now unable to control," Mr. H. Alkar Tripp, Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Traffic, told the natural scientists at a special meeting arranged by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to discuss traffic problems.

Radio Signals

"In these days," he added, "when such marvels are worked by infra-red rays and wireless, it may be that even more wide-reaching systems for control of traffic are possible. But the natural scientist alone can indicate what the possibilities are."

Mr. A. T. V. Robinson, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Transport, spoke to the assembly of research workers, who deserted sectional meetings on geography, zoology, botany and similar topics to crowd into Norwich Technical College to discuss motoring—in technical language, to say the least.

"What we have to consider," he declared, "is how to move on its lawful occasions of industry and pleasure, with a minimum of delay, discomfort or damage, a vast aggregation of utterly heterogeneous units of passengers and goods representing every possible combination of point of origin and point of destination."

Mr. Robinson pointed out that while on the railways automatic safety devices had been effectively applied, no such devices had been invented for the roads.

"The road driver of the future," Mr. Robinson forecast, "may hear traffic signals on his car radio set."

Better Driving Tests

Dr. Charles S. Myers, principal of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, suggested new tests for drivers. He declared that at present drivers were selected merely on the basis of bodily fitness, knowledge of traffic regulations and ability to steer, stop, turn and reverse their motorcars.

"It will be at once recognized," he said, "that like most other examinations, this is one that can be passed by unsatisfactory people after sufficient cramming and repeated entry.

"The institute has found," he added, "that its tests require to be differently weighted according to the kind of vehicle that is being driven. Its motor-driving tests separately assess speed of reaction to a given signal, resistance to distraction, the ability to attend to several things at once, judgment of size and speed, and also confidence and manipulation ability.

"Although," Dr. Myers declared, "no test can ever be absolutely infallible, together these tests appear to afford a sufficiently reliable assessment of driving ability."

League Embargo List Adds Explosives And Powder to U. S. Ban

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (AP)—The arms embargo resolution passed by the Sanctions Committee of the League of Nations today carries an annex listing materials considered to be arms, munitions, and other war materials. It includes six categories and closely follows the list published Oct. 5 by President Roosevelt. Added, however, is a ban on powder and explosives.

The text of the resolution proper follows:

With a view of facilitating the Governments of the League of Nations in the execution of the obligations incumbent upon them under Article XVI of the League Covenant, the following measures are decided upon:

1. The governments of the members of the League of Nations which apply at the present moment measures tending to interdict or restrain the exportation, re-exportation, or transit of arms, munitions, and war materials destined for Ethiopia, will immediately cancel these measures.

2. The governments of the League of Nations will immediately prohibit the exportation, re-exportation and transit destined for Italy and its possessions of arms, munitions and implements of war enumerated in the attached list.

3. The government of the League of Nations will take such steps as may be necessary to procure that munitions and implements of war as enumerated in the attached list and exported to countries other than Italy will not be re-exported directly or indirectly to Italy or to Italian possessions.

4. The measures provided in Paragraphs 2 and 3 are to apply to contracts in process of execution.

5. Each Government is requested to inform the committee through the Secretary General of the League within the shortest possible time of measures which it has taken in conformity with the above provisions.

Biddle to Paint Murals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12—George Biddle, Philadelphia artist, is to paint the murals for the new Department of Justice Building in Washington, D. C. it has been announced here. Mr. Biddle studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in this city and at the Julian Studios in Paris. Last year he executed a mural for the Carl Mackley House here, a federal housing project.

Giving the Consumer a 'Break'

Wide World

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair
Head of the Newly Appointed Consumers Cabinet

Wide World

Dr. Walton H. Hamilton
President Roosevelt's Adviser on Consumer Problems

Public Gets Consumer Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

creasing consumption of useful goods, raise the American standard of living and represent the consumers' interest in the framing of public policy. They will become part of the division's headquarters staff when needed.

Dr. Hamilton expects the council to meet shortly and spend two or three days "defining the objectives which the consumers' movement and the division should reach, and in ascertaining what should be the methods to these ends."

Special assistance is planned for furnishing material to women's clubs, library associations and educational groups which plan adult education classes this winter to bring home consumers' problems to them.

Aids More Complete

Bibliographical and other aids for reading courses on consumers' problems which will be more complete and beneficial than any now obtainable are to be compiled.

"Past bibliographies of consumer literature have been based upon a narrow conception of the consumers' problems," says Dr. Hamilton. "Generally, the approach has been simply toward lower prices without concern for other complicating factors.

"We consider such an approach unreasonable in a complicated world during times when adequate consumer understanding necessitates a knowledge of corporate practices, of promotional, labor and all the many other cost factors which enter into the retail price of a given product. There can be no panacea for the consumer; the problems with regard to every product and the industry behind it are distinct, and suggestions for meeting those problems must be varied as the problems themselves."

Hoover Still Hanging Onto His Hat as He Leaves for Palo Alto

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Herbert Hoover is on his way back to his home in Palo Alto, Calif., today by way of the Yale-Pennsylvania football game in Philadelphia after three days here in the interest of two matters very close to his heart—the Committee for Belgian Relief and the annual dinner of Leland Stanford University Alumni.

Looming ever bigger in the 1936 presidential news, Mr. Hoover left New York as he came, with the answer to the question of his intentions toward the candidacy locked within himself.

Not since the days when the political world was rife with efforts to "smoke out" President Coolidge on the 1928 presidential race has there been such a concerted effort to put a party leader on record on whether he intends to hang onto his hat or throw it into the ring.

It was learned from persons very close to Mr. Hoover that he has been vastly encouraged by the public response to his Oakland address. This, they say, has come to him from the voters rather than from Republican leaders, several of whom, it is known, have gone personally to Palo Alto to try to influence Mr. Hoover not to be candidate. The latter-day commentators on his prospects are the rank and file speaking, it was said, and they are commendatory and urgent of the more and still stronger "fighting" speeches.

He will continue as he has begun in the telling thrust at Roosevelt policies, and that is to proceed as he believes it behooves the titular head of the Republican Party to do. Mr. Hoover was said to feel that if a leader does not lead, there would not be any leadership, and every individual Republican might be expected to consider himself a chosen appointee to take the initiative in the matter of directing the party.

Contract Changes Under NRA Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Although the NRA has been held unconstitutional, contracts amended while it was in effect providing higher prices for goods, in order to take care of increased wages, are in accord with the public policy of the times. This was the ruling of Municipal Judge James H. Pope when he gave judgment for $600 to the Phoenix Manufacturing Company in a suit filed against the Klein-Norton Company of Los Angeles.

According to the suit, the latter company contracted with the former to buy shirts in job lots prior to the NRA and the President's re-employment agreement. Under NRA, the Phoenix company requested the purchasers to pay higher prices than called for in the contract in order to cover the increased wages to its employees. Klein-Norton company agreed, testimony showed, but with the death of NRA again refused to pay the higher prices.

"I still believe it is good public policy to enable payment of higher wages," Judge Pope declared in giving judgment.

Greater Food Production Instead of 'Plowing In' Declared America's Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Instead of plowing under corn and slaughtering hogs, this country must produce more food to give everyone enough to eat, according to the findings made public today in "Building America," the first of a series of photographic studies of modern problems and a pioneer venture into the field of pictorial textbooks.

Tracing through pictures and graphs, the progress America has made in supplying the people with an abundance and variety of food, the study indicates that "for the first time in history we can now live in an age of plenty for all."

Raising enough food to provide all the people with a liberal diet is the challenge that faces the country, the authors state. They declare that to bring about this higher standard of living, a standard well within the realm of America's resources, this country would have to produce 70 per cent more dairy cows, 35 per cent more beef cattle, 35 per cent more pigs, 35 per cent more poultry, 50 per cent more sheep, 100 per cent more vegetables and 100 per cent more fruits.

"To provide this additional food, we would have to use about 330,000,000 acres of land, instead of the 284,000,000 acres cultivated in 1925-1929," they continue. "American farmers must raise more food—not less. They must receive fair prices for it, and consumers must have incomes high enough to buy the food called for by the liberal diet. In other words, each family of five persons must be able to spend about $600 a year for food. To do this, its annual income must be from $2500 to $3000."

Beauty and Utility Come to Grips In Oil for Australia's Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—In the development of young countries, beauty and utility are often at loggerheads. In Australia, especially, scenic beauty has often been sacrificed in the interests of roads, railroads, mines, or other money-making enterprises.

Sydney's renowned harbor has provided the latest example of the battle between beauty and utility. One of the most attractive corners of the harbor is Chowder Bay, the first inlet on the northern shore that an incoming traveler sees. A few months ago axmen and other workmen appeared on the wooded slopes of the bay on an area owned by the Defense Department, and their work of spoliation soon became visible. The beauty-lovers drew from the department the admission that huge naval oil tanks were being built there.

Since then a strong agitation has been in progress, but the department has persisted in its plans. This agitation culminated recently in a strong deputation of protest to the Minister for Defense, Archdale Parkhill.

The Minister refused to yield. The land in question, he said, was expressly reserved for defense purposes, and if it had not been, it would have been built on previously, like other headlands. The only lands around the harbor that had not been despoiled were those held by the Defense Department.

Australia was committed to a defense program, he pointed out, and was compelled to find increased accommodation for the storage of oil for naval fuel.

There would be no disfigurement at Chowder Bay, he claimed. The tanks would be 40 feet high, but they would be 20 feet below the ground and would be on the side of a hill. Above the excavations for the tanks would be terraced banks, on which there would be two terraces of trees that would hide the tanks from view.

Annual Liquor Bill Cut in Queensland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—At a jubilee banquet of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union here, Mrs. J. Tait, in her presidential address said that for 1923-24 Queensland's drink bill was £3,580,474, while for 1932-33 it was £2,715,057.

She pointed out that unemployment had cost Australia £19,000,000, yet the money spent on liquor during the year ended June, 1933, in Australia was more than £23,000,000.

Mrs. Tait said that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the first women's organization to be formed in Queensland and it had pioneered many reforms, including women's franchise, equal guardianship of children, women police and children's courts.

High Meat Prices Assailed

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—The National Restaurant Association summoned yesterday the country's 200,000 public eating places to battle high costs of food, especially pork.

Temperance Unit In Adelaide Hits Night Drink Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—A change in hotel hours, now 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. under laws dating from the early part of 1915, is becoming a subject of great legislative and public interest. A new bill in the Legislative Council would open the hotels at 9:30 a. m., close at 6:30 p. m., and reopen between 8 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Stanley Whitford, introducer of the bill, admits that he is sponsoring the bill on behalf of the Licensed Victuallers' Association. In Parliament, the measure will not be treated on party lines. But a canvass among members of both houses, made by a metropolitan newspaper, seems to indicate definitely that it will be rejected by a large majority. The main argument in political circles against the proposed change is that since the 6 p. m. closing was introduced as the result of a referendum of the people, any amendment should be decided in the same way.

The South Australian Temperance Alliance, which is a composite body representative of all antiliquor interests, is organizing a statewide campaign to resist any alteration in hotel hours.

Seeking Night Trade

It is clearly the intention of those favoring the bill to have trading hours between 8 p. m. and 10 p. m. to capture the increased liquor business available during that period. From the time 6 p. m. closing became law by the vote of the people, licensed victuallers have protested against the loss of what is regarded as one of the best revenue producing opportunities.

The president of the Temperance Alliance, Frederick W. Dinnis, has met the challenge by the statement that temperance advocates would organize immediately to resist night hours of trading. His argument is that there has never been a public meeting, or a public body, that has asked for the change.

"Night trading," he says, "would be very bad business for the public. To give up two hours of morning trading for the sake of being open at night would not be tolerated by the people."

The alliance, explained Mr. Dinnis, comprises 19 organizations, including all the free Protestant churches, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Rechabites and Good Templars. He expects that support will be forthcoming from among other bodies, notably the Housewives' Association, the Women's Non-Political Association, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The move for night-trading hours coincides with the proposal by the Government to deal with the consumption of liquor at dance halls. At present, there is no law in South Australia governing this practice.

Police Hampered

Such restrictions as exist within the scope of the Licensing Act apply only to restaurants, cafés and similar places, where permits have to be obtained for an extension of drinking hours. This has meant that for the police to obtain a conviction it has been necessary for them actually to witness the consumption of liquor or to possess unchallengable evidence that it had taken place after the expiry of the permit, usually at 11 p. m.; or, at functions for which no permit had been obtained.

The Government will introduce an amendment to the act making it an offense for any person to have intoxicating liquor within a dance hall, or within a certain distance of it, except by permit. This amendment is based on a Tasmanian Act which has operated satisfactorily for several years.

Some members of Parliament have announced that they would favor a referendum on hotel closing hours on the occasion of the next state election in 1937. Although Mr. Whitford is confident that his bill will pass the Legislative Council, the majority in that chamber seem to hold the view that no alteration in the law should be made without consulting the people.

Close Eye Is Kept On Shippers to Bar Smuggling of Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Federal agents here are today keeping a close watch on all steamship piers to prevent any smuggling of contraband to either of the belligerents in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, and at the Customs House all export declarations and shipping manifests are being scrutinized to check any violations of the President's embargo order.

While these precautionary measures on the part of the Federal Government were accepted with good grace by shippers, it was declared there was no disposition here to ship contraband and that should the Italians and the Ethiopians wish to buy war material listed by Mr. Roosevelt in his embargo they could get it much nearer home since Germany, Austria and Hungary can supply Italy with everything she needs in this connection, and Ethiopia can find it elsewhere in Europe.

These shippers continued to stress that, with Germany ready to furnish Italy with anything she needs, the only purpose they could see in the President's embargo order was to deprive American manufacturers of business.

The conference on port development of the City of New York, meanwhile has extended its appeal for clarification of the United States neutrality stand from Secretary of State Hull to the President himself, in a request for his own definition of his neutrality aims and future policy with respect to foreign trade before the general forum it has tentatively scheduled.

The President's consent was asked to an arrangement whereby he would address the parley by a ship-to-shore telephone connection at 2 o'clock p. m. on Friday, Oct. 18.

Statue of Mme. Curie Erected in Warsaw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Poland has just paid tribute to the memory of Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie by the erection of a statue in this city. Mme. Curie, best known for radium discovery, although born in Warsaw, did most of her work in France where she married Dr. Pierre Curie, a French physicist, in 1895. The Nobel Prize was awarded her in 1903 and the Nobel Chemistry Prize in 1911.

The statue, which is by Mme. Nitsch, a Polish sculptor, depicts Mme. Curie in a meditative pose and it bears the calm and simple dignity which was typical of the woman herself. The square in which the statue stands has been renamed Sklodowska-Curie Square.

London Children's Concerts Open for Thirteenth Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More attractive methods of instruction are restoring music to an important place in the education of English children.

Five-finger exercises are being sugar-coated with concerts to stimulate musical appreciation. So schoolboys and schoolgirls of all ages came eagerly to Westminster Central Hall today to listen to the London Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent. This concert opened the thirteenth season of Mr. Robert Mayer's concerts for children.

Mr. Mayer's aim is to fill the schools with "makers of music." Music, in his opinion, should be part and parcel of everyday life instead of a thing apart. He wants, too, to vitalize the teaching of music in schools, and has, from the beginning, tried to link his scheme with the existing system of education.

High Standards Set

The conductor has therefore framed his orchestral concerts "to convey instruction as well as pleasure, but above all to instill a taste for the best music in the children and set a high standard of performance."

Mr. Mayer started in 1923 by giving three children's concerts in Westminster, the aggregate attendance at which was about 2000. Since then interest in the movement has grown to such an extent that last season 45 concerts were held in 17 centers ranging from London and its suburbs to provincial towns as Newcastle-on-Tyne, Huddersfield and Leeds, with an aggregate attendance of 80,000. This year, concerts are also to be held for the first time at Coventry, Doncaster, Grimsby, Wakefield and York.

Modern Music Understood

Numbers of school orchestras have been formed, according to Mr. Mayer, as a result of the interest in music and the desire to make music which has been fostered by these concerts.

Teachers, directors of education, members of civic and local authorities, too, have linked themselves with the movement.

The great classical works form the basis of all the programs, but Mr. Mayer also believes in giving a fair amount of modern music. Children who have no preconceived ideas, he says, find the music of Sibelius, Arthur Bliss, Prokofiev, Hamilton Harty, and the rest, easily understandable.

Smoky Mountains Parkway Project Is Held Up by Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Indians have tossed a tomahawk into plans for a parkway through their reservation just on the other side of Smoky Mountains National Park. Their Indian Council has voted against approving a link of the parkway across Indian land, 69 miles south of Knoxville.

"They first asked us for a 60-foot right of way and then for a 200-foot right of way, which we said they could have," said Chief Standing Deer. "When they asked for more land our council met and unanimously voted not to let them have it. Too much land has been taken from the Indians already."

Standing Deer is one of the 12 Indians elected to the council by the Indian townships. He is good-natured and has a friendly smile, but there was a note of sincerity in what he said about opposing the highway project.

However, Dr. Harold W. Foght, reservation superintendent, believes that everything will be settled satisfactorily.

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Military Preparedness In Ethiopia Near Zero

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—There is no institution in Ethiopia which reveals with such distressing eloquence this country's utter military unpreparedness as the officers' training school at Walota, a town some 25 miles west of Addis Ababa.

At that place 120 boys, of whom some are 16 and the oldest 18 years of age, are trying to learn the science of war in a language foreign to them, from five Swedish officers, who are teaching in a language foreign to them. All instruction is in French. Hence the first condition of becoming a leader of Ethiopia's warriors is to know French.

A certain futility has pervaded the whole establishment in the past, which makes one think more of a genial missionary institution than of a school for war. The Swedish officers conducting it are admirable personalities, giving themselves with complete devotion to the task of preparing a military force capable of preserving Ethiopia's independence and they temper their grim subjects with a great deal of inspiring humaneness, culture, discipline and comradeship.

Five Swedish Families

The stimulating example set by five Swedish families living in modest but delightful homes amid the sons of prominent Ethiopians is a helpful education venture. It is certainly one of the best civilizing enterprises in the country.

But as a school for training the trainers of soldiers it is most inadequate. One must begin somehow, sometime, however, and these boys, though very young, are good enough material.

Under normal conditions one could only commend the Emperor for laying the foundation of a permanent and disciplined armed force, headed by conscientious officers, which would eventually replace the half autonomous groups of predacious soldiers, who now prey upon the outlying provinces. Ethiopia has greatly needed a corps of officers, paid by the central government, and devoted to the Emperor and the empire.

But as a defense against any invader this little group of little boys was never of any real importance.

Few Know Modern Warfare

These 120 lads who have had eight months' training and an additional dozen officers who have studied abroad are the only soldiers in the land prepared in modern methods of warfare. Native fighting ability and skill in guerrilla attacks hundreds of thousands of brave and vigorous Ethiopians certainly possess, but they are without any training. Recently a few thousand men in Addis Ababa and tens of thousands along the frontiers have been learning to march and keep step. It is no exaggeration to say that "right-left"—"right-left" exhausts the modern military training of the best Ethiopian soldiers. There is an Imperial guard of 10,000 or 12,000, but many of these have had no practice in shooting, though they can march, have good uniforms and are fairly well equipped.

The location of the officers' training school is superb and the country lying between it and Addis Ababa magnificent. This is called one of Ethiopia's more commonplace landscapes by people who know other parts of the country, yet it is captivating and impressive.

Beautiful Countryside

The whole countryside is green and flowers abound, although they are scanty in the fall in comparison to their exuberance in December. Then the land is a kaleidoscope of color. The road skirts about mountains whose lower slopes are covered with forests, broken by frequent clearings from which little octagonal churches appear, and further beyond rise lofty, treeless heights whose peaks are reached by gentle ascents. The country here is uneven and contains great elevations but has no wild commanding precipices or steep, yawning canyons such as characterize northern Ethiopia. Fields abound, peasants' huts are scattered over the rolling slopes and little villages are strung along the road, which was built by the Emperor Menelik 25 years ago, but has since fallen into neglect and in rainy weather is almost impassable.

This little 25-mile trip, which requires 2½ hours for a good automobile to traverse, convinces an observer anew of the great wealth and surpassing beauty of this country and of the completely ineffective way in which it is utilized.

The school is grouped about a knoll, upon which is situated one of Menelik's former palaces. There are pleasant little homes for the instructors.

Primitive Living

The cadets live in a two-story shack, with mud walls and a galvanized iron roof, while across the spacious parade ground is another large building used for a mess hall and indoor practice. The food at each meal consists of three pancakes of millet flour, as large as the top of a barrel, for each boy, and a bowl of thick very peppery soup, containing meat, curry and a green resembling spinach, all ground up together. It is far too hot for an effete western palate, but is the kind of a stew that the men of the Balkans and the Near East revel in.

This food is prepared in the two small rooms of a wooden shack, in one of which the stew is cooked in caldrons over camp fires, while in the other women make pancake bread by pouring grey batter into large hot griddles, resting on stones over fires of finely split eucalyptus wood. The kitchen equipment is exactly the same in the humblest village huts. The boys eat the pancakes by dipping them into the stew so that knives, forks and spoons are dispensed with. At night they sleep on crude improvised camp beds, consisting of canvas stretched over poles resting on collapsible legs.

This simple equipment of the school is no drawback, for everything in Ethiopia is primitive and it is decidedly wise to give the young officers Spartanic training.

They Have Guns

The boys have rifles and machine guns for practice with and a new cannon to study in one of the classrooms. In sunny weather there is target practice. Every day there is drill and there are many lectures. The boys are given problems in French and in most cases write their answers neatly and correctly.

The cadets appear intelligent and earnest and respond to orders with alacrity. They are undoubtedly willing to make a supreme sacrifice for Ethiopia.

But at the present grave moment these embryonic officers are completely out of the military machine. The old, military chiefs, proud of their positions and attached to traditional methods, would unhesitatingly reject the French theories of these half-trained lads, while the hardy barbarous soldiers from jungle, desert and mountain peak would consider these frail youths, talking French, as a joke.

If the untrained Ethiopians with their medieval methods succeed in saving their country now, these youth from the military school may have their chance in a future decade. For the present the Emperor's army will be utterly without trained native officers.

He Doesn't Look Very Warlike

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Prince Ma-Konen of Ethiopia

The Emperor's Second Youngest Child on His Favorite White Charger

League Acts to Cut Credits From Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

and Ceylon; wool from Australia, Argentina and South Africa, and rubber from British India, Ceylon and Dutch India.

Italy buys iron and steel from the United States, France, Belgium and Switzerland, and copper from the United States, Chile and Portuguese Africa.

This showed, observers said, how dependent Italy was on foreign nations for her essential raw materials.

France seemed to have opposed the British idea of centralizing an economic boycott on interdiction of all purchases from Italy.

Several states which have compensation agreements with Italy believe application of a "buy-nothing-from-Italy" campaign automatically would diminish their exports to Italy.

Compensating Loss To League Powers Debated at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 12—The cumbrous League machinery is gathering momentum with unexpected speed in applying the verdict of the League against Italy.

The Committee on Co-ordinations' decision to raise the embargo on arms as to Ethiopia and to forbid the sale of arms to Italy took less than a day to work out, despite the fact that the League is treading completely new ground full of legal and technical pitfalls. President Roosevelt's list of arms was adopted as a model.

Contracts to Discard

The British Minister for League Affairs, Anthony Eden, insists that existing contracts with Italy should be canceled. The question immediately arises what would now happen if an Italian warship stopped a ship carrying arms to Ethiopia? Would a decisive act of war be committed?

Austria Not Opposed

All nations represented, except Hungary, acquiesce in taking the present decision, though some mystery surrounds the Austrian silence, which is declared to be due to misunderstanding.

The governments were called on to make known without delay measures taken, in conformity with their vote in committee. It is especially to be noted that they pledge themselves to prevent sales to intermediaries for transshipment to Italy.

Working on Texts

The first business of the committee of all League nations except the disputants was to appoint a steering committee of 17, not 16, as first announced. Its function is to prepare the texts of propositions formulated in subcommittees and to present them to the full committee. The committee remains entirely free, but it is expected to follow the 1921 Assembly resolutions on sanctions, though this has not the force of law.

To Compensate Sacrifices

Technical committees are now engaged in studying economic sanctions and here various interests are involved. It is already demanded that countries which make special sacrifices should be compensated. Thus Yugoslavia's trade with Italy is 20 per cent of its total. Roumania and Venezuela furnish petrol to Italy, Canada nickel, while Russia supplies manganese, iron, wheat, oil. These are only typical cases but they indicate that various countries can properly represent that they suffer particular losses in what is a common cause.

Late Arrivals

It is significant that Dr. Tewfik Aras of Turkey and Maxim Litvinoff of Russia, who were not present when the Assembly first met, have now arrived to take part in consideration of these practical questions.

Should there be a pool to which everybody contributes to compensate losers? Should markets be opened to them or loans facilitated?

It is also pointed out in some quarters that if it is decided to boycott Italian products there will be corresponding automatic reduction of exports to Italy from countries which are certain to form commercial treaties.

How to Treat Objectors

Again it is being considered what can be done to bring into line those countries which dissociate themselves from sanctions, or which, while accepting sanctions theoretically, make vital reservations. These countries, though few, may serve, owing to their geographical situation, as territories of transit.

There is at present nothing to prevent other countries from trading with them and they may pass on this trade. Nor is this commercial door open only to nations outside the League. Special attention is beginning to be paid to the possibility of closing these doors.

British Influence

The French delegation regrets the possibility of the British electoral period rendering negotiations for peace more difficult.

One curious political result which may have capital importance for central Europe concerns the possibility of Archduke Otto's returning to Austria. The Little Entente has always emphatically declared that restoration of the Hapsburgs means war. But it is now being urged that, if Italy is occupied elsewhere and handicapped in Europe, the "Anschluss" becomes an imminent danger which the Hapsburg restoration might serve to avert.

Embargo on Italian Exports Would Mean Loss of Two Thirds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON Oct. 12—No less than two thirds of Italy's trade will be cut off if the embargo upon its exports now under discussion at Geneva should be loyally carried out.

Italy's total exports in the first six months of 1935 were valued 2,422,000,000 lire whereof only 688,000,000 went to Central European and other nonparticipating states. Italy's main exports also being such luxury goods as artificial silk, and citrus and other fruits, cannot be purchased in any greatly increased quantities by any of the unclosed markets. Another factor is the benefit to trade of other countries and especially to the French silk industry centering in Lyons derivable from such embargo upon competing Italian exports.

Arms traffic reopening toward Ethiopia and closure toward Italy is welcomed here chiefly as a moral gesture for the moment, though its effect in the long run is also expected to be considerable.

Australia's Legislature Votes 'No' on Neutrality

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 12 (AP)—The House of Representatives yesterday defeated a resolution that Australia should remain neutral in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. It was presented by the labor membership.

Australia, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is expected to side with Great Britain in the international crisis. Australia's delegate in the League of Nations agreed to support the British stand for sanctions against Italy.

Lamas Sees Trade Accord

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 12 (AP)—Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in an interview today he did not believe this country's attitude at Geneva will hamper the possibility of an understanding with Italy on a standing trade agreement. An Italian mission is en route here to negotiate such an agreement. As for Argentina's procedure on the sanctions against Italy voted by the League of Nations, Saavedra Lamas indicated Argentine would be guided by the 1921 league assembly resolution under which the particular situation of each country is considered.

Reich Pays Dues To Leave League

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 12

OFFICIAL German quarters announced that the Reich was sending a check to the League for 5,300,000 Swiss francs to settle the dues Germany owes to the League.

The Third Reich leaves the League officially Oct. 21—two years after the date of its resignation notice.

Some jurists contended that Germany could not leave the League juridically until she fulfilled all her obligations under the Covenant.

Payment of the dues, some of which were in arrears, removed any juridical obstacle to Germany's withdrawal.

Italian Contract Canceled

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 12 (AP)—The Anglo-Packing Company, owned by British interests, today canceled a shipment of canned meat which was to have been sent to Italy. An official of the packing company stated that the firm's headquarters in London ordered the shipment canceled "in view of probable sanctions." Regarding Argentina's part in sanctions against Italy, observers regarded it as unlikely that this country would go out of its way to enforce economic sanctions unless forced to by the unanimous action of the League of Nations.

Methodists Rally Youth of Britain To Peace Ideals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A widespread movement to encourage young British citizens to take a greater interest in national problems was launched Oct. 11 by the Methodist Church of Great Britain at two mass meetings here at Central Hall, Westminster, and Kingsway Hall.

The Rev. William C. Jackson, president of the Methodist Conference, and the Rev. Henry Carter, general secretary of the social welfare department, who are leading the movement, are hopeful that it may become of far-reaching importance, not only to Methodism, but to the British nation.

The movement calls upon young members of all political parties to service of Jesus Christ and of humanity, "to the end that freedom and justice, virtue and neighborly regard, good will and peace, may be established on the earth."

Politics Barred

The aim of the movement is to lift the problems of peace or war, unemployment, housing, drink, gambling, and similar national concerns out of the realm of party politics. More than 70 meetings, workers' conferences, and intercession services are taking place in large cities and towns during the next few months.

At every meeting, young people are asked to accept a series of personal resolves and social aims which embody the rules of Christian life. In these they resolve to apply their highest skill, courage, and trustworthiness to the service of others in everyday work; to maintain an active sense of right dealing in the use of money; to abstain from all forms of gambling and from strong drink; to honor the sanctities and privileges of family life, to hold in continual regard, in thought, word and deed, the things that are pure and honorable; to use the leisure wisely and worthily, and to reverence the Christian Sunday and share in the worship and fellowship of their church.

Repudiation of War

Among the many social aims of the movement are the determination to call upon peoples and governments to submit every dispute with other nations to an appropriate international tribunal for peaceful settlement.

Also to work for the repudiation of war by all nations; to establish a commonwealth of nations founded upon brotherhood and justice; to remove the burdens of economic strain, injustice and poverty from all sections of the community; to promote better conditions for the housing of the lower classes, and to provide fuller opportunities for leisure and its worthier use.

It is hoped that these personal aims and social resolves will form the basis of an educational preparation for Christian citizenship which will be undertaken continuously in the many activities and agencies for young people within the Christian churches.

Egypt and Sudan Agree to Share Cost of Financing Tana Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — Egypt and the Sudan have come to an important agreement over the ownership of the proposed Lake Tana reservoir. This step is considered essentially necessary before practical negotiations with Ethiopia can be undertaken.

Egypt will finance the first cost of the work to the extent of 90 per cent, on the understanding that the Sudan will contribute the remaining 10 per cent, by virtue of which the stored water would be distributed between the principals in the same proportion. It is agreed that the Sudan may increase its quota of participation to 50 per cent, after which point the whole matter would have to be reconsidered, should that necessity arise.

It is obvious that the measure has been imposed by present urgency. In the first place, in view of the political situation it is highly desirable that the dam should be built by those whom it would benefit principally. In the second place, although the Sudan could make best use of the stored water, it is a comparatively poor country and could not without foreign assistance finance a dam costing from £2,500,000 to £3,000,000 (Egyptian).

Thirdly, Egypt might reqiure a part of the stored water, although there are other projects which would benefit her to a much larger extent. Consequently, Egypt could not afford to let the present opportunity pass, especially as she is able to enter into a financial deal assuring her own rights, assisting her poorer sister, and strengthening the political ties between them.

Fourthly, Egypt and the Sudan, having come to an agreement in respect to the proposed dam, can jointly negotiate with Ethiopia for the necessary concession, a course extremely advisable at a time when other parties are pressing their proposals.

It must always be recollected, when considering the Lake Tana project, that the only country to which it is of vital importance is the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. At present the area of cotton under irrigation in the Gezira is about 200,000 acres. The irrigable area is strictly limited to that commanded by the capacity of the Senaar reservoir, which matures the crop sown on the abundant flood water (from July to October). With a Lake Tana reservoir containing 2,000,000,000 cubic meters, or four times that of Senaar, the Gezira crop could be increased to about 800,000 acres.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out here that the Egyptian and Sudan Governments are in accord with the British Government's decision to postpone to a more propitious occasion the proposed conference suggested by Ethiopia last May. Britain's attitude as conveyed recently to Addis Ababa is that she does not wish to take any steps which might aggravate the Italo-Ethiopian controversy at a moment when the British Government are using their best endeavors to secure its peaceful solution.

Columbia Cables Aloisi Offering Its System For Broadcast to U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Baron Pompeo Aloisi, head of the Italian delegation to the League of Nations Council, whose scheduled broadcast the United States from Geneva last night did not materialize because of British refusal of radio facilities, has been invited to talk via other sources, the Columbia Broadcasting System announced today.

"The Columbia Broadcasting System today cabled an invitation to Baron Aloisi to speak through its facilities to the American audience when he returns to Rome Saturday or Sunday, unless facilities can be aranged today for him to broadcast from Geneva without use of British post office facilities which have been refused," said a statement from Columbia. "Every effort to set up early facilities is now under way. . . .

"In issuing the invitation to Baron Aloisi, who is scheduled to return to Rome tonight, Columbia is following its custom of presenting speakers on both sides of highly controversial subjects."

Vienna's White-Collar Idle Welcomed at Free Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA — White-collar workers without a job, pensioned officers and other members of the "intelligentsia" with leisure out of proportion to their means, now have a comfortable club home, free of charge, near St. Stephens', lofty spire, chief landmark of Vienna. Newspapers, journals, a library, a piano and games are provided, while refreshments of simple food are served at two cents.

This club is thought to meet a long-felt need for people who cannot afford or do not wish to spend their time in coffee houses. It has been founded by the well-known charity institution, Caritas, the food being supplied free by a number of provision dealers.

Arms and the Mule Complicate Embargo

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 12

ARE mules "implements of war"?

Would it violate President Roosevelt's embargo on export of arms, munitions and implements of war to belligerent nations to ship a consignment of coffins to Italy?

Answering those questions—and a hundred more with humorous and tragic quirks—is now the daily task of Joseph C. Green, chief of the State Department's bureau of arms and munitions control.

Italians Present As Observers At Soviet Maneuvers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The Ukrainian section of the Red Army has lately completed maneuvers around Kieff in the presence of the principal Soviet army chieftians and three visiting military missions from France, Czechoslovakia and Italy.

The Czech and French missions were logically present in view of recent military agreements, but the presence of the Italian mission was apparently fortuitous. The military attachés of other governments in Moscow were not invited to these maneuvers, but will attend further maneuvers later this month, probably in the Crimea.

The Ukrainian maneuvers, of course, were especially interesting because Dr. Alfred Rosenberg and other National Socialist leaders have hinted in the past that Germany might acquire portions of the Soviet Ukraine, wherefore Moscow is particularly concerned with the defense of the Ukrainian borders.

At the concluding banquet the commander of the Ukrainian section of the Red Army declared "Our visitors have observed that our armies are well prepared to defend our own borders and world peace," and proposed a toast to the visiting missions and "to the prosperity of your peoples and governments and continued friendly relations between our respective armies."

The visiting military commanders expressed admiration particularly for the parachute-jumping, air force and motorized sections of the Red Army and described the tactics in the maneuvers as equal to those of any other leading army.

American G-Men To Use Microscope Of Scotland Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A secret microscopic machine, at present used only in the laboratories of Scotland Yard, London's police headquarters, is to be supplied to the "G-Men" of the United States to help them in their war on crime.

This fact was revealed by Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General, when he left London for Paris after consulting with Scotland Yard on crime problems.

Mr. Cummings was impressed by British police methods. He declared himself particularly interested in the Police College at Hendon, where men who are destined to become the future heads of Scotland Yard are being trained.

"I saw other innovations which impressed me tremendously," Mr. Cummings added. "A marvel of crime detection used by the London police and unknown in any other country is a special microscopic machine which I hope to install in Washington."

About this machine Scotland Yard is silent. Except that it is of the greatest use in detection and that it is housed in its laboratories, London's police department will give no information about it.

Mr. Cummings saw more, however, than the mere machines of Britain's crime attack. He realized that in Britain the ordinary citizen comes to the aid of the police.

"When it comes to fighting criminals," he declared, "Britain has tremendous advantages because of the high standard of public morals, which assists the task of justice."

Quezon Swamps Opponent For Filipino Presidency

MANILA, P. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Election of Manuel Quezon as first president of the Philippine Commonwealth by more votes than his two opponents combined was certified to Governor General Frank Murphy today by the Insular Legislature.

The official totals were: Quezon, 695,332; Emilio Aguinaldo, Nationalist, 179,349; Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Republican, 148,010. For vice president: Sergio Osmena, Quezon's running mate on the coalition ticket comprising Quezon's Nationalist-Democratic Party and Osmena's national pro-independence group, 812,352; Raymundo Melliza, Nationalist, 70,899; Norberto Nabong, 51,433.

Aguinaldo captured two provinces and Aglipay one.

British Fond of Sweets

The British public spends approximately $5,000,000 a week on chocolate and confectionery.

Other League Members Protest Japan's Continuing to Enjoy Privileges in Mandated Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—What is the commercial position of Japan—now no longer a member of the League of Nations, and of other countries which do not belong to the League—in the territories which are placed under the mandate of various powers?

A very curious point arises, and was discussed in the meetings of the Permanent Mandates Commission. The question is whether Japan should continue to enjoy economic equality in regard to imports into these mandated territories. The system of mandates, it is argued, postulates equality of treatment for all the members of the League. But this does not automatically confer on non-members the same equality. There would seem to be some straining of interpretation in this contention, but it is certainly made.

Cryptic Phraseology

In the report of the commission there are phrases relative to Palestine and Syria which are cryptic. They state that the commission has learned that the importation of the products of a state which has ceased to be a member of the League is admitted on a footing of equality with that of members of the League. The explanation of this curious remark may be found in the procès-verbal of the meetings.

In this procès-verbal, as now revealed, it is set down: "M. Orts (Belgian) asked if Japan, since it left the League, had continued to enjoy economic equality for importations into Palestine. Mr. Moody (Assistant Secretary to the Palestine Government) replied in the affirmative. M. Orts asked if that measure had been taken in the interest of the territory or for other reasons. Mr. Moody replied that he preferred to abstain from answering until he had an opportunity of studying the matter."

At a later meeting M. Orts asked if the accredited representative could answer the question on the subject of the treatment accorded to Japanese merchandise, since the withdrawal from the League.

What of Future?

"Mr. J. F. Downie (British Colonial Office) said that up to the present there had been no change in the position," the report states, "but that he had no information about the British Government's future intentions. Japan's withdrawal, however, would not automatically give Palestine freedom of action in the treatment of Japanese goods in view of the existence of the Anglo-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1911.

"M. Orts pointed out that notwithstanding this treaty, certain measures, such as the quota system, had been introduced in some British Colonies, particularly West Africa, and that the treaty would not stand in the way of similar measures in Palestine.

"Mr. Downie observed he had not declared that the treaty would stand in the way of such measures, but that he had merely said that with the withdrawal of Japan from the League Palestine did not automatically recover its liberty of action, in view of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty."

It will be noted that the British representative was circumspect.

Japan Has Lost Right

A similar dialogue regarding Syria and Lebanon took place, in which the French representative was rather less cautious. "M. Orts recalled that, the withdrawal of Japan having become effective on March 27, 1935, it has lost the right of benefiting by the clause relating to economic equality. Nevertheless, it would appear from information published that the privileged customs régime had been extended in favor of Japan.

"M. de Caix (French representative) said he thought that the intention was to use the freedom acquired in respect of Japan to induce that country to make purchases in mandated territories more in proportion with its sales in those territories. After being low in the list of importers, Japan now occupied second place among the furnishers of Syria and Lebanon. In regard to textiles in particular, Japan had ousted the products of most competitors and had even endangered local manufacture by the cheapness of its articles. The purchases of Japan in Syria, however, were reduced to almost nothing. It was a situation which it would be unjust to prolong, and if the Syrian markets remain open to Japan, it is necessary that Japan should become one of the purchasers in that market, perhaps in taking a determined quantity of raw cotton the territory can now produce. The solution, therefore, should consist in the application of a system analogous to that of the quota."

May Affect Germany

Now these passages are highly significant, not only as they affect Japan—which is looked upon as a competitor in these mandated markets, and whose right to enjoy an equal position is thus discreetly questioned—but as they may affect Germany, which may soon cease to be a member of the League. The trade of Germany with the mandated territories, especially with its former colonies, is considerable. Can the other powers reduce this commerce on the plea that the Covenant does not stipulate equality for non-members?

Certainly, any attempt to cut out Germany would be doubly unfortunate at this juncture, when it is complained that the victorious powers improperly gave themselves a privileged situation in the distribution of mandates. Besides, the juridical basis for the protest raised specifically in the case of Japan, but applicable to other non-members, appears to be slender. In point of fact, the phrase which is employed for discriminatory purposes is actually to be found only in the paragraph relating to the peoples of Central Africa, and it would not appear to have been seriously intended as a barrier to non-members or to establish the exclusive rights of members. The point, however, has been brought up, and if developed would have grave and perhaps unexpected consequences, touching such countries as the United States.

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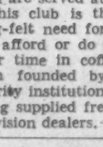
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Sinclair Starts Tour of States In Effort to Graft EPIC Plan On Platforms of Major Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—His eye fast on major party machinery in every state, Upton Sinclair has left his home here yesterday to nationalize his EPIC plan on an extensive lecture tour.

The defeated Democratic nominee for California's governor in 1934 will attempt to follow the path he has graphically depicted for himself and production-for-use advocates in his pamphlet, "We, People of America, and How We Ended Poverty," six months off the press.

Enter Every State

"We shall go into every state to take over one of the old parties in the primaries," declared Mr. Sinclair in outlining his 1936 political objective. Because of his success in capturing the Democratic nomination in California on the strength of his End Poverty in California recovery plan, the Democratic Party will be used wherever possible, he said.

Third party strength in the Middle West will not be overlooked, however, nor will the Republican Party set-up in Nebraska, declared the man who polled 879,000 votes in California's gubernatorial finals last year.

Stressing the educational nature of his lecture tour, Mr. Sinclair said that a presidential nomination dictated by his supporters was incidental in making the voters acquainted with this four-year plan to make over America by using an old party for a new job. "We shall bring this about by majority vote, the democratic process," he declared.

Handbook Shows Steps

Details of all political steps and economic structures necessary to institute production for use are contained in Mr. Sinclair's latest pamphlet, a handbook similar to his explanatory "I, Governor of California," which was issued to aid his campaign last year.

Mr. Sinclair is emphatic, however, in declaring his own unsuitability as a presidential candidate because of the many political enemies he contends he has already made. Moreover, the presidential primaries are but one of a series of elections said to be necessary for the complete application of his plan. Congressmen and state executives and legislators are also listed as key positions in the success of production for use.

"We are going to convince America that the depression is here to stay as far as the unemployed are concerned," said Mr. Sinclair, who makes his first out-of-state address at Salt Lake City on Oct. 14, after a lecture at Oakland, Calif., on Oct. 11.

Fascism Held Alternative

"We shall have Fascism in this country unless we have production for use," he continued. "This country will go bankrupt and then go into inflation," he predicted, pointing out the history and fate of Italy and Germany.

Commenting on the nature of his EPIC plan, Mr. Sinclair said: "Instead of mere production for use, I prefer to say mass production for use, to get away from the idea of small co-operative units tried around here, where a man grows a little of this and a little of that on a plot of ground and lives in semi-starvation."

His nationalization handbook declares: "Sinclair insisted that he was not talking about 'subsistence farming,' that the EPIC people would not be satisfied with 'subsistence' anything. He called for great agricultural co-operatives in which production was carried on upon the scale best adapted to each particular product. The very best land would be used, the best seed, the best machinery, the best expert advice. Products would be turned out wholesale, and then exchanged on a co-operative basis with groups which were turning out other kinds of products."

Abolishes Restriction

"EPIC proposes," the handbook continues, "the immediate abandonment of the policy of restriction and destruction. EPIC demands that every kind of goods shall be produced so long as there is a single person who has a rational use for those goods. That is the difference between production for use and production for private profit; the difference between the old system which is breaking down, and the new system which we mean to put in its place."

Assuming successful elections, EPIC-Democratic delegates from the several states to the national convention next year will be instructed to seek a pledge from President Roosevelt to institute production for use, according to the pamphlet. If the pledge is not forthcoming, the delegation is instructed to vote for some Democrat who will give the pledge.

EPIC Relations Expressed

Present relations between the EPIC forces in California and the Federal Administration have been recently expressed by Mr. Sinclair in a telegram of greeting to President Roosevelt on the latter's visit to southern California. It said:

"As the authorized spokesman of 879,000 Democratic voters of California, I welcome you to this state. Having been in constant contact with these voters, I know they admire and love you for your attitude of open-minded willingness to seek new paths to the people's welfare But I would do both them and you an ill service if I failed to add that the measures so far taken have not succeeded in California.

"Unemployment has not decreased, but wages have decreased and prices have increased. Our people know that mass production for use by and for the unemployed offers the only escape from state and national bankruptcy and the only way of using our enormous powers of production for the welfare of all.

Speaks for "Voiceless"

"If the Democratic voters of California support you it is because they believe that you will come to realize this. In so saying I speak for persons who have been voiceless since last November."

Other speaking engagements announced by Mr. Sinclair for his lecture tour are: Chicago, Oct. 21; St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23; Topeka, Kan., Oct. 25; Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30; Cleveland, Ohio., Nov. 11; Johnstown, Penna., Nov. 12; Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 15; Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 16; New York City, Nov. 17; Newark, N. J., Nov. 18; Boston, Nov. 19; Paterson, N. J., Nov. 20; Stamford, Conn., Nov. 21; and New Rochelle, N. Y., Nov. 25.

Sentencing Boards Urged as Crime Curb

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 — The creation of crime commissions to take over the sentencing power of the courts was advocated by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, speaking at the twentieth anniversary of the Big Brothers Association here Oct. 9.

"I may be, and I believe I am, probably a little ahead of my time," said the Governor, "but I would take out of the law all definite sentences, take from the judges of the courts the power to sentence, and form a commission to pass sentence to which I would pay a salary as great as that paid to the President of the United States.

"The board would study the details of the crime," Mr. Smith explained, "with the circumstances, the background of the criminal, his environment, and then render a sentence, issue a parole or take other measures as it saw fit. This central board would save money. It would accordingly rehabilitate the offenders in great percentages. It would do inestimable service to society. It would be able to cope with this serious situation."

Basic Law Change On Women's Vote Studied in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The United Front for Women's Rights, which has just been established here by a group of clubwomen and intellectual leaders, is regarded as the first decisive step forward in the new feminist movement. President Cardenas said recently women are entitled to vote, but the women contend the laws of many states will have to be changed before they can exercise the franchise.

Now, however, it has been proposed the constitution be revised to clarify the equal rights question. This proposal is under consideration by the Chamber of Deputies.

At present 66 associations of women are connected with the United Front movement which is directed by a provisional committee. Committee leaders stated that they would not be contented until the great majority of Mexican women become fully conscious of their legal right to play a political as well as a cultural role in modern society.

A pact of solidarity has been signed by various women's organizations which begins with the declaration that the status of women in Mexico, from the economic standpoint, is even worse than that of men. Not only are women paid lower wages for equal work, but are even deprived of the right to register their vote against the injustice of which they are victims. The Constitution does not prevent women from voting; on the contrary, it recognizes that the two sexes should enjoy equal social rights. However, subsequent clauses relating to elections have prevented women from enjoying the privileges that the Constitution grants them, and it is this state of affairs which the United Front seeks to remedy.

The following basic points are outlined in the pact:

1. The co-operating organizations pledge themselves to maintain a free spirit of fraternity among their groups, a brotherhood based on mutual respect and co-operation; only in this way is it possible to build up a true united front.

2. All feminine leagues will be welcomed as signers of the pact, providing that they abide by its rule and not sponsor any activities which are contrary to its original spirit.

3. The United Front for Women's Rights will be directed by a committee whose delegates will be chosen by each of the co-operating organizations. From this committee the various nominations will be made, such as general secretary, treasurer, etc.

4. The United Front will be a nationwide movement.

5. All organizations that do not fulfill the requirements of the pact will be expelled from the committee. The committee will also have the final decision in regard to the internal conflicts that may arise between the various groups.

The program of action includes such vital points as equal salary for equal work; no discounts and cuts on women's salaries; the strict application of the labor law for the protection of the working women and a special modification that will permit her to receive attention and care during maternity; social insurance and other advantages.

Wings Plentiful in Ethiopia

Among Ethiopia's plentiful birds are eagles, vultures, hawks, bustards, partridges, duck, teal, guinea-fowl, sand-grouse, curlews, woodcock, snipe, pigeons, thrushes and swallows.

Admiration

Harris & Ewing

Dr. Frank J. Tone (Right) and His Two Sons, Franchot, the Movie Actor (Left), and Jerry, the "Kid Brother," Photographed in Washington as the Father Received the Acheson Medal and $1000 Award From the Electrochemical Society for His Achievements in the Field of Electro-Thermes. Dr. Tone Is President of the Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Individual Action In Politics Favored For Junior League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Members of the Junior League, organization composed of young society women in the United States, Canada and Mexico, are urged to come out actively "as individuals" in the political and civic affairs of their communities in a statement sent out by members of the board of directors of the Association of the Junior Leagues of America, which ended a three-day meeting here on Thursday. The action by the board qualifies a ban, voted in Toronto last year, against members of the organization participating in legislative action. The board voiced the views that this ban was being negatively interpreted by local leagues and was, therefore, hampering their value to their communities.

It was brought out in the discussion that while the Junior League is an educational organization, and not an organization for action, the education in social welfare and other community problems given by each league to its members "should result in legislative participation as individuals."

The decision was said to affect 27,700 members of the association in 139 leagues.

Perth Invites Fencers To Visit New Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—There has just been formed in Perth the West Australian Fencing Club, having as its objective a revival of that ancient sport.

Lectures have been already arranged to stress the culture of this pastime and efforts are to be instituted to effect contact with overseas clubs so that world tourists visiting Perth may become identified with the movement during any visit here. Two of the girls' secondary schools have already added fencing to the regular sports curriculum. Action has already been taken to form country district clubs.

'Debunking of Politics' Is Credited to Women

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The appeal to reason rather than emotion, will play a more important part in next year's campaign in the opinion of Louis McHenry Howe, a secretary to President Roosevelt.

Explaining, however, that he was speaking not as a member of the White House secretariat, but rather as one associated with the Democratic command in the past four elections, Howe based his forecast on the active interest women have taken in politics.

"There will be less spell-binding, less soap-box stuff," he predicted, "the speeches will be comparatively few and important.

"You see, the women have, in the last eight years, come a long ways towards 'debunking' political platforms through their habit of insisting that every kind word lightly thrown out to catch a few votes, embodies a promise which must be lived up to."

Need for Leaders To Bring Out Good In People Is Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The world need from its youth is another Abraham Lincoln—not new "shirt" brigades — Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General in New York, told young people in an international good will broadcast here last night, marking Founder's Day, the 114th anniversary of the birth of Sir George Williams, who organized the Young Men's Christian Association in London in 1844.

Sir Gerald's appeal for leaders capable of finding out the "good that is in every man and woman" was relayed by short wave throughout the world from the New York headquarters.

"Many youth seek inspiration in shirts of different colors," he said. "It is only too clear that the heart beats quicker under those than under our hard-boiled variety. But shirts and the leaders who invent them appeal mainly to the glamorous side of human nature. What we really want are leaders who will appeal to the good that is in every man and woman."

The life of Sir George Williams exemplified this ability to "bring those better sides out of hiding," Sir Gerald continued. He asked the youth of the world to "please take note" that the organization's founder was in his early twenties when he started the movement 91 years ago and "could not possibly have foreseen its progress, whatever his vision."

"I am absolutely certain that there are young men and young women today who, perhaps because they have been tried, can and will, if they are given their head, show their true worth, show that they are not fearful of undertakings nor prone to spend all their time seeking reasons for not doing what they might or should do.

"Rather, full of the courage of their convictions, will they find ways to carry undertakings through successfully in the face of discouragements and disappointments."

Coal Appointments Accepted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Bituminous coal officials said yesterday all but six of the 23 men chosen to organize the commission's district price-fixing boards had accepted their appointments.

Permanent Daylight Saving Stirs Chicago Controversy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—Tinkering with time, a game which has given millions of people more sunlit playtime in summer, continues to be played here. A proposal for year-round daylight saving time has just been introduced in the City Council.

This ordinance, if enacted would push Chicago into the eastern time zone all 12 months of the year. It now uses eastern time in the summer months, when the eastern cities also move their clocks an hour ahead. The new proposal would be more radical, for it would give Chicago and the Atlantic coast the same time, from October to May.

Arguments are being put forth, pro and con, the leading newspapers taking different positions. The Chicago Tribune advocates the proposal enthusiastically, while the Daily News looks askance at it and the Herald and Examiner takes a neutral stand. As a result of the debate a number of facts now stand out.

Saving in Light Bills

There is no question that eastern time would save daylight for the nine-o'clock workers. Alderman Berthold A. Cronson, who introduced the ordnance, claims it would give Chicago 210 more hours of daylight in addition to the 154 hours of summer daylight now "saved." This, interpreted in terms of electric light bills, would mean a saving of $2,000,000 for domestic users, and possibly $50,000 for the municipality, the sponsors of the measure say.

Children would get more daylight play time after school in the winter, it is argued. Businessmen dealing with the East coast would not have to compute the difference in time and make allowances. Radio listeners would not have to reckon with the differences between EST and CST. Clerks in department stores would not have to go home in the dark so many months of the year.

Detroit Likes It

An argument put forward here in behalf of the change in time is that Detroit has gone on year 'round eastern time and likes it. Of course, Detroit is nearer the actual eastern time zone. Chicago, on the other hand, is 50 minutes away from the meridian that establishes eastern time by the sun. In fact, Chicago is only 10 minutes away from sun time on its present schedule.

The present proposal is, then, frankly, one of daylight saving. As long as city people like to get up late by the clock and go to work at an hour when farm folks have most of their morning chores done, the only way to get them up earlier is to change the clocks hands.

Variety of Opinions

The newspapers have been polling opinion. A department store head declares it would be a boom to business. An industrialist holds that it would be fine for the workers. A clergyman and several child specialists say it would benefit the youngsters. On the other side, however, are officials of the milk drivers union, and the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Six thousand milk drivers and their families, says their spokesman, are "unalterably opposed" to the winter daylight saving plan. And the labor official declared people are "just kidding themselves" when they think such a plan would make a difference in their lives.

Public hearings before a city council committee are to be held shortly to sound out opinion further. In the meantime some interesting facts about American time are being dug up. Standard time was first adopted by the railroads in 1883, it seems. They had to have it in order to standardize their time tables. And cities quickly fell into line, finding it much more convenient to abide by the new time zones than to stick to their 50 varieties of local time.

Time Gerrymanders

But the standard time zones are not mathematically uniform, advocates of the change here argue. One of them calls the zones "gerrymandering" because they swing around to take in parts of Canada up to the 90th meridian, which is the center of the central time zone in the United States. These deviations are in keeping with the intent of standard time, which is to fix regulations in such a way as to cause the least inconvenience to the people concerned. The Interstate Commerce Commission holds hearings about the placing of the lines.

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Prophets of Israel Supplant Seers

Amos Appeared on Scene When Poor Were Being Exploited by Rich and Religious Rites Were on Scale of Grandeur—Hosea Denounced Governmental Corruption and Preached Right Doing

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Twelfth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING one of the most important periods of Jewish history, from 750 to 350 B. C., the Prophets of Israel assumed a place of great prominence. The Hebrew people had long been convinced of the existence of One God who watched over them; and gradually the conviction grew that through prophetic vision, the divine Will could be known and divine protection invoked. Consequently, by the religiously inclined, the Prophets were held in high esteem. It appears, however, that all too often their warnings and admonitions were not obeyed, although confidence among the people in the authenticity and authority of their prophecies and proclamations was both firm and general.

The Prophets of Israel, with their knowledge of God and faith in His immanence, supplanted the soothsayers and seers who had gained a popularity entirely out of proportion to their reliability. Their only chance for success had been in the blind faith and credulity of the people. Elisha and Elijah, in a certain sense, exemplified the transition between the early seers and the inspired Prophets who exercised so great an influence over the history of the Hebrew people.

People's Confidence Won

In a large sense, the Prophet was the speaker for God. Through him, the divine Will was revealed; and this revelation, coupled with his knowledge of events and a keen ability to analyze their purport, enabled the Prophet to foresee results with a degree of accuracy that begat confidence among the people in the truthfulness of his utterances.

Dr. Carl Sumner Knopf, in his excellent volume, "The Old Testament Speaks," says of the ancient prophets: "The inspiration of a *nabi* is just what the word implies—an in-breathing of God's eternal truth. This inspiration does not reduce the Prophet to a gibbering clairvoyant or an animated dictaphone. Instead of being dulled, the Prophet is acutely conscious. He sees where others are blind; hears where others are deaf; understands where others are muddled.

"Inspiration heightens every intellectual function, and it is in this state of crystal sanity that the Prophet sees men, events, and tendencies in perspective; glimpses the ultimate outcome of policies; and with an assurance born of this God-like understanding, thunders forth his 'Thus saith the Lord!'"

Gradual Development

While the status of the Prophet in Israel was a gradual development, the age of prophecy, as generally accepted, begins at about the middle of the eighth century B. C. Then it was that Amos, a humble shepherd of Judea, coming out of the hill country to the south of Jerusalem, appeared at the shrine in Bethel where an elaborate religious rite was in progress.

It was during a time of peace, when material wealth had rapidly accumulated; and prosperity, expressed in luxurious and profligate living, was apparent on every side. Even religious rites were on a scale of grandeur unknown to this rough-garbed shepherd of Tekoa. But his native shrewdness enabled him to grasp the situation, and to foresee the results of such a condition.

It was a dual problem. The poor were being ground by the rich for gain to be spent upon material pleasures and vulgar display. The hardy shepherd knew that a continuance of this course would inevitably weaken the fiber of the people, and he warned against impending dangers from Assyria, the black cloud which long hung so menacingly over the Eastern horizon. That he was right, subsequent events proved; for the tempest finally burst upon a hapless Israel, to the destruction of their nationality.

In many respects, the book of Amos furnishes a most interesting parallel to the social conditions of today. While problems of society may seem to shift in character with the centuries, moving in cycles, yet, when viewed over a long period, they vary little in their import. Many of the evils apparent today were inveighed against a hundred generations ago.

The remedy offered by this shepherd of Tekoa to those ancient Israelites is the only sure remedy for the same social evils of today. Justice and righteousness—not human, but divine—he proclaimed as the only means of securing independence, prosperity, and lasting peace. No other remedy was needed. None other is needed today, if these conditions be seen in their proper relation to divine law.

But the traditional objector was there, too! Truth had its opponent. One, Amaziah, shouted "treason," because Amos dared to criticize the King. Such criticism was especially treasonable, because Amos, who was from the South, dared to criticize a Northern King. Amos denied any standing as a prophet, claiming to be merely a shepherd. But divinely inspired, his fierce denunciations of manifest social evils made him the first prophet, so far as the Bible records go.

Strove to Save Jewry

That is to say, his is the first extended record of prophecy found in the Old Testament. And he was the beginning of a long line, some of whom with perhaps greater spiritual insight, and with at least equal courage, strove to correct social evils and save Jewry from impending disaster.

Scarcely a score of years after the shepherd of Tekoa spoke to the people, came another in the North: Hosea, who foresaw Israel as a mere pawn between two militant and threatening powers, Egypt and Assyria. Like his predecessor, Hosea denounced the corruption of the government and the people, and he sounded a warning of the inevitable result. Drawing a lesson from his unhappy domestic experience, Hosea declared Israel was like a faithless wife; Jehovah, the loving husband. And he foresaw love and forbearance as the solution for all social evils. He recognized and preached a basic connection between right-doing and a clear understanding of facts and tendencies.

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BEAUTY
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Bringing in the Sheaves

FICTION
Kay—Queen of the Underworld
(A rollicking story of childhood)
Feather Heels
Edna, His Wife
and other interesting stories

"COOK, waitress, hostess"— a difficult triple role. But plan it carefully and you will emerge triumphant." Thus begins this page of paragraphs and pictures delineating the correct, gracious way to serve a maidless dinner. The article is just the beginning of the October Delineator — rightfully called the "home number" because it is full of ideas on how to make home-staying delightful. That's Delineator always. The homey things treated with new zest yet always with authenticity. The partial list of contents gives you a hint of the many other features. Get the October Delineator now. Give an evening to it in the quiet comfort of your home. See if it does not help you to make home mean more.

DELINEATOR

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

An effort is under way to compensate somewhat those smaller countries that would suffer most from a trade embargo.

The War:

Italian Front — Degiac Haile Selassie Gugsa of Makale, a relative of the Ethiopian Emperor and cousin of former Emperor Johannes, is reported to have deserted to the Italian side with 15,000 men. He had long been unfriendly with Ras Seyoum, the Governor of Adowa and Tigre. On arriving at Italian headquarters, with another provincial leader, Degiac Gugsa informed the Associated Press, it was said, that his 15,000 men, back at Makale, would join the Italian side with him. The defection of Makale is expected to put all of the Tigre Province in Italian hands.

General de Bono prepared to take formal possession of Adowa, capital of the Province of Tigre, at a ceremony tomorrow. This fact effectively disposed of the rumor that Ethiopians had retaken Adowa.

Addis Ababa — A serio-comic drama was provided today by the Italian Minister Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci, when he refused to leave the country until the last of his consular agents arrive tomorrow. He sent his pet leopard on the special train provided, and barricaded himself in the legation. Emperor Haile Selassie, after surrounding the legation with troops, decided to allow Signor Vinci-Gigliucci a 20-hour extension and allowed him to go to a friend's house. If he still remains, he will be expelled unless the Emperor changes his mind.

Strikes—Milk Settlement in Sight; One-Day Protest

Labor dispatches from the Associated Press:

CHICAGO—A definite program to end Chicago's turbulent 12-day milk strike was promised today.

After an all-day meeting in Elgin yesterday, striking dairy farmers of Illinois and Wisconsin said a conference would be held today with Dr. Herman N. Bundesen, president of the Chicago Board of Health, who will be asked to serve as go-between in negotiations with the milk dealers.

Paul Potter, executive secretary of the Associated Milk Dealers, Inc., which represents 115 dealers in Cook County, denied there were any peace conferences or agreements planned.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ten thousand union craftsmen of Kansas City building trades are ordered to remain away from work Monday, in a one-day demonstration of protest against the shooting of a truckers' organizer, William N. Polley.

A blast of gunfire from a passing motorcar ended the turbulent career of William N. Polley shortly after midnight. "The killing of Polley undoubtedly was due to dissension between employers and the union of which Polley was a representative," Jesse L. Rogers, secretary of the Buildings Trade Council, told police.

Consumers—Form 'Cabinet' at Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new battery of advocates to look after the consumer's interests in Washington was formed today. This "Consumers' Cabinet" is to stand guard over the formation of new laws, administrative decisions and the like, which bear on prices and qualities of goods and services.

Also within its orbit will be educational programs, directed at mobilizing consumers and inciting them to fight, politically, for their interests. The "Cabinet" was formed by Walton H. Hamilton, recently appointed adviser to the President in consumer matters. It will be headed by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, former head of the NRA consumers' advisory board.

The new cabinet answers a growing demand for consumer protection: Page 1.

Housing—Low-Cost Federal Plan Set Afoot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A set of suburban low-cost housing developments for 5000 low-income families in four cities at a total cost of $31,000,000 will begin within a few weeks, according to an announcement of the Federal Resettlement Administration.

The first project will cost $5,500,000 and will provide housing and complete community facilities for 1000 families in the Washington and near-by Maryland area. It will be started at once at Berwyn Heights, Md. Location of the other three will be announced shortly.

Guffey Act—Consumers' Counsel Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Thomas M. Woodward of Philadelphia, recently vice-president of the Merchant Fleet Corporation, was today named consumers' counsel for the National Bituminous Coal Commission, newly created by the Guffey Coal Act. He is to represent the public in any action before the commission.

LaGuardia—Power Referendum Enjoined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An injunction denying this city the right to submit Mayor LaGuardia's plan for a municipal "yardstick" power plant to the electorate by referendum, this fall, was today upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mayor LaGuardia will probably appeal to the public for new laws to bring this bitterly contested issue before the electorate.

Cottage-Farming Plan for Unemployed Proves Successful in New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Sydney's greatest experiment in practical sociology is attracting interest in many countries. It is a charitable scheme started by Canon Robert B. S. Hammond to provide houses and small "home-farming" areas for unemployed families.

Three years ago next month Canon Hammond superintended the setting up of a cottage on the plains near Liverpool, about 20 miles from this city. That cottage was the outward form of compassion for the distress of his fellow men and the inauguration of a scheme which was to supply new lives for old. Weekly the cottages have increased in number until today Hammondville—as the settlement is known—numbers nearly 500 persons. What was then virgin land is now prosperous farmlets.

The men and women who comprise the village, then unemployed and on the dole, are today industrious, happy, living in some comfort, and grateful for Canon Hammond's help to them to help themselves. Their lives remodeled and with a solid background, the families of Hammondville are improving their homes. They are growing vegetables, tending poultry, defying unemployment, and finding satisfaction in it all.

The scheme is entirely voluntary. Not a penny of Government money has gone toward it, except for the building of a school. The cost of buying land and materials for the small, but comfortable, cottages has been met from funds subscribed by philanthropic citizens and associations. One was paid for from pennies and threepences given by school children.

The tenant of each cottage pays 5s. a week to Canon Hammond's organization, this amount covering interest (at a very low rate) and repayment of principal at a rate which will make the cottage and the land the tenant's own in 14 years. The interest repaid by the tenant goes back into the fund to provide new cottages.

One of the visitors to Hammondville most impressed by its success was Dr. Hartley W. Cross, professor of economics at Springfield College, Massachusetts, who, while on a world tour, is investigating housing problems. Dr. Cross said his mission was a direct result of an article in a Sydney newspaper concerning the opening of the fiftieth cottage at Hammondville.

World's Fair in 1939 Planned at Amsterdam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — A world exhibition is planned to be held at Amsterdam in 1939. Exhibition grounds, covering 100 acres, in the vicinity of the Olympic stadium have been selected as a site for the fair.

In view of the success of the flower show at Heemstede last spring, which was visited by 600,000 persons, it is thought that a world exhibition would have an equally good chance of success. There is, however, no intention of erecting permanent buildings similar to those at the recent exhibition at Brussels.

Jews in Holland Intensify Boycott on German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Protest meetings of Jews and other demonstrations and a more severe boycott of German goods are the reply here to the recent anti-Jewish laws passed in Germany.

A conference of prominent merchants has decided, in view of developments in Germany, to proceed with a general and complete boycott of German goods and to further the "Made in Holland" slogan.

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Kentucky Tablet Honors Pioneer In Colonization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONESBOROUGH, Ky., Oct. 12—A simple pyramid of rough Kentucky limestone, with bronze plaques on each side, commemorating the deeds of the history makers who opened the western wilderness for colonization 160 years ago, was unveiled here today under the auspices of the Transylvanians, a patriotic society, of which Prof. Archibald Henderson, Chapel Hill, N. C., is president.

Today's program differed from the usual celebration of the pioneers' deeds in that descendants of the Cherokee Indian chieftains, who negotiated the Great Treaty with the white men at Sycamore Shoals in Tennessee in 1775, accepted invitations to participate.

One plaque honors the nine North Carolinians, headed by Richard Henderson, who organized the Transylvania Company, for land investment, promotion and colonization. They purchased from the Indians 20,000,000 acres, comprising the greater portion of Kentucky and part of Tennessee and Virginia. This tablet is the gift of the Colonial Dames of America in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

A second tablet honors Daniel Boone and thirteen axmen who cleared the way from the Long Island of Holston River, Tennessee, to the site of Boonesborough on Otter Creek, Kentucky, known as the Transylvania Trail. This is the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the four states.

A third plaque memorializes the founding of the fourteenth colony on the continent, to which was given the name "Transylvania," where the first legislative meeting of free Americans to gather west of Cumberland Gap assembled on May 23, 1775. The fourth commemorates the first Christian service ever held within the present bounds of Kentucky.

A Tribute to History Makers

Arthur Thomas, Painter — When Transylvania Was an American Colony — The Christian Science Monitor

A Bronze Reproduction of This Mural by Arthur Thomas Is on One Side of the Limestone Memorial Unveiled at Boonesborough, Ky. It Shows Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina, Head of the Transylvania Company, Opening the Legislature of Transylvania at Boonesborough, May 23, 1775

'Ghost Reef; Shiver My Timbers!'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP) — A phantom bed of shoals off the mouth of the Mississippi is haunting the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Capt. R. R. Lukens, assistant chief of the division of hydrography and topography, says the Government is sure such a barrier to navigation does not exist in those waters but reports of this reef keep bobbing up.

Several searches have been made in the last 20 years for the strange reef which ships have reported but always they have come to naught. In a final effort to fathom the mystery, the survey ship hydrographer will have another look around in the region of the "reef ghost" early in the spring.

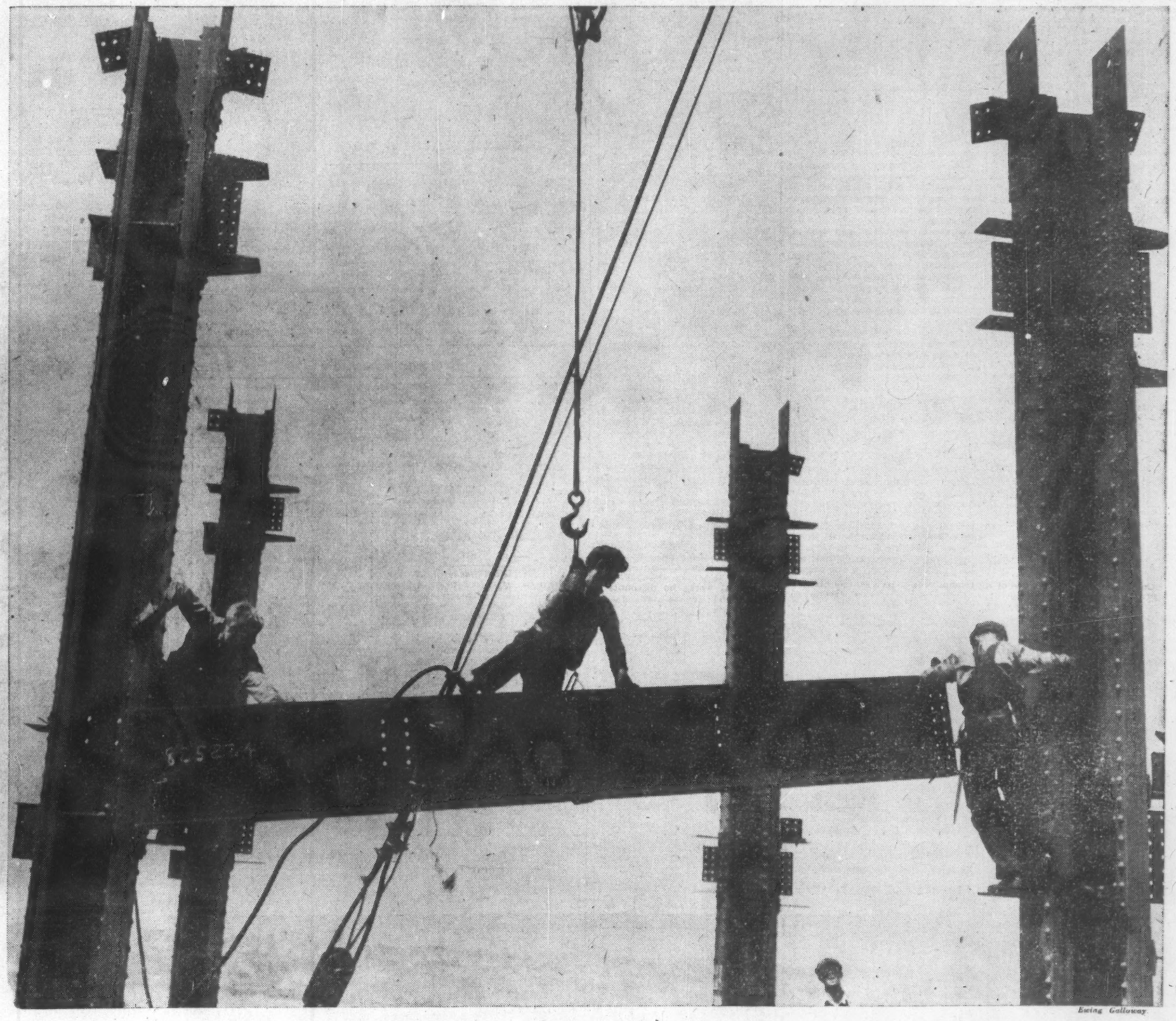
"The phantom reef," Captain Lukens said, "is an oddity we can't explain exactly. It was heard about most persistently between 1915 and 1920. Vessels, entering and leaving the passes of the Mississippi, time and again, sent in reports of shoal soundings. Moving through fog, these ships were sounding every foot of their way and we could not doubt the accuracy of their reports. The theory has been advanced that they might have struck mud lumps, quantities of silt matted together, but none of our vessels ever ran into such obstructions."

Auto License Sales Gain in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—For the first three quarters of 1935 more automobile license plates were sold in Charlotte than during the entire 12 months of 1934, according to the Carolina Motor Club, which handles the distribution of North Carolina automobile licenses throughout the state.

The state as a whole showed an increase in the sale of license plates during the last nine months as compared with 1934. Figures on file at motor club headquarters show that 481,487 state license tags were sold throughout Sept. 30 of this year in comparison with 439,053 during the three quarters of 1934, a gain this year of 42,434. Through Sept. 30 the motor club distributed 24,835 state licenses. The total for the entire year in 1934 was only 24,653, a gain for the last nine months over the previous 12 months of 232.



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(Continued from Page 1)

Steamboat inspectors will hold a hearing early next week to determine cause for the ship's running aground.

Sons of Italy—They Open Convention in Boston

Just as Italy has become the center of world interest in the past few weeks, so Boston today was the cynosure of all Italian-American eyes as the national convention of the Sons of Italy opened at Hotel Statler. From all parts of the United States delegates and their wives thronged Boston. Total number attending the convention was placed at several hundred. Sessions continue through Wednesday.

This afternoon delegates made the historical journey through Concord and Lexington, pausing at Medford High School for unveiling of a statue of Americus Vespucius at 2:30. Tonight the Italian Columbus Society holds a banquet at the Touraine Hotel.

At 7:45 tonight the City of Boston will present its Columbus Day observance exercises at Parkman Bandstand on the Common. The Sons of Italy will play a prominent part in a pageant of Columbus. The oration of the day will be made by Prof. Daniel Sargent of Harvard.

Following the exercises, the Sons of Italy have promised a fireworks spectacle on the Common. This will be fired about 10 p. m.

[*Story of Columbus, and Boston's celebration of Columbus Day: Page 7.*]

Holiday—But Business Is Brisk in Downtown Area

Although it was a holiday for State and city offices and banks, downtown Boston streets today had all the aspects of a brisk Saturday business day. Perhaps availing themselves of the opportunity, many who enjoyed a day off from their regular work decided to make shopping expeditions.

Most of the principal Boston stores were open. A cursory examination revealed only two with shuttered doors. Filene's, Jordan-Marsh and White's were comfortably filled, especially in the basement sale departments.

Many men were seen carrying large boxes, indicating purchase of a new fall overcoat, demanded by past touches of chill, portending really cold weather just ahead.

Officials of the larger stores all expressed expectations of heavy buying this afternoon.

The State House, City Hall, Federal Building, Chamber of Commerce and financial institutions were all closed.

Rebuked—Jury in Atlas Tack Stock Case

"It is very unfortunate that you gentlemen, after spending so much of the time of the court, should be unable to agree. . . . I am going to excuse you gentlemen, but without the thanks of the court."

Such was the stinging rebuke administered by Judge John Knight in the New York Federal Court to jurymen trying the eight Boston defendants charged with using the mails to defraud in the sales of Atlas Tack stock. Late last night, after 28 hours and 35 minutes of deliberation, the jury was still divided—eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

So today, Boston saw another delay in the proceedings which will eventually bring William Jarvis and his fellow defendants to Boston to face similar charges in the sale of Polymet Manufacturing Company stock.

According to the Associated Press, the Atlas case, which has lasted for more than five weeks, was put back on the trial calendar for Oct. 28. The Government's action grew out of allegedly forced activity in the purchase and sale of Atlas Tack Corporation stock.

Hull—Placed Under Arrest on Fraud Charges

Boston police today announced the arrest of John T. Hull, son of the director of the State Division of Securities sales. The arrest was made at the Hotel Brunswick at 5 o'clock this morning, subsequent to the voting of five indictments growing out of alleged stock dealings against him by the Suffolk County Grand Jury late yesterday.

He was indicted with two others following charges made by Attorney General Paul A. Dever that the men had swindled a Boston spinster of $38,000 for purposes of recovering treasure purportedly still aboard the steamer Port Hunter, sunk off Martha's Vineyard during the World War. Officials said they had been unable to discover evidences of serious attempts to salvage the treasure by those indicted.

The Grand Jury was informed that circulars had been given wide distribution. These spoke in glowing terms of the vast riches extant on sunken vessels, quoted Shakespeare to the effect that advantage should be taken of opportunities and even used verse to persuade investment in the scheme. Sample ode:

"For the sea is a jovial comrade—
He laughs wherever he goes;
His merriment shines in the dimpling lines
That wrinkle his hale repose;
He lays himself down at the feet of the sun
And shakes all over with glee.
For under that smiling face of his
Is a treasure so vast that we make it our biz
To obtain it for you and me . . ."

ERA—2000 Women Face Three Weeks' Idleness

Gala holiday though it may be for thousands of Bostonians, for 2000 women on ERA projects, today was the beginning of a dreary three weeks.

With only $6—half a week's pay under the new WPA—these women last night collected their last money for three weeks. Treasury department red tape was seen as the chief cause for the privation with which these women are faced.

Local officials are helpless to alter the situation. John C. L. Dowling, local welfare director, announced that an arrangement with treasury officials would result in the payment of pay checks at the end of WPA's first week. Treasury officials denied this.

ERA-WPA Administrator Arthur G. Rotch has vainly sought sufficient funds to carry the ERA projects through this month until lagging WPA is fully ensconced.

Said Mr. Dowling:

"If the women, who are the first large group in Boston to be transferred to WPA, find themselves in real distress before their next pay day, the welfare department will help them. But in such a case, landlords and provision stores should be willing to wait until the first WPA pay day."

Meanwhile, it was learned that $45,000,000 worth of miscellaneous projects had been approved by department heads and forwarded to the President for signature.

ALA—Evidence on Law Practice Before Court

Result of the test of the Attorney General's drive to end the practice of law by collection agencies and automobile associations was undecided in Boston today. Evidence was taken yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Charles H. Donahue. He will consider it, along with that to be presented next week in other cases, and then is expected to hand down a decision.

Attorney William A. Thibodeau, who was identified as sole owner of the Automobile Legal Association, with 18,000 members, admitted—under good-natured grilling on the part of Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman—that he might have used his picture in the association's monthly magazine, and that "puffs" relative to the association's legal department might have appeared.

From the testimony it developed that the association had printed a list of various lawyers accredited to serve the group throughout the State. The association offered legal services, in certain instances, as a part of its regular advantages, and paid the attorney's fees where needed. This practice the Attorney General seeks to halt, because, he asserts, it might lead to open advertising on the part of lawyers, or the solicitation of automobile cases as opportunities for "shakedowns."

Fares—B. & M. Extends One-Cent Sale Experiment

The Boston & Maine's "1-cent sale" whereby a round trip is offered for the price of a one-way ticket plus 1 cent between Boston and a number of North Shore points, has "clicked," so well with the public that today the road announced that it would extend the same fare scheme between various communities on the line.

Beginning on Thursday, Oct. 17, round-trip fares between Lynn and Salem, Lynn and Marblehead, Gloucester and Salem, and other points, will be placed on the experimental single-fare-plus-one-cent-round-trip basis. This will cause numerous substantial reductions from the existing railroad fare between these points. The road thus continues its campaign of attracting the occasional rider to the rails and also automobilists.

Milwaukee—It's Been Made Wisconsin's Capital

Variety to restaurant menus is often given by historical pictures and geographical titbits as well as novel foods. Childs makes a specialty of this as well as pancakes.

Today holiday diners picking up the menu noticed a fine picture of Wisconsin's new state Capitol building, with a statement that Milwaukee is the capital of the Badger State.

Children have to learn a rhyme in school which goes like this: "Alabama, Montgomery; Arizona, Phoenix; Arkansas, Little Rock," and so on. But none of the men who prepared the Childs menus evidently learned this rhyme—or at least the last part which deals with Wisconsin. For the new state Capitol building which graces the menu with the name Milwaukee has been the pride and joy of the gentle little Wisconsin capital city of Madison for eight years.

Will Rogers—Prizes For Best Essays on Career

Scratching their heads and sharpening up pencils today were several hundred Massachusetts youngsters. They were busily engaged, but not in prodigious efforts to diminish a heavy pile of week-end homework. No, they were considering the subject: "Will Rogers—His Place and Influence in American Life."

For the three best essays on this subject the Elks National Foundation Trustees will offer three prizes totaling $1600. The contest was announced recently by John F. Malley, Foundation chairman and state FHA director, in the pages of the Elks' Magazine.

"Will Rogers was an Elk in the finest sense, for he exemplified the principles of our order by unostentatious philanthropy, and his 'I never met a man I did not like' contains the whole gospel of brotherly love," eulogized Mr. Malley.

Will Rogers was initiated as an Elk in New York Lodge, No. 1, 25 years ago and was a member in good standing at the time of his passing.

According to the Elks' Magazine, all applications for information in connection with the awards will be received by Mr. Malley and applications may be filed at his office at 15 State Street, Boston.

Pequot Mills—Hope Held for Strike Settlement

Still conferring today were representatives of owners and employees at the Pequot mills in Salem and the Danvers Bleachery in Peabody. Although nothing definite could be learned, observers were inclined to hold a hopeful outlook in view of the lengthy conference which entered its third day today.

So far, workers have accepted eight of the nine proposals put forward by the Naumkeag Steam Company, owners of both plants.

But Wilfred T. Levesque, agent of the Independent Sheeting Workers Union, said that the vital question, that of wages, was still under discussion.

Strikers have rejected a proposal to return to work at their former pay while an audit of the company's books was being made by the State Department of Conciliation to determine the justification of a proposed wage cut.

Ceramese Value Chinaware

China plates and dishes are considered objects of the highest value in Ceram, an island of the Dutch East Indies.

Columbus Day Program

Saturday

10 A. M.—Sons of Italy open convention, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.
10 A. M.—Model boat races, Reds Pond, Marblehead.
1:40 P. M.—Columbus Day parade, Tufts Square, Medford.
2:30 P. M.—Unveiling statue of Americus Vespucius, Medford High School.
2:30 P. M.—Parade closing Old Home Week in South Boston. Forming at Dorchester Avenue and Broadway.
6 P. M.—Italian Columbus Society banquet, Hotel Touraine.
6:30 P. M.—Talk on Ethiopia, Colonel Furlong, Hotel Bradford.
7:45 P. M.—Columbus Day pageant, Boston Common.
10 P. M.—Fireworks on Boston Common.

Sunday

1:30 P. M.—March of 10,000 Italian Americans in colorful Sons of Italy parade.
5 P. M.—Initiation ceremonies for 1000 new members of Sons of Italy, Boston Garden.
7 to 7:30 P. M.—Broadcast by Sons of Italy over WEEI and four New England radio stations.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Theaters

"BRIGHT STAR" (Plymouth). New play by Phillip Barry, featuring Lee Tracy and Julie Haydon. 8:30.

"THE GREAT WALTZ" (Boston Opera House). Spectacular musical play from Radio City. Book by Moss Hart. Dances by Albertina Rasch. Music by Johann Strauss, Sr. and Jr. 8:15.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Starring Mary Young. Mystery play. 8:50.

Movies

BOSTON—"King Solomon of Broadway," with Edmund Lowe. 10:48 a. m., 1:10, 3:32, 5:54, 8:16, 10:38. Henry Armetta in person, also Mlle. Renee Villon.

EXETER—"Redheads on Parade." 2:09, 5, 7:55. "Bright Lights." 3:25, 6:20, 9:14.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Here's to Romance," with Nino Martini and Anita Louise. Fenway, 2:05, 4:44, 7:23, 10:02. Paramount, 10:38 a. m., 1:14, 4, 6:40, 9:32. Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's "Little America." Fenway, 1, 3:39, 6:18, 8:57. Paramount, 9:31 a. m., 12:17, 3:03, 5:49, 8:35.

FINE ARTS—"The Divine Spark" (in English), musical film featuring Marta Eggerth, Phillips Holmes and Benita Hume. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:45, 9:45. Also "Ra-mu," containing pictures of Ethiopian court taken last month.

MAJESTIC—"The Crusades," with Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon, Katherine DeMille and others. 2:15, 8:15.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Diamond Jim," with Edward Arnold. 10, 11:55 a. m., 2:02, 4:02, 6:09, 8:09, 10:16. Color cartoon, "Going on Two."

METROPOLITAN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 10:07 a. m., 1:08, 4:09, 7:10, 10:11. Stage: Jimmie Lunceford and his Harlem Band, Sevitsky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss." State, 11:30 a. m., 2:19, 4:55, 7:40, 10:25. Orpheum, 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Atlantic Adventure," with Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan and Harry Langdon.

UPTOWN—"Page Miss Glory." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "My Heart Is Calling." 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

MODERN — "The Big Broadcast of 1936," with Jack Oakie, Lyda Roberti, Burns and Allen, Amos 'n' Andy, Bing Crosby, Ethel Merman, Bill Robinson and Ray Noble. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:27. "Wanderer of the Wasteland." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Redheads on Parade." 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Alias Mary Dow." 2:15, 5:12, 8:09.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Land of Shamrock," also Our Gang Comedy in "Anniversary Trouble," "Trapeze Artist," cartoon. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

TREMONT — "Notorious Gentleman." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. "Runaway Queen." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:55.

UNIVERSITY—"Alice Adams." 1, 4, 6:10, 9:25. "Hot Tip." 1:45, 4:50, 8:05.

Other Events

ERA PLAY—"The Masqueraders," by South Boston Community Theater, South Boston Municipal Building, 533 East Broadway. 8.

GREATER BOSTON BAND—In co-operation with Old Home Week in South Boston, Columbus Park Stadium, Strandway. 8.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION—Band, singing, story of Columbus in pageantry, Pan-American features, fireworks, Boston Common, 7:45 to 10.

ITALIAN COLUMBUS SOCIETY—Dinner, Hotel Touraine, 6.

Sunday

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by Fritz Kreisler. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Commonwealth Chamber Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman director. 2.

STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Museum of Fine Arts. 2:30.

BOSTON ERA CHORUSES—Presentation of "The Creation," oratorio by Haydn, with augmented symphonic orchestra, Mechanics Building. 4.

GREATER BOSTON CHORUS—First M. E. Church, 41 Norwood Street, Everett. 7:30.

GREATER BOSTON BAND—Frog Pond, Boston Common. 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Opening of season; debate on "Can Civilization Continue Under the Capitalist System?" Herbert Agar, editor and Pulitzer book prize winner, affirmative; Lewis Corey, economist, negative. Ford Hall. 7:45.

CHINESE DINNER—In connection with celebration of twenty-fourth anniversary of the Republic of China, auspices Friends of China, Inc., Chinese Y. M. C. A., 56 Tyler Street, 7:30.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Chief Ho-To-Pi, American Indian tenor; program of Indian love songs, tribal songs and Indian lore and craft. Lecture Hall, 3:30.

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS — Program in charge of Italian congregation, talk by Joseph T. Zottoli, judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, 81 Shawmut Avenue, 10:45.

Monday

ERA POPULAR TALK — "Interpretive Music," by John E. Daniels, Jr., conductor of Jamaica Plain Community Chorus, with ERA orchestra, Home for Aged Women, 205 South Huntington Avenue, Jamaica Plain. 2.

BOSTON PASSENGER CLUB—Meeting and Luncheon, Hotel Touraine, 12:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Intermediate French course, Clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 10.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Reception, Clubhouse, 3 Joy Street, 4.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS—Convention, registration all day, council meeting, 10; ladies' luncheon, 1, Copley-Plaza.

Connecticut Exhibits Its Yankee Notions

Exhibit at Hartford in connection with tercentenary shows how state developed its varied industries in early days. Old spinning wheel run and colonial grist mill is ready to run grist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 12—Home of the "Yankee notion," Connecticut displays with pride, in its Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, which 100,000 people had seen up to Friday night, the amazing diversification which Yankee inventiveness and skill have produced in the manufactures of this State.

Assembled at the State Armory, in the largest unbroken floor area in New England, are the products of Connecticut mills. The Connecticut Manufacturers' Association arranged the exhibit as the crowning display of the many held during the celebration of the Tercentenary. It will close tonight.

Industry in the Making

Not only are the modern products of hundreds of factories on view, but the history of Connecticut industry is told in the display. A grist mill, like one of those that first utilized the power of Connecticut streams to grind the settlers' grain, has been built, full-size, in the drill shed. It symbolizes the beginnings of industry in the State.

Beside modern electric ranges, made in Connecticut, stand the iron kettles and the Dutch ovens of the colonists. Beside an electrically driven loom is an ancient hand loom, both in operation, a striking demonstration of technical advance.

Manufacturers, exhibiting on so large a scale and attempting to show the products of the State rather than the products of individual mills, pooled their efforts and submerged their own identities.

Brass manufacturers co-operated in a single brass exhibit. Hardware makers put together a collection of the innumerable varieties of locks, latches, hinges, kitchen ware, buttons, rings, bolts, knives, they make.

Textile firms co-operated in a single exhibit, divided into wool, cotton, silk and rayon sections. A small rayon machine "spins" its delicate threads on the floor of the drill shed. Girls spin silk from the natural fibers of the silk cocoons.

Firearms form a display that takes men's eyes. It is important in the history of industry because it was in gun making that the modern idea of interchangeability of parts, making mass production possible, first took root.

Clocks, watches, leather goods, pins, typewriters, hand and power tools, springs for Pullman cars and springs for delicate scientific instruments are shown, silverware, hats, marine hardware, toys, rubber goods—the list goes on indefinitely.

A cheerful air pervaded the exhibition. The manufacturers in their annual meeting at the start of the show reported to each other that times were definitely on the mend.

By a Staff Photographer — Reproduced Early New England Grist Mill

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Today's High Lights

5:30 **WEEI, Concert relayed from exhibition at Brussels, Belgium.**
6:00 **WAAB, Talk, Frederic William Wile,** "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:00 **WNAC, "Family on Tour":** Roscoe Karns; Harvey Harman; Glersdorf Sisters; Frank Parker; orchestra.
8:00 **WBZ, Address, Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, New Jersey,** "Shall We Change the Constitution?"
8:00 **WEEI, "The Hit Parade":** Fred Astaire; soloists; Lennie Hayton's Orch.
8:00 **WAAB, Football Jamboree:** talks by football coaches; music by college bands and glee clubs.
8:15 **WBZ, Boston Symphony Orchestra,** Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor and commentator; Sibelius' Symphony No. 2.
9:00 **WEEI, "G Men":** sketch approved by Department of Justice.
9:00 **WNAC, Nino Martini, tenor;** chorus; concert orchestra.
9:15 **WBZ, Russian Symphonic Choir.**
9:30 **WEEI, Chateau:** Wallace Beery; Stuart Erwin; Mabel Stark; Bob Wildhack; Harry Richman; Marjorie Lane.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Football game	Iowa-Colgate foot-	Football game	Darbininkas Lith
5:15	Fascinating Rhythm:	ball game	Baseball school	uanian musicale
5:30	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	Concert relay from	Block's Orchestra	Sons of Italy; na-
5:45	Week-End News Rev'w	Brussels	High school scores	tional convention
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler",	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile
6:15	Kindergarten; variety	News; speaker	Sport Comment	CBS vocal trio
6:30	News; features	Studio speaker	Football Reporter.	Getting the News.
6:45	Jamboree: variety	Talk, Neal O'Hara	Dramatic sketch	CBS vocalist
7:00	World in Review	"Sports Page"	Family on Tour':	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments.	Frank Parker	Boy from Ireland
7:30	Message of Israel:	Popular vocal	"The Chicagoans":	Eddie Dooley
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts:	soloists; orchestra	Alexander's Orch.
8:00	Network speaker	"The Hit Parade":	Political talk	Football Jamboree:
8:15	Boston Symphony	Fred Astaire; Len-	Minute Men: talk,	talks by coaches;
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	nie Hayton's Or.;	Essex County Op-	music by college
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	vocal soloists	era Company	bands; choruses
9:00	ductor and comment.	"G Men": authen-	Nino Martini;	"Sweet Music": so-
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	tic dramatic sk..	chorus; orchestra.	loists; voc. groups
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Wallace	Marty May-time;	Delman's Orch.
9:45	program from Chi-	Beery; Stuart	Augustine's Orch.	News Service
10:00	cago: soloists and	Erwin; Harry	Raymond Paige's	Jack Denny and
10:15	specialties	Richman; others.	Orch.; soloists	his orchestra
10:30	Meredith Willson and	Joe Reichman and	Lombardo's Orch.	"Sweet and Hot":
10:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	Spotlight Revue	soloists; orchestra
11:00	Reports; news; music.	Forecasts; news	News Service	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Madriguera's Orch.	Sports; music	"War Drums"	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Reggie Childs and	Claude Hopkins &	Jimmy Lunceford
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	and his orchestra

Sunday's High Lights

12:30 **WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra:** Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with chorus and soloists.
2:00 **WBZ, Magic Key:** "War News from Addis Ababa," Edward Beattie; Dusolino Giannini and Berlin Radio Orchestra, from Berlin; James Gleason and Helen Broderick; Rudy Vallee and Frank Black; Albert Spalding; John B. Kennedy.
2:30 **WEEI, "Vox Pop":** sidewalk interviews.
3:00 **WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra,** Otto Klemperer, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
5:30 **WAAB, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit,** songs; Shilkret's Orchestra.
7:00 **WBZ, Jack Benny;** Michael Bartlett; Johnny Green's Orchestra.
7:00 **WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."**
7:30 **WNAC, Phil Baker and company** in the "Great American Tour."
8:30 **WNAC, Leslie Howard in Jeffrey Farnol's "The Amateur Gentleman."**
9:00 **WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour:** Julius Heuhn, bass-baritone; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
10:00 **WEEI, Mischa Elman, violinist;** symphony orch., Erno Rapee, conductor.

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth:	Trinity Church	Salt Lake City	"Prellicher Kabb-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club	choir and organ.	zen": Jewish dra-
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	CBS vocalist; or.	matic sketch
12:45	Orchestra;	Verdi's cago Round Table	Iceland relay	Polish program
1:00	"Il Trovatore," with	Temple of Song:	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	soloists; chorus	capella choir	with speakers,	from network
1:30	High Lights of the	Words and Music:	soloists; music.	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible: talk; music	soloists; narrator	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: overseas	Bible Players: dra-	News Service	ERA Concert Band
2:15	relays; movie stars;	matic sketch	Augustine's Orch.	program
2:30	orch.; Albert Spald-	"Vox Pop": side-	Readings	Aloma Hawaiians
2:45	ing; J. B. Kennedy	walk interviews	Mixed quartet	String ensemble
3:00	"Your English"	Levitow Ensemble;	Organ recital and	New York Philhar-
3:15	Concert pianist	vocal soloists	vocalist	monic - Symphony
3:30	Design for Listening:	'The Widow's Son,'	Political talk	Orchestra, Otto
3:45	soloists; orchestra	dramatic sketch	McGinley's Orch.	Klemperer, con-
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	'Road to Romany':	"Along Melody	ductor; program
4:15	Harry E. Fosdick	gypsy music	Lane": record	comment by Law-
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	NBC vocalist	String quintet	rence Gilman;
4:45	Miners Quartet	Political talk	Hawaiian music	Carnegie Hall
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Penthouse Sere-	Adrian O'Brien	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	nade; variety	Political talk	lists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story.	Sanderson and
5:45	Week-end News Rev'w	Goodman's Orch.	Political talk	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Political talk	from New York.	Alice O'Leary	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Political talk	Political talk	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Adrian O'Brien	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Michael	Sons of Italy na-	Alexander Wooll-	Evening service
7:15	Bartlett; orchestra	tional convention	cott, "Crier"	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Harriet	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra	News; music	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor;	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	Jimmy Grier's Or.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Leslie Howard in	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	Farnol drama	concert orchestra.
9:00	"Life Is a Song": so-	Rakov's Music and	Julius Heuhn,	Sander's Orchestra
9:15	loists; orchestra	popular soloists	baritone; symph-	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	ony orchestra,	Chicago Sunday
9:45	Neila Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	Evening Forum
10:00	Sunday Evening at	Mischa Elman,	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's	violinist; symph-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	"Soft Lights and	ony orchestra,	Freddie Rich's	"Lamplit Hour":
10:45	Sweet Music"	Erno Rapee, con.	Penthouse Party.	record program

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, "City Voices": description via mobile unit.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
4:00 WNAC, "Can America Remain Neutral in Another War Conflict?" Henry Goddard Leach.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices—Louis Philippe": novelty sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Hammerstein's Music Hall: Lucy Monroe; Joe Howard; Dorothy Mackaill; Jerry Mann.
8:00 WMEX, Christian Science lecture by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., from New York.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Radio Theater: "Within the Law," with Joan Crawford.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Sentinels of the Republic: discussion of new fall styles in political and government reformation.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady: male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WAAB, National convention, Sons of Italy: addresses, Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador; Mayor Mansfield; others.

Hartford Utility Claims Exemption From Federal Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—The Connecticut Power Company of Hartford, Conn., became yesterday the first utility company to seek exemption from the new Holding Company Act.

The company told the Securities Exchange Commission:

"Your applicant and all its subsidiary companies are predominantly intrastate in character and carry on their business substantially in a single state, namely, the State of Connecticut, in which state your applicant and every subsidiary company thereof are organized.

"Further, your applicant is entirely a public utility company whose operations do not extend beyond the State of Connecticut, and the States of Massachusetts and New York and contiguous thereto."

Under the Holding Company Act, purely intrastate companies may be exempted. The commission may ask for further information to determine the accuracy of the registration.

The company further said that neither it nor its subsidiaries distributed any gas or electricity at retail outside Connecticut, that neither is received at any state line, and that all income is derived from business done entirely within the State.

Its only operation of an interstate nature, the company said, had been the transmitting of electrical energy to and from Massachusetts and to and from New York, but that this transmission now was not being carried on.

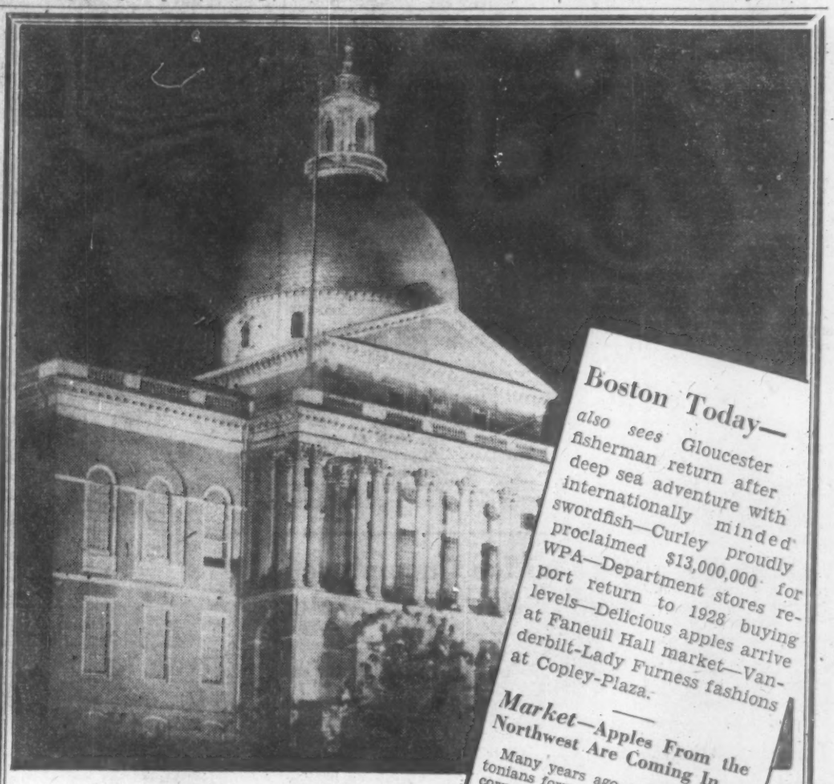
The company recently cut off its interstate lines on the ground that it would possibly become subject to the Holding Company Act. At the time, Samuel Ferguson, company chairman, said it was "too bad that we had to do this," but that the only way the company could "remain under control of state commissions is by the elimination of interstate business."

Ethiopian Mule Surefooted

The Ethiopian mule thrives in every condition of climate, travels over the most difficult mountain passes with security and carries a load of from 150 to 200 pounds.

Urey Retains Fellowship

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Prof. Harold Urey, discoverer of heavy water and Nobel prize winner, has been awarded the Ernest Kempton Adams Research Fellowship in chemistry for 1935-36, Columbia University has announced. He has held the fellowship, valued at $1250 since 1933.



BOSTON TODAY

"I don't see how you can get so much news in so few words," marveled a nationally known lawyer* recently in speaking of the Monitor's BOSTON TODAY column.

"I have to read it every night to know what is going on right in my own office," good humoredly admitted a high city official.*

Both statements are typical of Boston's acceptance of the Monitor's leading local feature, BOSTON TODAY.

Within it appear a daily, complete panoramic picture of Boston . . . its City Hall, water front, Federal Building, the State House, the courts, police, its foods, fashions—all the news that's important, some that isn't. This today's news is deftly set in its background of related facts, so that the readers, at a glance, have the whole picture.

Reading the BOSTON TODAY column is not only informative, it is an adventure.

* Names on request.

Boston Today—

also sees Gloucester fisherman return after deep sea adventure with internationally minded swordfish—Curley proudly proclaimed $13,000,000 for WPA—Department stores report return to 1928 buying levels—Delicious apples arrive at Faneuil Hall market—Vanderbilt-Lady Furness fashions at Copley-Plaza.

Market—Apples From the Northwest Are Coming In

Many years ago a group of Bostonians formed a large apple raising corporation, supplied funds which played an important part in developing the great app'e orchards of the Pacific Northwest, especially in Washington's famed Okanogan Valley. Today fruits of this investment appeared in Faneuil Hall Market. The large, red apples of the so-called Delicious variety went on sale for the first time this fall. They sold for 60 cents a dozen. . . .

Curley—He Announces Grants of $13,000,000

The knight errant Governor of Massachusetts, "Sir James of the Hopeful Heart," came riding back to Boston today from Washington. There was a smile of triumph on his countenance as he announced that the Commonwealth would soon receive $13,000,000 of the recently approved $200,000,000 WPA funds, the largest sum to be received by any state excepting New York. . . .

Sales Jump—Boston Stores Report Best Since '28

Broadest smiles in Boston today (despite the rain) were on faces of department store executives. Reason: Reported early fall sales running ahead of any year since 1928. . . .

Swordfish—Gaspar Gaped, Gasped and Got Arrested

Off Nova Scotia's Cape Shore Grounds there runs a mythical line which divides Canadian waters from those of the United States, but if a man catches a really giant swordfish in the United States and it tows him to Canada, what's he going to do about it?

Swordfish hunting is an occupation hardly designed for the effete. Thrills and spills come at odd moments. Anything might happen and it usually does. Take the case of Gaspar:

—Sonia Fashio Shown to

Other local features which appear daily in The Monitor:

- Boston Events
- Radio Dialers Guide
- Complete closing markets
- Latest sports
- Up and Down Beacon Hill (column twice weekly)

On sale every evening at all principal newsstands, or telephone

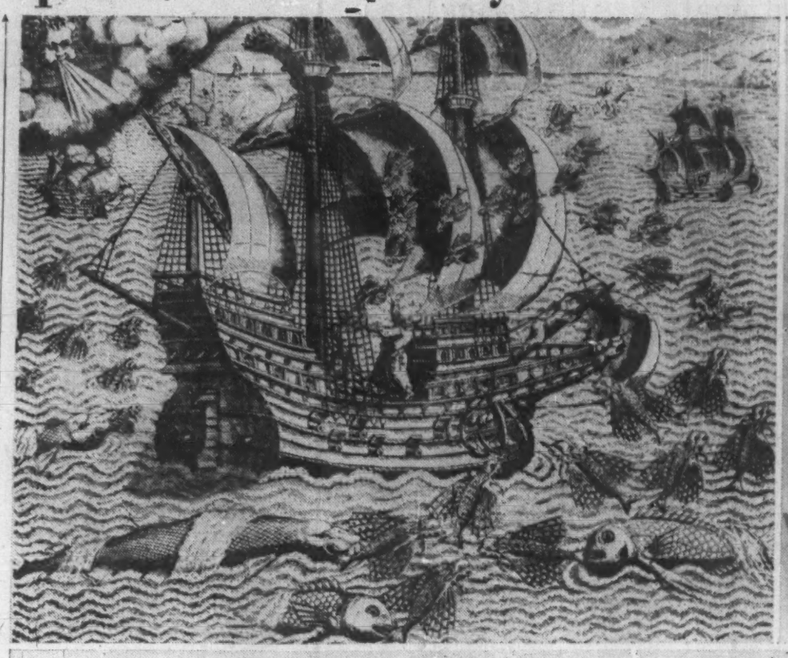
COMmonwealth 4330

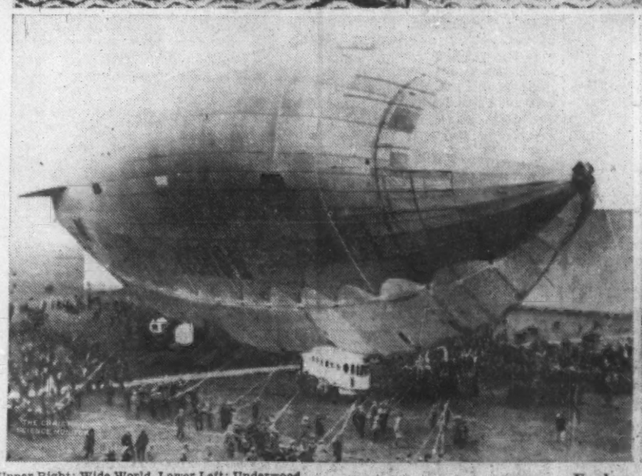
for prompt home delivery . . . 75 cents a month.

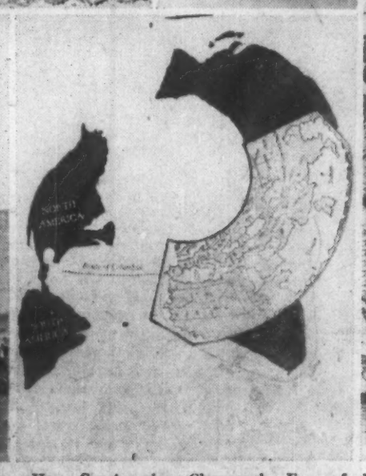
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ONE, NORWAY STREET, BOSTON

Modern Explorers Do in Days What Columbus Took Months to Achieve

Observance of 443d anniversary of the landing of the Genoese in the New World at San Salvador enhances contrast with feats of moderns with steel ships of the sea and sleek ships of the air.







Upper Right: Wide World. Lower Left: Underwood

Explorers Have Continued to Change the Face of the World Map

Upper Left—Columbus Crossing the Atlantic. Upper Right—The Rex, Flagship of the Italian Fleet, in New York Harbor. Right Inset—Christopher Columbus. Lower Left—Nobile's Airship Norge Ends First Leg of Polar Voyage. Lower Center—Map of World About Time It Began to Be Changed by Discoveries. Lower Right—Columbus Leaves Spain

Viva, Cristoforo Colombo!

From Hanover Street to Genoa, from Boston Common to the Appian Way, mother Italy's impetuous offspring today voice one vibrant tribute to his memory. With flags and bands and verbal hullabaloo, millions mark that memorable event witnessed by a company of startled Indians 443 years ago—the landing of Columbus on the shores of San Salvador.

Tracing the thread of world events back through the remoteness of four centuries, the world now marvels at the changes time has wrought in the history which today's commemoration reconstructs. Nowhere is this progress more marked than in the ocean realm which Columbus dared to conquer.

Days Became Minutes

Modern marine engineering spins an electro-turbine top and less than 120 hours' monotonous spinning joins the new Western civilization with the Italian admiral's homeland. Columbus' ships took 69 days for the crossing. The Rex, a 50,000-ton chip of Italy afloat, sails between New York and Columbus's native city of Genoa in less than a week.

Modern explorers are shortening their terrestrial strides. In the wake of Columbus came a long line of navigators, Hudson, Frobisher, and many others seeking a Northwest Passage to the land Columbus sought and believed he had found.

Centuries of human privation and heroic sacrifice ensued before Roald Amundsen wrote his name beneath Columbus's Marco Polo's, Magellan's and other gallant predecessors by becoming the first man to navigate the Northwest Passage. Amundsen took two years battering his way through that arctic highroad to adventure, sailing into San Francisco in 1906.

Did Two Years in Two Days

Along came an Italian, Nobile, in his dirigible. Together they covered Amundsen's two-year track in less than two days.

So near and yet so far is the ultimate transformation from the sluggish surface ships of Columbus's day to modern transports of the sky. South of the sun went Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd a few years back on an antarctic enterprise — one which Sir Ernest Shackleton once termed, "the last great adventure." As though, after that, all potential Columbuses could unpack their sea chests and stay at home!

Admiral Byrd carried airplanes with which he charted more territory in a minute than a surface ship or dog sledge could cover in a week. Yet the contrast in the evolution of transportation was not complete.

Old Ship the Mainstay

The mainstay of the expedition's equipment was the wooden bark Bear of Oakland, a ship like that in which Amundsen smashed his way through the Northwest Passage. Yes, very much like the square-sailed Santa Maria with which Columbus led his squadron to the Western World.

Columbus, by the way, carried something like a $5000 stake in his great adventure. Any one of Admiral Byrd's planes cost several times that.

Yet on the 443rd anniversary of Columbus's geographical conquest, the world is still biting the end of the pencil, reckoning the dividends of that $5000 investment in the way that astronomers count the distance to the stars.

League Membership And Enforced Peace Upheld Before D.A.R.

KINGSTON, R. I., Oct. 12 (AP)—Dr. Raymond G. Bressler, president of Rhode Island State College, addressing the forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Rhode Island Daughters of the American Revolution here yesterday, advocated the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations.

Dr. Bressler said no single nation is rich or powerful enough to guarantee its own or world peace. If the League fails now, he said, the world will have lost the last worthwhile product of the World War.

He declared that he saw no prospect for permanent peace "except by enforced peace" and took professional pacifists to task for preaching disarmament. He advocated "the building up of the army and navy, the training of civilian officers, the enlargement of the national guard and the provision of basic training in the state colleges and other colleges wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity."

Dr. Bressler is a member of the committee on military policy and organization of the Land Grant College Association.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably followed by rain at night.

All other New England states: Fair tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain at night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: gentle, variable winds becoming moderate to south on Sunday over the north portion, and moderate to fresh north and northeast winds tonight, becoming moderate east and southeast on Sunday over the south portion; weather fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	71	Minneapolis	48	54
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	70	80
Chicago	44	54	New York	48	74
Denver	60	80	Norfolk	66	80
Helena	46	66	Philadelphia	54	76
Jacksonville	74	80	St. Louis	52	64
Kansas City	60	80	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	56	82
Miami	76	84			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 12.
B—Maximum Oct. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:14 p. m., height, 11.0 feet.
Sunday, 11:32 a. m., height, 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:39 p. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Season Opened

UNDER the most favorable circumstances, the fifty-fifth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was opened in Symphony Hall, Boston, on the afternoon of Oct. 11. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, beginning his twelfth season in Boston, directed an ensemble which contained only three new members.

For his first program he had chosen two familiar masterpieces, the Second Symphony of Sibelius (lately conducted by him at Helsingfors to the reported gratification of the composer) and the Fourth of Brahms; two masterpieces, moreover, in which his genius as a conductor is notably displayed. His interpretation of them both is too well known to require extended comment on the present occasion. It is perhaps sufficient to say that he was at the top of his bent, and that the orchestra, as has been the case with it for several years now, was already in mid-season form at its first concert.

The most important change in the ranks is the replacement of A. Ritter, first tympanist, by R. Szulc. In these two symphonies, which afford him ample opportunity, Mr. Szulc gave indication of being a virtuoso worthy of the orchestra.

In these unsettled times, it is heartening to observe the stability of such an institution as the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ever since the famous "strike" of 1920 it has been building on a secure basis of quality. Certainly it has never been a finer instrument than it is today.

L. A. S.

Elizabeth Verner's Pictures

THE current exhibition of etchings by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner proves interesting for a number of reasons. Her repertoire is large enough to fill the main gallery at Doll and Richards.

In the first place Mrs. Verner has specialized on a subject very dear to Americans—Charleston, South Carolina, and its environs. She has depicted the many scenes with a view to revealing the peculiar charms of that locality, the sharp contrasts in modes of living and favorite architectural details. She has not sought merely the picturesque effect, but has given minute details their due when she has thought it necessary to convey their character fully. Mansion and shack receive the same careful attention. The surrounding trees and shrubs are individualized so that their species is unmistakable. Mrs. Verner has taken particular pains with large, impressive tree forms such as the live oaks. In drawing them she has revealed their rugged character, the firm, decisive lines of their boughs, the characteristics of growth. The trees prove to be more dynamic than the houses for somehow the artist seems inspired to a more personal and animate expression when she portrays them.

In her pastels Mrs. Verner has depicted many native Negroes in daily occupation, selling flowers and resting. They are all poetic characterizations. If they were drawn with fewer and more telling lines, with a view to bulk and pattern rather than to detail, they would hold up better as pictures. Curious that the linear quality so marked and so serviceable in the etchings does not continue in the pastels.

In the adjoining gallery at Doll and Richards there is a miscellany of small oils painted by various native artists who enjoy the patronage of this gallery. They are notable for engaging subject matter, and often for good design.

D. A.

Nino Martini
In "Here's to Romance," at Paramount and Fenway Theaters

Dance Items

OTTO ASHERMANN has returned from Europe and opened a studio at 719 Boylston Street, opposite the Lenox Hotel, with classes for laymen, professionals, adults and children, and special motion choir classes. He is conducting a course at the Erskine School and giving a series of lectures relating the dance to drama and other arts. He is especially interested in dance movement in stage productions. His ability as director in this field was established last spring in the Erskine School's production of Goldoni's "The Servant of Two Masters" in a refinement of the Commedia del Arte manner.

Some of Mr. Ashermann's European impressions, with particular reference to his studies at the Joos School of Ballet, Dartington Hall, Totnes, South Devon, Eng., will be given later in this column.

Miriam Winslow and Her Dancers, whose appearance with the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., in Washington, on Aug. 7, was apparently a decided success, will dance with the same orchestra in Symphony Hall on Dec. 9, and the following evening in Providence.

The schedule of ballets for the five-day engagement of the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, which opens at the Boston Opera House on Oct. 29, follows:

Tuesday evening and Wednesday matinée: "Three-Cornered Hat," "Schéhérazade," "Aurora's Wedding."

Wednesday evening: "Carnaval," "Thamar," "Beau Danube."

Thursday evening: "Cotillon," "Schéhérazade," "Midnight Sun."

Friday evening: "Carnaval," "Choreartium," "Midnight Sun."

Saturday matinée: "A Hundred Kisses" (new), "Boutique Fantasque," "Aurora's Wedding."

Saturday evening: "Les Sylphides," "Choreartium," "Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."

M. L.

Maine Weighs Profit and Loss Accruing From Alphabet Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 12—Hopes of hundreds of Maine ERA workers and harassed town and city officials for continuance of ERA projects through October and until WPA is started, rose this week when they learned Maine's plea for additional funds had been recognized in the amount of $90,000.

In the face of curtailed funds, hundreds had been dropped from ERA pay rolls and many projects were in danger of being stopped short of completion. Under these conditions, ERA Administrator Paul Edwards was asked to solicit extra funds at Washington.

Overspent

Figures show plainly the drastic curtailment which had been made in Maine ERA funds for October, partly as a result of a general curtailment of the ERA program and partly because of a September overdraft, which had to be made up. In September, Maine received approximately $365,000 in ERA funds. For October, Maine was allotted but $323,000, and since the State spent $54,000 more than it was allowed in September, this amount had to be deducted from the October grant. Accordingly, money available for October ERA projects was cut to about $269,000, a heavy cut under September's actual expenditures.

The Human Side

As Maine officials view the relief problem, however, figures tell but half the story; and typical of the relief difficulties which are driving officials to distraction, is one reported by a near-by city. In this case, the applicant was a strong, capable workman, father of a large family, but inclined to be lazy. He had been cured of some of his lazy habits by the city's policy of "work-relief" only for all able bodied applicants. In return for a week's work, the city gave the applicant food, fuel, rent and clothes when needed by him or his family.

Comes CWA

Then along came the first of the government alphabetical programs, CWA, to which the city shifted the man. From November, 1933, to the institution of FERA for CWA, he had nearly steady work, receiving on the average $36 a week. Since FERA and ERA, he has had nearly steady employment at wages averaging $18 and $22 a week. All this, of course, has represented more potential relief than the provisions and necessities supplied the man and his family by the city.

Officials reckon that he has received $2000 in cash relief paid by the Federal Government since 1933.

Last week the city had to let many ERA workers go because funds were cut and this man was among those dropped.

Within a week he had applied to the city for aid on the plea that his 10 children were hungry and cold. Furthermore, he had been ordered out of the house in which he lived because he owed too much rent.

Officials declared they could have supported him and his family twice as long on that $2000, as they wrote his name back again on the list of recipients of city charity.

Quoddy Opportunity

To help cities with their relief problems, the ERA offered jobs at Passamaquoddy Bay to a restricted number of men dropped from their rolls. The Government's offer of $44 a month less 20 per cent for food, clothes and shelter, however, has so far not proved sufficient to make Quoddy attractive with cold, windy, winter close on the way.

Of Androscoggin County's quota of 100, less than one half accepted, whereupon the city of Auburn ruled that city aid would not be furnished any able-bodied, single or childless, married man, who refused to go to Quoddy, unless he could give a valid reason for not accepting the employment.

Auburn officials pointed out that the $44, even with 20 per cent deducted is pay equal to its own allowance in food, fuel and shelter to a family of four for one month.

Politics pop persistently into the Maine picture, with reports of new candidates, particularly for the Congresional contest in the second district. No candidate has made a definite announcement yet, but Congressman E. Carl Moran Jr. (D), whose political speech to Bowdoin freshmen is said to have caused indefinite postponement of his Bates College appearance, appears to be in for plenty of competition.

Added to the name of Mayor Robert J. Wiseman of Lewiston as a possible primary opponent for Mr. Moran, is that of Fred H. Lancaster of Auburn, Androscoggin judge of probate and state Democratic committeeman; also John D. Clifford Jr., U. S. district attorney of Lewiston. Both are popular and with certain friendly leanings toward Gov. Louis J. Brann.

Will Brann Run?

Incidentally, from Augusta emanate reports that Governor Brann, far from having decided against running for a third term as Governor, is listening to the clamor of party leaders who would have him take a crack at a third term.

Republicans are not inactive in this boiling second district either. Judge Benjamin L. Berman, whom Judge Lancaster succeeded in probate court, and Dana S. Williams, both Lewiston lawyers, have been mentioned as possible Moran opponents in the congressional fight.

U. S. Senator Wallace H. White is preparing to defend his post, possibly against Harold S. Dubord of Waterville, whom Senator Hale defeated by 2500 in 1934. What the G. O. P. in Maine seems to need the most is what it just can't seem to find—a strong gubernatorial candidate.

Highway Patrol

To less than 60 state highway policemen falls the duty of patrolling Maine's 33,060 square miles. Frequently during the past year, Adj. Gen. James W. Hanson, head of the state police, has urged that the force be doubled, but the State, hard pressed financially, has turned a deaf ear. It costs approximately $700 to put an officer on the road, fully equipped and trained.

At the last Legislature, authority was granted to increase the state police from its present personnel to 100, but no funds nor method of raising them were provided; and so the inadequate force has continued to do its best. In Androscoggin County, the sheriff's department operates a county prowl car which has proved of assistance.

This week, General Hanson reiterated the need for expansion of the force, urging the Governor and Council to provide funds for the institution of night patrols.

Nickel and Lever Gaming Out

"Unfair," charge members of the Maine Skilled Game Operators Association against the ruling of Attorney General Clyde R. Chapman that all game machines which operate on a nickel and on what skill it takes to pull levers are illegal.

Before the attorney general's ruling, the machines flooded Maine's hotels and stores. Now they are a rarity, though before some operators realized the attorney general's department meant business, they had to be arraigned in various municipal courts.

Members of the association base their charge against the ruling on the claim they paid the State of Maine some $30,000 in taxes on the machines and invested $500,000 in them on the strength of the State tax assessor's approval of the machines.

To this Attorney General Chapman replies: "The law specifically states that the mere fact that a license for the operation of a machine has been paid the State of Maine shall be no defense to a prosecution for gambling."

New Ways to Serve That Maine Potato

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—A boy in Cashton, Wis., who asked the Maine Department of Agriculture for "50 different ways to serve potatoes," will receive 20 recipes within a few days.

The boy, Robert Bronson, wrote that he and 18 other children wanted to give the information to "our mothers as a gift."

"Twenty tasty ways to serve Maine potatoes, compiled for the department by a Fort Fairfield potato company, listed the following methods.

Boiled, steamed, mashed, baked, on the half shell, persillade, Delmonico, Pittsburgh, hashed brown, souffle, in cream, O'Brien, savory boiled, franconia, escalloped, julienne, broiled, gruyere, with green pepper, and sliced in cream.

Quoddy Activities Take on Aspect Of Army Cantonment

EASTPORT, Maine, Oct. 12 (AP)—Peacetime cantonments in miniature, smelling of freshly cut pine and spruce, grew in size here today as the army of laborers for construction of the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power trap gained daily recruits.

Bunkhouses reminiscent of the barracks of war days stretched in rows amid the wooded environs of Eastport, already housing the early battalions of workers. Approximately 2500 workers are now employed on the project.

The military touch was in their uniformity and cleanliness. The "A"-shaped bunkhouses were long for space and low for warmth.

A combination of discipline and freedom gave the camps a well-ordered air. Comfortable quarters provided for the contentment of men while the $36,000,000 job of harnessing the tides of Fundy progressed.

In the long wooden kitchens, cooks, dishwashers, waiters and assistants found no surcease from the task of feeding a hungry army of outdoor workers. "Seconds" were in order at any meal in the mess halls.

Supervised by Ward B. Cleaves, the menus provided food designed to give nourishment to hard-working men at 13 cents a meal a man.

Course in Air Traffic Introduced At Norwich for Expected Development

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Oct. 12 (AP)—Flivver airplanes at a cost to fit the average pocketbook, and foolproof aircraft capable of substratosphere speed of from 600 to 800 miles an hour, were predicted at Norwich University's inauguration of a course in air traffic.

Addressing the opening session last night, Dr. George W. Lewis, director of aeronautical research for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, predicted such development in the air and said that the great increase in the number of planes would require new rules and regulations to govern traffic.

Formulating Rules

Norwich is believed to be the first university to introduce such a course, and the James Jackson Cabot professorship, recently endowed by Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston, plans to work toward development of air traffic rules.

Dr. Lewis is the first expert to be brought to the university by its president, Porter H. Adams, himself an authority on aeronautics.

By illustrations, Dr. Lewis showed tests and technical work done by the national advisory committee on wind tunnels and water channels, to determine the drag caused by wind and water resistance.

Pursuit Planes

Pursuit planes would be developed to a speed of 300 miles an hour, Dr. Lewis said, to keep up with United States bombing planes, which now have a speed of 250 miles an hour with a load of 4000 pounds.

Dr. Lewis complimented Mr. Adams on his development of wind tunnels. In addition to a horizontal tunnel for testing, Mr. Adams recently developed a small scale vertical tunnel.

Bridges Is Candidate For Delegate-at-Large

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges today formally announced he will be an unpledged candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention next year. He pointed out that this should not be interpreted as an unfriendly attitude toward Col. Frank Knox, who has been mentioned as a Republican presidential candidate.

Former United States Senator George H. Moses, Prof. James P. Richardson of Hanover, and former Mayor Charles E. Carroll of Laconia already have announced their candidacies for convention posts.

Texas Opens Drive On Drunken Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Repeal of prohibition in Texas has directed anew the attention of authorities to drunken driving, an offense which, one judge said, in directing the grand jury of his county to take proper action, "is growing daily and becoming serious."

District Attorney John R. Shook of Bexar County, announced his intention of seeking murder indictments against drunken drivers in fatal accidents. In fact, several such motorists have been charged with murder without malice in this county. All drunken driving cases are to be referred to the grand jury for possible felony indictments, the prosecutor announced.

The offense of driving while under the influence of liquor is itself a felony in Texas, and one so charged, if convicted, may be sentenced to the penitentiary. And, as Judge W. F. Robertson of Travis County pointed out, the driver need not be "drunk" to violate the law—he violates it by driving while in a degree under the influence of an intoxicant.

Little Italy Dons Its Best to Mark Columbus Day

Boston's Little Italy awoke today to find its sunlit streets decked in the blue, green and white of the imperial house of Savoy on this Columbus Day.

Boston's 200,000 persons of Italian descent were in for a stirring week end. From Augusto Rosso, the Italian ambassador in Washington, down to Tony, who sells green peppers on Hanover Street, thousands of sons and daughters of sunny Italy were dressing themselves in their best to attend the annual convention of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America, the largest organization of persons of Italian descent in this country.

Choosing this 443th anniversary of the discovery of America by one of the greatest of their race as the opening date of their convention, the Sons of Italy in America filled to overflowing the measure of Italian celebration. In addition to the huge parade to be staged tomorrow afternoon by the convention, tonight will see on Boston Common a great choreographic representation of the struggles and final success of the world's greatest navigator.

The excitement of Columbus Day plus the convention is multiplied today as the steady flow of war bulletins from the Italo-Ethiopian front keeps Boston's North End acutely conscious of the part being played by their race in the swiftly moving history of today, held by many to be one of the crucial periods in the history of Italy. Thus Boston's North End was a scene of exciting activity today.

Ambassador Rosso in addressing the convention, ennunciated what is probably the overwhelming sentiment of the majority of those of Italian descent in America. He said, "I am sure that the Order of the Sons of Italy in America will know how to affirm the solidarity that every member of the Italian race feels today for the mother country."

Although all Americans do not sympathize with Italian aspirations in Africa, there appeared today but few who would deny that country's right to rejoice on this, one of its greatest anniversaries. All in all, it is to be a full week end for Boston's Italians.

Senator Sees U. S. First For $100 in 30 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Thirty days and $100. No, this does not refer to a court verdict but denotes what it took for Robert Rice Reynolds, junior United States Senator from North Carolina to "see America."

It was a coast-to-coast-and-return jaunt, in an automobile to which a trailer was attached. One night Senator Reynolds and his two companions slept in the trailer in Chicago's loop. They asked no police protection and made no attempt to withdraw from the noise of traffic. On Riverside Drive in New York, however, they were made to "move on."

Senator Reynolds' mission was two-fold during his recent trip. He went to get the pulse of the people and to preach against communism and facism.

Lyon Named Prosecutor In Judge Stone Case

HOLYOKE, Mass., Oct. 12 (AP)—Clifford S. Lyon, an attorney of this city, has been appointed special prosecutor by the Boston Bar Association in the disbarment case pending against Judge Edward L. Stone of the Cambridge District Court. Mr. Lyon is reading evidence presented in the case to date and expects to be ready to open it early next month. Judge Stone is accused of using for his own advantage his position as executor of an estate in Essex County.

Awash Lost Near Coast

After following a winding 500-mile course, the Awash River of Ethiopia fails to reach the coast and is lost about 70 miles from Tajura Bay on the Gulf of Aden.

Our "Two-Timer"
SPORT COAT
with Detachable Plaid Lining
$16.75
Wear the lining when it's nippy. Take it out when it's mild . . . or use it as a blanket at the football game! Monotones and checks in lively colors.
LEEDS
FURRIERS
WINTER STREET
BOSTON
BEIN A BUDGET OF CHARM

Amateur Hockey Plans Under Way For U. S. Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Bigger and better amateur hockey in the United States is indicated from the success of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association last year and the prevailing good friendship between the A. A. U. of the United States and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. Along with the teams in the E. A. H. A. of last year may be added a team or two from Boston and possibly Philadelphia.

Failure successfully to promote an amateur hockey league without the aid of Canadian players has slowly forced the game back to importation. American players born and raised in this country have had so little opportunity to continue practice and play, following school and college days, that the result has been weak competition of little interest to the financially supporting public.

Last year the eastern league operated in and around New York with the co-operation of professional hockey, and imported players from Canada very successfully. The A. A. U. benefited to a profit of some $20,000-odd, and continuance is assured. The addition of Boston and Philadelphia depends upon rink co-operation and ability to provide strong teams.

Joining hands with the United States authorities, the Canadian official jurisdiction has sent the following letter of requirements to Frederick W. Rubien, chairman of the hockey committee of the A. A. U. of the United States regarding imported Canadian players:

"I have been instructed by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association to inform you that all hockey players leaving Canada to participate in hockey in any other country in order to maintain their status with the C. A. H. A. must first secure the sanction of the Branch of the C. A. H. A. in which they reside which will only be given after submission of the application to the Registrar of the C. A. H. A. and the signification of the approval of the officers of the C. A. H. A.

This means that if C. A. H. A. players go to the United States without securing the sanction mentioned above, they will be automatically suspended and the United States clubs with which they play will be placed under the ban so far as playing with or against Canadian teams is concerned.

The C. A. H. A. desires to work in the utmost harmony with the hockey section of the A. A. U. of the United States and would ask your co-operation in enforcing the above edict. Sincerely yours,

Canadian Amateur Hockey Association
(Signed) W. A. Hewitt
Registrar-Treasurer.

Along with the regular amateur hockey season plans for the U. S. Olympic team are underway. Chairman Joseph O. Bulkley, captain of the 1923 Yale hockey team, is organizing the aid of hockey officials to line up plans for financing and selecting a worthy team. No direct move has been made as yet, but plans call for a team to leave early in December to play exhibition games for self-supporting purpose in England, France, Switzerland and possibly other places before arriving in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, where the Olympic hockey will be held.

A team manager has not been named as yet to accompany the players, but the name of Walter A. Brown of Boston, who has taken many American teams to Europe on other occasions is being prominently mentioned.

Schultz to Leafs

OTTAWA, Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—Normie Schultz claims he has been sold to Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League by Detroit Olympics. No details accompanied the advice, except he would report to the Toronto club when ordered. Schultz played with Buffalo and New Haven since leaving amateur ranks here a few years ago.

Voss to Americans?

FORT ERIE, Ont., Oct. 12 (Canadian Press)—Carl Voss, a wingman with St. Louis Eagles of the National Hockey League last year, said recently he was anticipating an invitation to join New York Americans this season. Voss is a former captain of Buffalo Bisons in the International League and was a star football player with Queen's University at Kingston, Ont., some years ago.

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BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
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Rugs and Draperies
Furniture
Reupholstered
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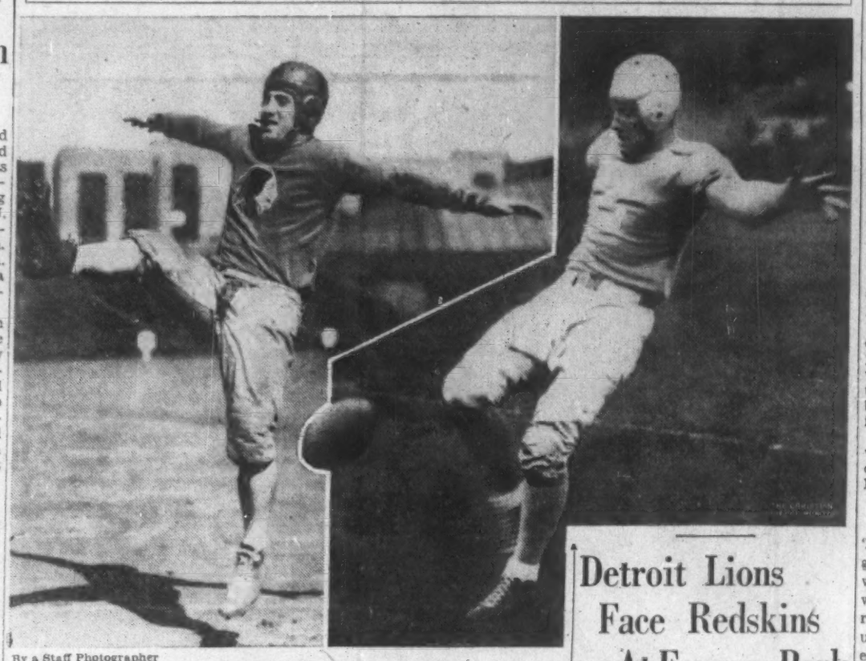
Fenway Park Features Tomorrow



By a Staff Photographer

Formerly of Western Maryland and Utah

Left—Bill Shepherd, Redskin Rookie, Who Starred in College All-Star Game Against Chicago Bears Last August. Right—Frank Christensen, University of Utah Back in 1932, Now With Detroit Lions

Marked Decline in Red Ink Consumption by Major Leagues

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—A marked decline in red ink consumption in the business offices of major league baseball clubs was one feature of the 1935 season which left the owners' faces wreathed in smiles while they refused officially to divulge their profit and loss figures.

While the magnates were cautious about mentioning definite amounts, an Associated Press survey disclosed today that at least 11 of the 16 major league clubs finished "in the black" or with negligible losses.

The St. Louis Cardinals, who began with the prestige of the 1934 world championship and neared the finish with a keen pennant fight with the Giants and Cubs, already have declared an estimated $100,000 dividend.

The Cards, the Detroit Tigers, newly crowned world champions, and the New York Giants apparently were the big money makers. The battered Boston Braves and the two Philadelphia clubs suffered the only serious losses.

The Cincinnati experiment with night baseball was profitable. The Reds paid for their $50,000 floodlighting equipment thrice over and finished about $50,000 or $75,000 to the good for the year. In 1934 the club lost $229,161.

The best estimates from St. Louis were that the Cards made a profit of about $300,000 for the year, but had to put around $50,000 back into their "chain store" system.

The Browns not only picked up as drawing cards but probably made some money in the ivory market. The best estimates indicate a profit of $50,000 or more.

The Giants admitted their season was "very successful" financially and they drew well all through the year. Frank J. Navin, Tigers' owner, also reported a good year. The Tigers drew more than 1,000,000 customers at home but didn't do so well on the road.

William Benswanger of Pittsburgh told gleefully of "decided improvement" in the attendance figures despite bad breaks in the schedule for the Pirates.

The Chicago Cubs turned their $600,000 deficit of 1934 into a small profit.

Boston's Red Sox didn't draw quite as well as in 1934, but took in about $250,000 above the costs of operation.

The Chicago White Sox showed about 50 per cent improvement in drawing power.

The Braves, about $20,000 ahead July 1, wound up some $50,000 in the red after desperate late season appeals to the stockholders for enough cash to finish out the schedule. No comments could be obtained from either the Phillies or Athletics, but it seemed quite certain that neither made money with hopeless second division clubs.

The Indians, also keeping their silence, apparently should be listed among the losers. Clark Griffith of the Senators admitted that Washington "finished on the wrong side of the ledger, but not enough to hurt us much."

The Yankees made some money, but not as much as their early season success led them to hope for. The Dodgers showed their usual unimpressive but clear profit.

Mileage for Hawaii Football Players

HONOLULU, Oct. 12 (AP)—The University of Hawaii football team, proud of its 1934 intersectional successes at home, will travel more than 15,000 miles the next two seasons.

The "Deans" will play at Los Angeles, Denver and Salt Lake City on a seven-game intersectional schedule that will bring four mainland teams to Hawaii in return.

Hawaii will end the next two seasons in Honolulu with New Year's Day games against University of Southern California and University of Washington, respectively. The "Deans" will meet UCLA also on a home-and-home basis.

Under Coach Otto Klum the Hawaiians are embarked on an extensive winning spree, climaxed last season by victories over University of California, a team of western all-stars and Denver university. Their intersectional schedule follows:

1935

Nov. 9 Denver at Denver; 15 UCLA at Los Angeles.
Dec. 14 Utah at Honolulu.
Jan. 1 U. S. C. at Honolulu.

1936

Nov. 14 Utah at Salt Lake City.
Dec. 12 or 19 UCLA at Honolulu.
Jan. 1 U. of Washington at Honolulu.

Michigan's Champion Teams Limber Up Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 12—The new seasons of Michigan's two national championship teams, swimming and golf, are still months away, but both teams are already limbering up for the 1936 campaigns.

Matt Mann, with the majority of his lettermen back, modestly admits he has "another tank full of fish." He has lost four stars, Captains Taylor Drysdale and Bob Renner, Ogden Dalrymple and Tex Robertson, but is still strong in all events except the sprints. All his divers are back.

Coach T. C. Trueblood will miss Johnny Fischer, Cal Markham, Carroll Sweet and Dana Seeley from his golf team, but will have Chuck Kocsis, Woody Malloy, Larry David, Allan Saunders and a large squad of promising sophomores.

What Freshmen Like at Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 12 — Football interests more men of the entering class at University of Vermont than any other sport, with basketball and baseball a close second and third, according to figures released today from the office of the physical education department. Football has 52 devotees, basketball 50, baseball 48, track 39, swimming 30, tennis 22, winter sports 12, hockey 11, soccer 6, golf 5, cross-country 4, riding 4, boxing, fencing, rifle, tumbling and apparatus, wrestling one each.

Mrs. Vare vs. Deborah Verry

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, national women's golf champion, and Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., won their way into the finals of the annual Bertheliyn Cup invitational tournament yesterday. Mrs. Vare defeated Frances Williams, 2 up, and Miss Verry eliminated Helen Buch, 5 and 3, in semi-final matches.

ON THIRD AVENUE
Burger-Phillips
THE SOUTH'S MOST MODERN RETAIL CENTER
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Detroit Lions Face Redskins At Fenway Park

There will be no fooling in that game between the local Redskins and the Detroit Lions at Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. Each club tasted its first defeat last Sunday and in neither instance was it to the liking of the coaches. The locals fell before the New York Giants and the Lions were toppled in the Brooklyn Dodger backyard.

The Lions comprise one of the speediest teams in the circuit and gave the 1934 edition of Redskins a sound lacing in Detroit last year. A bewildering offense and a steady defense are noted features of the visitors. In Ernie Caddel, star ball carrier, Dutch Clark, clever quarterback, and Glenn Presnell, able kicker, they have three men who rank with the top-notchers in the pro game.

After their slump of last Sunday the Redskins are anxious to fulfill the promise they showed in early season form. Coach Eddie Casey has specialized on a stronger running attack and forward pass defense this week. The Lions, under the direction of Coach "Potsy" Clark, have been drilling all week at Kent Field, Brookline, with permission of Northeastern University.

There is hope that Jim Musick, bruising, blocking back of the 1933 Redskins, will be ready for this game tomorrow. He left pro football last year and was injured early in the training period. Steve Hokuf, versatile Redskin player, may be used at fullback instead of end.

There will be no radiocast of this game. An added attraction will be the playing and marching of the Philip Tighe Post, 26, American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps from Biddeford, Maine. The corps comes here widely heralded as one of the crack drill outfits and will perform between the halves. The game starts at 2:30, rain or shine.

College Football Results

Austin 13, Daniel Baker 6.
Akron 3, Kent State 0.
Albion Normal 13, Montana Mines 0.
Allegheny 6, Hiram 0.
Arkansas College 13, Lambuth 0.
Arkansas Tech. 10, Hendrix 0.
Bethel 24, Chilocco 0.
Bethany 39, Geneva 7.
Cape Girardeau 16, Warrensburg 13.
Catholic University 6, Duquesne 0.
Centre 20, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
Central (Mo.) 12, Principia 0.
Central Okla. T. 13, Northwestern T. 6.
Cheney N. 25, Lewiston (Idaho) N. 0.
College of Idaho 12, Albany (Ore.) 7.
Culver Stockton 19, Kemper 0.
Dayton 20, Marshal 6.
Denver 14, Wyoming 0.
Detroit 13, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
East Central T. 15, Southwestern T. 7.
Ellensburg Normal 7, Pacific Lutheran 0.
George Washington 33, Catawba 0.
Hardin Simmons 32, Morningside 0.
Hastings 45, York 0.
Hebron Academy 6, Concordia T. 0.
Howard 21, Loyola (N. O.) 0.
Howard Payne 40, Westmoreland 0.
Idaho S. B. 27, Ricks 9.
Illinois Wesleyan 12, Carroll 6.
Jamestown 25, Minot T. 6.
Kansas Wesleyan 21, Bethany 7.
Lebanon Valley 19, Muhlenberg 6.
Louisiana Tech 25, Southwestern (La.) 0.
Manchester 20, Adrian 7.
Marquette 14, Kansas State 0.
Marysville 2, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Marryville T. 7, Springfield T. 0.
McMurry 13, West Texas T. 6.
McPherson 13, Ottawa 0.
Michigan Normal 3, Iowa Teachers 0.
Mid-Tennessee 7, Union 0.
Mississippi 33, Sewanee 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 21, Wayne T. 0.
North Dakota 25, South Dakota 0.
Northeast T. 34, Simpson College 0.
North Texas T. 13, Abilene Christian 13.
Ohio 49, John Carroll 0.
Omaha 19, Kearney 0.
Oregon State 33, Gonzaga 6.
Panhandle Aggies 44, Wayland 6.
Parsons 26, Penn 0.
Peru S. T. 13, Midland 13.
Pittsburg T. 20, Nebraska "B" 0.
Presbyterian 20, Newberry 6.
River Falls T. 0, Lacrosse T. 0.
Rochester Jr. 52, Martin Luther 3.
Rockhurst 16, Missouri Valley 13.
Salem 33, West Liberty 7.
Southwestern 14, St. Edwards 12.
Springhill 13, Mississippi College 0.
St. S. Austin 14, Southwest Texas T. 0.
St. Benedict's 13, Washburn 6.
St. Louis 38, Missouri S. of M. 0.
St. Thomas (Minn.) 15, Concordia 3.
Temple 6, Vanderbilt 3.
Texarkana 13, Magnolia A. & M. 0.
Texas Wesleyan 25, East Texas T. 0.
Union College 13, Louisville 7.
Valley City T. 26, Ellendale Normal 7.
Western Kentucky 31, Tennessee Tech 6.
Wittenberg 41, Otterbein 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 18, St. Vincent 0.
Xavier 59, Transylvania 0.

Miss Kirby Georgia Champion

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 12 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby, 15-year-old Atlanta golfer, won the Georgia State championship yesterday, defeating Mrs. Guy Butler of Atlanta, 9 and 8. She tied men's par, 36, going out on the No. 2 course at East Lake and, although closing the match on the tenth hole, finished the round with a 74. It equaled the lowest score ever shot by a woman at East Lake, the previous best being a 74 turned in by Joyce Wethered of England.

Hall vs. Feibleman

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 12 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall downed E. W. Feibleman, 6—4, 6—0, yesterday to enter the final of the autumn Greenbrier tennis tournament. He will face Frank L. Bowden of New York. Bowden eliminated Frank Shore of the University of North Carolina, 6—3, 6—0. Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, won the women's singles title, defeating Florence Le Boutillier of Westbury, L. I., 6—2, 6—8, 6—3, in a hard-fought final.

College Rifle Results

Brooklyn Tech. 1036, Alex. Hamilton 902.

Iowa Ball Players at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Oct. 12 — Their season does not begin until March but University of Iowa baseball players already have started work for the schedule of about 30 games. Directed by Lawrence Harrison, assistant coach, the Hawkeyes will work outdoors until cold weather. Among the eleven returning major "I" men are all members of the infield, three pitchers, two catchers, and two outfielders. Seven-inning games between picked nines will feature the fall workouts. Three lettermen are on the football squad but numerous sophomores who won numerals last spring are reporting.

Ski President Elected

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Karl Nilsen of Chicago has been elected president of the annual convention of the Central United States Ski Association here. Other officers named were Jack Griffin of Minneapolis, first vice-president; Clemens C. Iverson of St. Paul, second vice-president; Arthur J. Barth of Milwaukee, re-elected secretary, and John Hostvedt of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., re-elected treasurer. Sigurd Knudson of Canton, S. D., president of the national association, received unanimous indorsement for the position as coach of the United States Olympic team.

Jenkins to Boston Bruins

By a Staff Writer

With the Boston Bruins departing shortly for pre-season practice, Arthur H. Ross, general manager, announced last night that Walter Buswell and Jean Pusie will go to Canadiens and Roger Jenkins, Canadien defenseman, will come to the Bruins. Buswell was acquired early in the summer from Detroit in the Weiland-Barry deal. Pusie really goes to Canadiens on loan. Jenkins formerly played with Chicago Black Hawks and had expressed plans to retire this season. Both Buswell and Pusie are French-Canadians and fit into the reorganizing scheme of the Canadien hockey team's new owners.

Dickison Buys Fifth Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12 — C. Norman Dickison of Seattle is part owner and secretary of the Seattle Ice Skating and Hockey Association. Hugh M. Caldwell, president of the skating company, announced that Dickison had purchased the fifth interest formerly owned by Mrs. Dorothy Muldoon, widow of Pete Muldoon, one-time manager of the Chicago Black Hawks, who formed the company. Dickison is secretary of the Seattle Indians, the local Pacific Coast League baseball club.

Jones Nominates Sectional Men For Candidates

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 12 (AP)—Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, who has coached in the East and the South and now is attempting to put out a winner at the University of Oklahoma, says he considers high school boys of Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas the best potential football material available today.

"Boys from the Southwest, South and Southeast are the best ball-handlers I ever saw," Jones asserted. "Because of their climate they're outdoors learning co-ordination the year 'round. Consequently they fit well into the open game. And since this type of game is easier on the boys, lots of coaches prefer to teach it."

The new Sooner mentor is not without examples to back up his opinion. He pointed to the Sugar Bowl game last New Year's Day.

Temple Outlasted

"Temple," he said, "coached by 'Pop' Warner and possessing the greatest running game in the East, with the possible exception of Pitt, went South to play Tulane. Temple ran over Tulane in the first 10 minutes, scoring two touchdowns. However, Tulane came back in that second half with brilliant passing—laterals and short and long forwards—scoring three touchdowns to win."

"The Rose Bowl game also illustrates this," Jones continued. "Alabama, which wasn't considered an extraordinarily fine passing team in the South, was able to go West and confound the powerful Stanford squad with forward passes, completing 10 of 13 for 216 yards and scoring three touchdowns in 15 minutes."

Getting down to individual cases, the "Biffer" recalled examples of outstanding players which the territory in question produced.

More Dash Seen

"Southwest boys," he remarked, "play with more dash and spirit than most others. It's easy to name them—Jack Buckler and Tom Kildey of Army, who came from Texas; Bob Reynolds of Stanford, and 'Preacher' Roberts and Ary of Tulane, all from Oklahoma; Chris Cagle of Army, from western Louisiana; Christy Flanagan of Notre Dame, from Port Arthur, Texas, and plenty of others.

"Not only is the Southwest boy a good ball handler, he's plenty tough, too. When I played at Army the roughest player we had was a 180-pound Oklahoman with big hands named Sankey Meachem. He pushed 210-pounders around like tackling dummies."

Farm Boy on Way To 9-Letter Fame

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, Oct. 12 (AP)—Five years ago Floyd DeHeer, gangling Oskaloosa farm boy, had never seen a scheduled sports event.

Today, as a husky 6 ft. 7 in. University of Iowa sophomore, he shows possibility of becoming the school's fourth nine-letter athlete.

The ungainly youngster has grown into a sturdy athlete weighing 235 pounds. He rates as one of Coach Ossie Solem's leading tackle candidates on the Iowa varsity.

Football, however, is not DeHeer's only forte. He will, in the words of Rollie Williams, Iowa basketball coach, more than likely play center for the Hawkeyes next season. Track, too, is a cinch for the big fellow. He tosses the 16-pound shot 50 feet while wearing street clothes.

DeHeer was graduated from Oskaloosa High School with one of the most impressive records ever made by an Iowa prep school athlete.

He holds the Iowa High School record for the shotput at 54ft. 7in. He scored more points than any other player in the 1933-34 high school basketball season.

College Cross-Country Result

Harvard 23, Holy Cross 32.
M. I. T. 19, Tufts 36.

Few Motorboat Racing Changes Expected in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Few, if any, motorboat racing rule changes are expected to be made at the forthcoming sessions of the various inboard class contest boards here this month during the annual convention of the American Power Boat Association. Charles F. Chapman, secretary of the A. P. B. A. racing commission, announces that the present inboard regulations probably will stand for 1936.

The racing commission has called four meetings, opening with the 91 and 135 cubic inch class contest boards on Oct. 21. The 225 cubic inch hydro drivers will meet Oct. 22 and the Gold Cup board on Oct. 23.

"There has been no indication on the part of any driver in the various classes that the existing rules are not satisfactory," Commissioner Chapman said. "No changes have been suggested and it is unlikely that any will be made."

Inboard racing reached a new high during the past season which was featured by the rapid rise of the 225 class, conceived only two years ago. The tiny 91 racers made their debut and there was increased interest in the 135-cubic-inch class.

The National Outboard Racing Commission will not meet until the National Motorboat Show here in January. The commission reveals that the registration of racing outboard boats and motors in the East this season showed a 13 per cent gain over 1934 and 106 new drivers joined the outboard sport in this sector. There was only a slight gain in the total number of Eastern racing drivers this year, however.

The racing contest board meetings will precede the annual session of the American Power Boat Association at the Lexington Hotel on the afternoon of Oct. 24.

Michigan Woman Is Slated to Head Women's Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Mrs. Ruth Haller Ottaway of Port Huron, Mich., and New York City is slated to become the new president of the National Council of Women when the representatives of 19 organizations composing the council meet here next week.

Mrs. Ottaway will succeed Miss Lena Madesin Phillips who retires after nearly five years at the head of the council and will become its honorary president.

The nominating committee is bringing in a single ticket to the convention, naming Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the World Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for re-election as first vice-president, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, Richmond, Va., Mrs. Maurice Goldman and Miss Bessie Locke, New York City, vice presidents; Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan, New York and Mrs. William C. Wessel, Rigo Park, secretaries; Mrs. Charles J. Reeder, Carthage, N. Y., treasurer.

The conference will determine a program for the coming two years revolving around social security for all people and will study the resources and facilities of the member organizations to co-operate in council work along this line.

Krueger, Runyan Lead With 67s

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 12 (AP)—Led by the sizzling 67's of Alvin (Butch) Krueger and Paul Runyan, a field of 130 golfers, all but a half dozen of them professionals, today moved into the second round of the Louisville $5000 open. Krueger, semi-pro baseball pitcher of Beloit, Wis., who said he had tried every form of sport and turned to golf seriously only two years ago, and Runyan, White Plains (N. Y.) pro who has chased golf birdies nearly all his life, were four under par on the course. The low 50 and ties in today's 18-hole round move into the 36-hole final Sunday.

'Rabbit' McVeigh Released

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 12 (AP)—Charles "Rabbit" McVeigh, veteran winger and one of the most colorful players in hockey, has been given his unconditional release by the New York Americans, Manager Dutton announced last night. Dutton also announced that his team had purchased the services of Tommy Anderson from the Detroit Red Wings. "Red" Doran, with Quebec last year, will get another chance to make the grade in big time.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard Cubs Tie Holy Cross Freshman Harriers

AN UNUSUAL result occurred yesterday when the Harvard freshman harriers, running over a flat course of about two miles, finished in a tie with the College of the Holy Cross representatives. The score of the race from the horse track along the Charles River to the Newell Boat House was 30 to 30. Holy Cross runners took first, second and fourth places. Crusader Bill Sullivan won the freshman race in 13m. 50 4-5s.

Harvard's Bob Playfair, the outstanding runner of the Crimson varsity team, was the first home in the varsity four-mile chase, starting at the Larz Anderson Bridge on the Cambridge side of the Charles River and finishing near the Newell Boat House. Playfair's time was 22m. 32s. He finished several yards in front of Chris Malloy of Holy Cross, who placed ahead of Hayden Channing of Harvard.

Harvard won the varsity race by 23 to 32, placing harriers in first, third, fifth, sixth and eighth places. Holy Cross had a second, fourth, seventh, ninth and tenth.

Boston Chess Title Play Opens—Harlow D. Daley will defend his title in the second annual Boston city chess championship, which got under way this afternoon at the Boston Y. M. C. U., 48 Boylston Street. About 50 players are expected to compete in the round-robin play, which experts say should continue well into next January.

Offhand Shooting Championship—The Reading Rifle and Revolver Club is conducting the first annual offhand rifle shooting championship of New England today and tomorrow on the club range.

Any offhand position will be allowed provided the contestant stands on both feet and does not use any artificial rest. The course will be for 20 shots on the 20-yard range. The shoot was thrown open to any resident of New England.

Canoe Season Closing—The canoe racing season closes today. Following a 10-mile marathon on the Charles River and the Massachusetts interscholastic canvas canoe four race under the banner of the New England Canoe Racing Association at the Union Boat Club, open house will be held at the new quarters of the N. E. C. R. A., the former Newton Boat House at Auburndale.

British Navy Team Invades Lynn—H. M. S. Scarborough's soccer football team met the Riversides, one of the best teams in the Boston and District League, at Mel Williams Field, West Lynn, today.

Tomorrow, in the Boston and District League, the Lucy Recs will meet the Boston Celts in a star attraction at Lincoln Park; Riversides will play Highland S. C. at Mel Williams Field; Cambridge Cubs will take on Brighton Celts at Cambridge and Swedish Americans will meet Maccabees at Worcester.

Here and There—Harvard and Radcliffe have Joe Patrick and Gloria Patrick of Vancouver enrolled as students this fall. Their father is Frank Patrick, team manager of the Boston Bruins hockey team . . . New Hampton's football eleven came down from the hills near Newfound Lake, New Hampshire, yesterday, and defeated the Huntington School team, 6 to 0, at Huntington Field, Brookline . . . Fifteen hundred persons saw Wentworth Institute football team win its second straight game of the new season yesterday, when it downed the Tufts junior varsity, 25 to 6, at Wentworth Field . . . Massachusetts is still represented in the Bertheliyn Cup golf tournament in Pennsylvania, Deborah Verry of Worcester reaching the final round against Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

College Soccer Results

Colgate 1, Buffalo St. Teachers 0.
N. Y. Aggies Faculty 1, N. Y. Aggies 0.
Swarthmore 1, P. and M. 0.

Seven Lettermen Are Available For Kansas Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 12—Dr. F. C. Allen will have seven lettermen available for his University of Kansas basketball squad when it commences practice Oct. 15. They include Milton Allen; Ray Ebling, who was all-Big Six and all-America forward last year and who was the high scorer in the Big Six with 188 points for an average of 12.25 points per game; Francis Kappleman, Ray Noble, Paul Rogers, Wilmer Shaffer, and Al Wellhausen. In addition to these, there are a number of promising sophomores, among them being Marvin Cox, Newton Hoverstock, Noel Stuart, Grant Barcus, Dean Coleman, Frank Tenney, Dalton Landers, and Rodney Chopiin.

Three men are lost to the team this year by graduation. Dick Wells, who was captain last year, Gordon Gray, and Bob Oyler.

Although Kansas won more games than did Iowa State, which finished first last year, the Jayhawkers finished second in the standings. This was due to the fact that Kansas played 16 games while Iowa State played only 10. This year, the schedule will be more equal between the teams, according to Dr. Allen, director of athletics and head basketball coach.

Dec.—Two nonconference games with Kansas (tentative); 23, 24, or 27, 28. University of Southern California, to be played in Kansas City.

Jan. 2, 3, University of California, at Kansas City; 7 Kansas State at Manhattan; 11 Iowa State at Lawrence; 15 Missouri at Columbia; 20 Nebraska at Lawrence.

Feb. 4 Iowa State at Ames; 8 Oklahoma at Oklahoma (Norman); 15 Kansas State at Lawrence; 19 Washburn at Topeka; 29 Nebraska at Lincoln.

March 3 Oklahoma at Lawrence; 6 Missouri at Lawrence.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe de Paris
2 Distinctive Restaurants
165 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
299 Harvard St., Brookline
Regular Luncheons.....40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners.....45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c
Good Food at Moderate Prices
Smart—Modern atmosphere

Soup or Cocktail
Choice of Five Entrees
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45c
Georgian Cafeterias
142 Massachusetts Ave., Boston
252 Huntington Ave., Boston

No Liquor—
Just Unusually Good Food
THE ORCHID
210 Huntington Ave., Opp. Church Park
Breakfast 7-11 Luncheon 11-2:30
Dinners served only on Wed. 5-7 p. m. Sundays Noon to 4 P. M.

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No Beer or Liquor Served

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LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
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CHICKEN DINNER 70c
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Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
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on the Worcester Highway Route 9

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THE BLACKSMITH SHOP
A Delightful Place for LUNCHEON or DINNER
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LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
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First Concert Sunday Oct. 27 at 4:15 p. m.
Season tickets ORCHESTRA $10 BALCONY $7.50,$5
Address subscriptions to CHAS. J. PRESCOTT, Jr., Business Mgr. 143 Sydney Street, Cambridge
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COPLEY THEATER Circle 6919 Evgs. 8:40. Wed.-Sat. Mats. 2:40
MARY YOUNG in 'POST ROAD'
Boston Premiere, Tues., Oct. 15
Mary Young, with Robert Ober
"KIND LADY"
Brilliant Broadway Success
Tickets, $1.50 to 50c (plus tax).

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Matinee Today 2:15 Tonight at 8:15
"The Great Waltz"
DIRECT FROM THE CENTER THEATRE, RADIO CITY, in Rockefeller Center, N. Y.
Seats All Performances at the Box Office
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GUILD THEATER, 52d St., West of Broadway
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
IF THIS BE TREASON
"... continuously exciting."—Brooks Atkinson
MUSIC BOX THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

Architecture
Antiques

Home Building and Furnishing

Decorative
Arts

A Saturday Page

Connecticut Towns and Houses

The Glebe House in Woodbury

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

THOSE who are considered good judges of such matters believe that this house originally included only the chimney and the two rooms at the right of it, one on each floor. Such construction was not uncommon between 1650 and 1700, the period to which this much of the house is attributed.

Occasional examples that never progressed beyond this stage are still to be found in some parts of New England, evidence of the limited means of early settlers and of their sturdy confidence of their coming ability to complete the plan of a much larger home. In this case it seems likely that the completion was carried out by a later generation, for there are indications that the present form dates from about 1750.

Approaching such a problem as those judges did is a pleasantly exciting experience of search and discovery; gathering bits of evidence in one place and another about the structure; finding those that agree and those that do not; reaching an opinion that may be strongly decisive, or only partially so and otherwise speculative. It is rather a sport to try one's ability to find unintended records in the marks of old craftsmen's tools, as planes, saws, and broadaxes left their imprints in peculiar ways and at different periods.

Some of the Things Looked For

Whether one kind of wood was used, or another, may be significant. Whether the frame was extended here or there; and was it before or after this change was made that the other was done. The weathering of the certain boards is seen to be too much to have occurred where they now stand, so they must have been more exposed at some time, probably in a such and such a position. The chimney was not built all at once, for here is an entering portion that indicates an extension to the house. The paneling of one room shows sections and moldings other than those in a room adjoining. That may be in the addition imagined, for a later practice is found in these curves and spaces.

Some smooth boards with beaded edges are found encased behind another wall which looked very much like the original one. But it cannot be, for there are slight marks of wear on the inner ones, so they must be the earlier structure. In the attic wall, nail holes are spaced as they might be in holding shingles on a roof or wall. This is assurance, or else only a hint, that the lean-to was not originally a part of the whole. Without the nail holes to point to this, the way the hewn roof timbers are joined might be an even stronger prop for the same opinion.

Perhaps Others Fixed the Conclusion

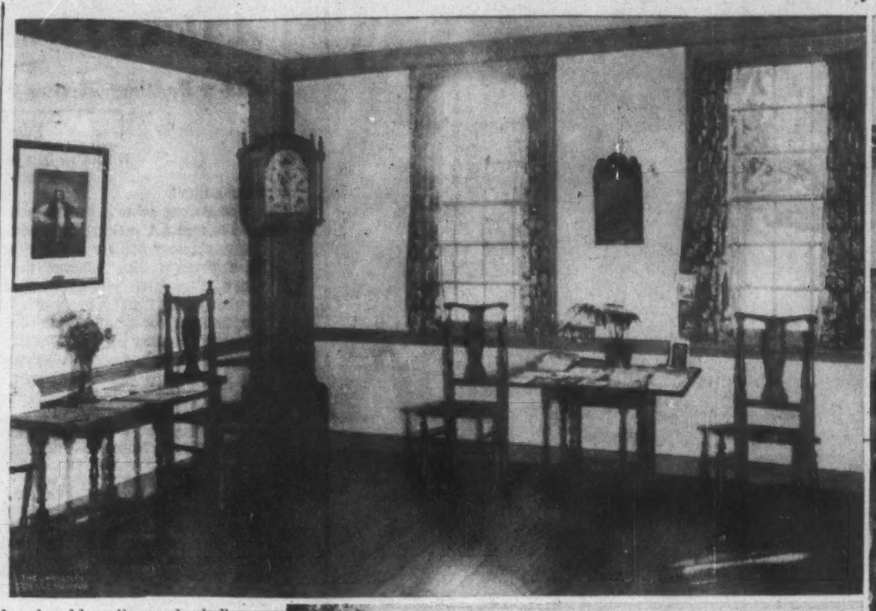
There are dozens of other implicit records to be looked for, or to be met as surprises, by those who scan old buildings for stories of their builders, but we have already learned the conclusive decision in this case. In style, Glebe House is extraordinary in its attachment of a lean-to with a gambrel roof, although it is a common occurrence with the gable roof. The great stone chimney is also rarely found and here its massive bulk may be examined freely as it is exposed in the attic. Within a closet under the stairway, one of the panels may be slid aside, giving access to the cellar. By tradition this is connected with the royalist sympathies of the Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, Episcopalian rector who lived here during the Revolution. It is thought to be one of his precautions for escape when two zealous patriots—rebels to him—were looking for suspected Tories.

It is to this association with a leader in a minority sect that we owe the excellent present condition of this house and its maintainence for visitors. To members of this church it is honored and treasured as the place where the first American bishop, Samuel Seabury, was elected in 1783. After many vicissitudes and fast approaching decay, it was bought by the Samuel Seabury Society for the Preservation of Glebe House and about 1925 its conditional restoration had been completed.

Ends This Connecticut Series

This is the final article of the series pertinent to the Connecticut Tercentenary. There have been many references to the religious motives of the groups of earliest white people to occupy this new territory. Readers have been reminded that in 1635-6 the three Massachusetts Bay congregations—equivalent to communities—withdrew from the then existing eight, and sought locations where they might dwell under less rigid authority. Yet, when they adopted their own principles of government, church membership remained a qualification for voting on secular matters and all citizens were taxed for ministers' salaries and for church support.

At first, of course, they were all Puritans, but two generations later, in the early 1700's, the Episcopalian faith from which the Puritans had broken away in England began to appear. These people were taxed for the maintenance of the dominant church while supporting their own, a condition that continued until 1727. Then an act was passed that allowed other sects to contribute only to their own churches, a degree of tolerance which increased steadily after that time. The resurgence in the new colony of the ecclesiastical regime from which it had dissented so heartily in England is a dramatic development that is brought freshly to our attention when the Glebe House of Woodbury is noticed.



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One feature of the Glebe House of Woodbury, Connecticut, has not before been met in this series on some old houses of a single state. It seems that only the portion including the chimney and the two rooms at the right of it constituted the entire original building, erected between 1650 and 1700. The present form was given it about 1750 and is notable for the extension of a gambrel roof to single-story height.

The upper view at the left shows the first-floor room in which was held in 1783 the gathering of ten Episcopal ministers that resulted in the election of Rev. Samuel Seabury as the first American bishop.

A part of the kitchen is pictured at the top, right. This is 30 feet long and 12 feet wide—a size equal to that of many a small apartment. The old hearthstone, several inches above the floor, is deeply worn by countless footsteps. Furnishings and utensils are contemporary.

Another Antiques Exposition

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ALTHOUGH the wares were necessarily similar in character to those of the previous shows, the atmosphere was different at the seventh New York Antiques Exposition, which enlivened, during the week of Oct. 7, the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore. There was apparent a decided will to sell, and the public was flattered by no implications that the affair was run primarily for its gratuitous education.

Nor were the high spots as high as has sometimes been the case, or the historical pieces as important. It was, as has been said, a market for buyers, and one where everything offered was authentic but few pieces were sensational. Many of the objects were plainly price-tagged, but this reviewer was twice offered admired treasures for a dollar or two less than their tag, and on other occasions she was informed, "This article is marked at such and such a figure,"—"marked" being so inflected as to suggest that it did not necessarily express the only possible price.

Instructive in Spite of Itself

Despite the commercial purpose of the exposition, however, education is irrepressible and, like Tennyson's brook, goes on forever. No one who examined the collections with any background of information could have failed to learn a little more than he already knew about the diversified cultures of the various American localities in the Colonial, Federal and later periods, by examining the materials, craftsmanship, and subject matter which individualized the work of the 12 states represented.

The furniture ranged from pine, maple and cherry primitives to sophisticated pieces in mahogany and elegant mirrors. An inlaid armchair which once belonged to General Green of Revolutionary fame, was a distinguished offering.

Glass and Metal Wares Abound

The glass collections were particularly complete, showing a wide variety of early blown, Waterford, pressed pattern, overlay, marble- and early flint glass. The china included some fine Staffordshire, notably a series of plates representing Napoleon's flight from Moscow. Brass, iron, wood, pewter, Sheffield ware, and silver showed beautiful shapes and the last material included a ladle marked, "Given by the hand of General Lafayette, 1824."

Quilts, embroideries, woven textiles, chintzes and toiles de Jouy; lamps, lanterns, portraits, prints, valentines; dolls and marionettes—all these rounded out a show powerful in evoking a world which, perhaps, is not enough with us, a world whose folk arts were more significant of thought and self-expression than those arts are likely ever to be again.

But how many things happened in this old world! You couldn't doubt it if you had seen at this exposition Mr. Harry T. Peters's loan exhibition of Currier & Ives and other prints.

H. J. K.

Found, 4000 Silver Pennies

By **"Collector"**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE many collectors of old English coins on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested in the discovery of the earthenware jar containing about 4000 King Edward III (A.D. 1327-1377) silver pennies, about the size of one-cent pieces, which were unearthed by a workman at Boyton Manor, a few miles from Warminster, Wiltshire. The jar, I understand, was broken by the workman's pick and disclosed the shining bits of ancient silver, all in an excellent state of preservation. I very much doubt, however, if more than a relatively few of the 4000 silver pennies discovered, important as the find sounds to those outside the circle of collectors, will be worth more than 3d., or say five cents, apiece.

Many thousands of these pennies have been dug up within relatively recent years. Some of even the gold coins of the period are far from uncommon and it is rarity which largely governs the value of antique English coins, rarity combined of course, with condition. Nearly 200 gold pieces of the time of Edward III were found in the bed of the Thames off the House of Lords in early Victorian times. Since then many others have come to light.

A good example of the rare Edward III gold "leopard" or half-florin, showing on one side, a leopard sejant with a banner, or a gold florin, showing the King enthroned beneath a canopy, might be worth today £400 or £500. On the other hand, a collector friend, only a few days ago obtained an Edward III half-noble of fine gold from the window of a London bullion dealer for the small sum of 23 shillings. This was not much more than its melting-pot value, and to the melting-pot it would have gone had there been no purchaser.

The high price of the precious metal has brought a number of these medieval English gold pieces into the market recently and it is to be feared that more than one piece of priceless Tudor and Stuart gold jewelry has been melted, owing to lack of knowledge on the part of both buyer and seller.

I might add that silver pennies of what is known as the "Pax" type, of the days of William the Conqueror and William II, were rare and costly until a number of them were found accidentally at York in the time of Queen Anne. Again, in 1833 a hoard of 12,000 of them was discovered at Beaworth in Hampshire and other similar finds followed. Today one of these "Pax" type silver pennies may be had for as little as six shillings.

An unusual branch of collecting was revealed at Christie's auction-room last month when a group of no fewer than 210 porcelain and enamel thimbles of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were offered to the highest bidder. The variety and craftsmanship of the pieces were astonishing. Some of the porcelain ones were painted with birds, others with butterflies, flowers and Chinese scenes. Some bore legends and inscriptions like the old Georgian posy rings, only here the inscriptions were not only in English but also in French and German. They were sold, after some lively bidding, for 135 guineas for the collection.

Quite apart from those prime new attractions, the Armada jewel and the Holbein miniature of Mrs. Pemberton, there have been numerous important recent acquisitions at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The new treasures include two further gifts from the estate of Lord Riddell, the newspaper magnate. One is a pair of japanned black and gold chairs of Hepplewhite design, bearing the Prince of Wales' feathers and with the original needlework seat covers of about 1795. The second is a specimen described as perhaps the finest example in existence of a lacquered bureau cabinet of the type made in China in the early eighteenth century expressly for the European market.

There are also three handsome Regency mahogany stools from Pusey House, Berkshire; a fine Charles II oak gate-leg table, with supports of vase-shaped turning and a frieze carved in scroll pattern; lastly, a fascinating collection of antique English embroidery from Charles II to George III, presented by the descendants of Hannah Downes, whose sampler of 1684 is in the collection.

Few are aware that the King besides being an ardent stamp collector, is a great admirer of old Irish silver, of which he has quietly obtained a small but choice collection. His latest acquisition, I hear, is a rare and handsome two-handled Irish loving cup, nearly nine inches tall, of the days of Queen Anne, designed in 1704 by that Dublin craftsman Thomas Bolton.

Readers of this page may recall that the Prince of Wales is also an admirer of old silver and possesses a limited but fine collection of elegant English trencher salt cellars which belonged to his ancestor, King George II, when Prince of Wales. He also collects little seventeenth century tumbler-cups, so called because, when placed on their sides, they spring upright like the human tumbler in the old-fashioned circus. These cups resemble the caps of modern vacuum flasks.

Just After You Have Moved

By **Emma B. Hopkins**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

WHEN the lease has been signed for the new apartment, and that problem is out of the way, the next to confront you is what to do with what you have when the move is made.

Since the landlord has agreed to pay for the repainting, there are the colors to be chosen for the walls. I would suggest gray as your safest choice. I once knew a charming woman, who habitually wore gray. One day I ventured to remark on her fondness for it. "I spend a greater part of the year with my three sisters." She replied, "One is in Florida in the winter, another in Washington, the third in New Jersey. Each has a distinctly different taste in the use of color. I find that gray is a happy solution of what to wear that will be good in all of their houses."

I have never forgotten what she said. When in doubt for a wall color I suggest gray. It is a good background for any fabric or furniture, and always restful. More than this, your landlord is going to include in his cost of the painting, enough to permit you or your decorator to have the painter mix experimentally until he gets that "lovely color" that you may have had in mind. Gray is one of the best stock colors. It can always be made paler if you like, by adding ivory white, another stock color. This would be good to do if you carry it into your bedroom and dining room. If your house or apartment is not large, it will appear much more spacious if you carry the same color throughout. Be sure that your painter does not have your ceilings kalsomined that glaring white which they are accustomed to using when they are not given other instructions. Ceilings should be the same color as the walls, only several shades lighter. With the reflected color which will come from the side walls, the ceiling should seem to be just a trifle lighter than the walls when the painting is finished.

Exceptions to using one color only could be made in the kitchen and the bathroom. Blue is good for the kitchen. An Italian friend of mine once told me that they have blue kitchens over there because blue is not attractive to flies. May be so. When a bathroom is to be used by more than one person, white is a good choice. Men like them white, I have come to know, and it makes a light room for a woman's make-up.

Setting the Stage, As It Were

In arranging your furniture, if you have never thought of it before, choose your best piece and your finest picture and feature them by placing where they will catch the eye on entering the room. First impressions are lasting ones, they say. Also in the living room place your sofa with its back to the windows, which will accomplish two things. You will have your back to the light and seated there you will be facing guests when then enter the room. Chairs may be so arranged that they do not have to be moved to suit a group of people. They may not only be facing each other but at a convenient distance for conversation and for passing a cup of whatever there is to be handed along. This may seem an unnecessary suggestion, but if it is, I wonder why one so often goes into a room where it seems as though every chair has to be moved before the company settles down after you enter it.

The Perennial Window Problem

You are fortunate if the number and size of your windows are to be the same as that of your last abode. New curtains are a costly item. Moving has likely been expensive and there is sometimes little left to be spent on new things. After all, curtains are only one factor to be considered in making what you have fit to the new measurements. Sometimes the landlord will furnish Venetian blinds instead of shades. If not, he should give you an allowance for window shades to apply to the purchase of blinds. I recommend this because there are few apartments, especially in the city, where the rooms are so situated that they are not in full view of neighbors. In summer, Venetian blinds not only give you privacy but they allow the air to come in where a drawn shade would shut it out.

The rug question should not be a serious one. It is a simple matter to cut a rug down if the new room is too small for it. If you are progressing and your rooms are larger, have the floors scraped and restained a dark walnut color if you find them too light. This is another place where you and your landlord might negotiate. If he should balk at paying for more than the refinishing, the scraping and staining would not be a large item for you to pay yourself. With the floors dark, a few small scatter rugs will do what is needed to keep the floors from looking and feeling bare until you are ready to acquire large rugs.

It is always wise to live for a time in your new surroundings before making decisions that call for much outlay of money. You are apt to bring with you the atmosphere of the house that you have just left and this may influence your selections. Perhaps you have moved from the city to the country; or from an apartment on the third floor of one building to one on the twelfth floor of another; or from a mainly eastern exposure to one of western. All of these factors enter into the choice of colors and fabrics and even furniture.

No move should be made without the giving of a lot of time and thought to the actual packing and moving, if your belongings are to arrive at their destination in good shape. Give you best and first attention to the practical demands necessary for making your new kitchen and bathroom immediately ready for convenient use. For the rest, settle down in the simplest manner and acquire new furnishings at your leisure.

A Patrician Home in Hamburg

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hamburg

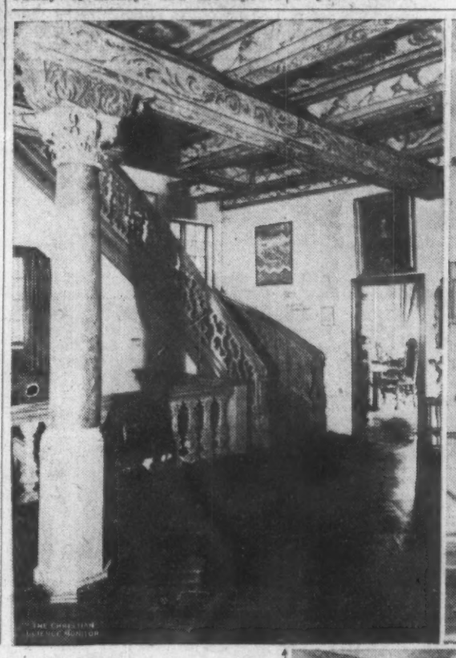
TO SEE what an early merchant's residence looked like and get an idea how the Hamburg merchants lived, one should include a visit to the old Bürgerhaus in this city, built in 1692 and restored in 1932. It is a perfect example of those former merchant residences which were home, office and warehouse in one. In those days, the merchant's business lay at his very doors as cargo boats came by canal to the rear of the Bürgerhaus. The large rooms on the main floor, with their heavily beamed ceilings, were in olden days the storehouse, opening directly onto the canal.

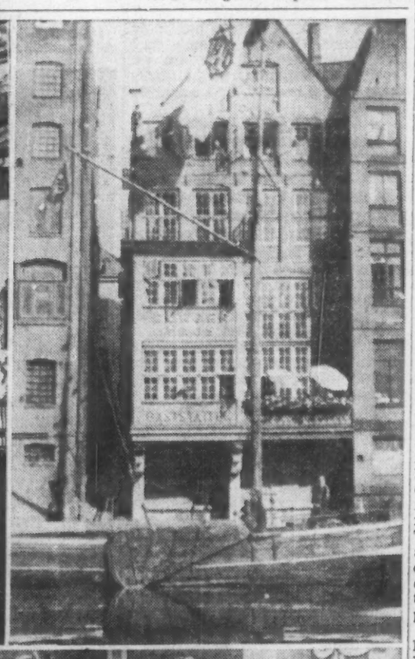
In this building are housed treasures of all kinds. As you enter the doorway, modern Hamburg with its busy noise of traffic fades away and you feel enveloped in the picturesque calm atmosphere of five or six centuries ago. At one side of the entrance stands a small movable box or shelter for the guard and opposite is the office of the master of the house, with a window opening on to the large flagged entrance hall. On the same floor is the former large kitchen, in blue and white Dutch tiles with shining pewter pots and pans.

On the wide carved staircase leading to the upper chambers which served as bed- and living-rooms, hangs a Venetian mirror over 300 years old. In one room are beautiful tapestries from Flanders, and in still another are fresco paintings of Spanish knights dating from 1640. There are also chairs exquisitely inlaid with ivory, Chippendale furniture and pieces of the baroque type. Every room has its treasures.

In one room everything is in Biedermeir style. Family portraits adorn the walls, painted in the early 1600's. In one corner is the old wooden cradle, in another an ancient grandfather clock. The room is filled with memories of ancestral regard and aristocratic conservatism.

In yet another room is a table set with Wedgwood china and beautiful silver with monograms or coats of arms of Hamburg's oldest families, donated by the present descendants. The windows throughout the house—and there are almost more windows than walls—have coats of arms of Hamburg's most important mayors and oldest merchants, set about by small panes of glass, to perpetuate the memory of families that helped to develop Hamburg into a great merchant city.





Five and more centuries ago, and into the 1700's, businessmen of northern Europe carried on their trading in buildings which sometimes included home, offices and warehouse within the same walls. At the right, above, one of these old Hamburg structures is shown with a heavy lighter moored at the rear, in position to leave or to receive merchandise. The banquet hall of this house, at the left above, is richly decorated in strong colors, suiting its date—1692. Now a museum, one of the rooms shown in part in the lower view is furnished in the exuberant style known as baroque

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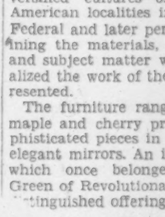

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The William H. Mayo collection of pewter, together with fine old copper ware, much English chintz, also hooked rugs and furniture, will be sold at auction on Saturday, August 19th, at 10 A. M., at his late residence, Dunhuntun, Peterborough, N. H.
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Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Small Sons of Ethiopia Are Visited at School

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

Ethiopian Boys at Their Books

A Revealing Call on the Emperor's Young Subjects

By R. H. Markham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Addis Ababa

WHEN I rode my mule up to the steps of the Menelik School I hardly hoped to find the director in, for it was a holiday, and I was afraid the building would be empty and locked. The porter, however, surprised me by reporting that the director was there, and classes in full swing. If boys study like that on a holiday during the summer vacation, we may believe the Ethiopians are eager to get an education.

By the time I had dismounted and turned my mule over to my "boy" the director was at the door, giving me a cordial welcome. He spoke French like a Frenchman, which indeed he is, though from a colony. He is from a province in Syria called Lebanon, where I suppose the big cedars grow. He is one of the many foreigners who have come to Addis Ababa to make his living by helping the Ethiopians advance and he seemed to me to be one of the most worthy of them.

With a staff composed almost equally of foreign and native teachers, he is trying to familiarize the sons of wild, spear-throwing nomads, living in tiny straw thatched huts, scattered throughout the woods and over the prairies, with the three R's, Ethiopian history and geography, the ways of civilization and the secrets of foreign languages.

First he showed me over the substantial school building, put up by Ethiopia's greatest modern emperor, and then took me to visit one of the classes. He insisted that I sit in a chair on the platform beside the teacher, who was a young Ethiopian educated at Beirut, but I declined the honor.

One of the reasons why I was horrified at the idea of playing the role of inspector general is that I am by nature a bashful and retiring man and the other is that I know none of the 27 Ethiopian languages and speak French quite differently from the way Victor Hugo or Marshal Foch used it, while Monsieur le Directeur knows no English.

The Ethiopians revel in jokes and more than once as I have endeavored to hurry my mule through crowded Addis Ababa streets by flapping my feet, swishing the reins and using the American dialect of the mule language, facetious brown people have stopped to mimic me and to repeat, "Come on, Get along," and other less genteel phrases, amid a general public laugh, in which I usually join with as good grace as possible.

Full of Fun

If I had pompously seated myself on the throne beside the teacher, and endeavored to converse with the director in his language, I can well imagine how those 20 humor-loving dark boys would have "taken off" my French after I had left, so I sought refuge in that virtue which is called the better part of valor, and in spite of the director's shocked protests, seated myself at a desk in the rear of the room.

The class proceeded with its work. A little, fuzzy haired, fine-featured, brown lad, standing by the boy teacher, was reading from a French textbook that contained something about almost every subject. He was on the page describing Columbus's visit to America.

After he had sat down, Mr. Director called upon a black boy with tightly clipped hair, high forehead and thin lips, to come to our seat and read the page about wild animals. It started off with the word menagerie, which, at the director's request, the "Son of George" defined very well. Then he read a sentence about boulevards, at which point I interrupted to ask the names of the boulevards of Addis Ababa. Without the slightest hesitation, the pupil named the principal street.

"But is that really a boulevard?" asked the director, a trifle chagrined that this humble Ethiopian highway should be given the same name as the magnificent thoroughfares of Paris.

"Well, we do call it a street," George's son had to admit.

"And how could we make it a boulevard?" asked the director.

He Knew, Too

"By planting trees along the edges, building sidewalks on each side and putting lights overhead," was the astonishing reply of the offspring of spear-throwing George, who had spent all of his young life in a frail, straw-thatched smoke-filled shack, two days from the nearest town. I hope he some day becomes Mayor of Addis Ababa so as to turn the streets into boulevards and the alleys into streets.

After that, at my request, he told me what wild animals there are in Ethiopia and where they are found. When I asked where the lions are found he said, "Up by the Emperor's palace." He had seen two up there in a cage. Then he told me about the domestic animals—all in French.

"Well, what grows here?" I asked.

"Everything!" was his prompt reply. He seemed to know his Ethiopia and to be very proud of it.

"Is your country a republic or a monarchy?" I then ventured to enquire, hoping that none of the pupils were sons of secret police agents.

"It's an empire," he said, "ruled by a descendant of King Solomon, the only native state left in Africa." I couldn't help but ask myself, "If the little son of goatherd George gives me such a patriotic oration, what would a chief's son say!"

As I left the room, 20 clean and neatly dressed lads, in tight, white breeches reaching to their bare feet, in long white shirts hanging to their knees and in copious white togas, politely rose.

The Next Room

The 15 boys in the next room we visited appeared to be newcomers and seemed poorer than the first ones. Their togas were of simpler material and they didn't understand French so well. Their young teacher was an alumnus of the Menelik school and had never been out of the country. The director called a tiny lad over to us and asked him where he was from.

"Fitsche," he replied.

"How far away?" I asked.

"Four days," he said hesitantly, because he could not use French easily.

"How did you come here?"

"On foot."

"When?"

"Before six."

"Six what?"

"Weeks."

"What does your father do?"

"He's a chief." The teacher explained that meant a sort of government official resembling a policeman.

We moved over to a very black boy with bushy hair. His teeth were exceedingly white and his eyes very bright. His face was thin, his body slender and his bearing seemed to indicate restlessness and striving.

"Where are you from?" I asked.

"Arussi," he said. "I'm a Galla."

Those are the people whom Menelik ruthlessly subdued and who are kept in a rather inferior position.

"What's your father?"

"A peasant."

"Does he own land?".

"A little, but he also works for a chief."

"Have you any animals?"

"Just a few; we are poor."

"How large is your village?"

"Forty 'tukuls' (huts)."

"Why did you come here? Did your father send you?"

After much hesitation he replied, "No, I wanted to come."

"Why? What do you hope to do later?"

To "Build Something"

This question embarrassed him greatly. He smiled and all the other boys, looking at him, smiled too. Then he said, "I don't suppose I'll amount to much, but I want to learn to build something." He was the son of a black serf from a remote tukul.

As I left I shook hands with the teacher and then held out my hand to these two lads. They seemed very much surprised at first, and then, suddenly covering their hands with their togas, each shook my hand in both of theirs. They would not presume to be so bold as to touch my hand directly. They bring politeness and courtesy even from primitive huts where they sleep beside animals.

What discipline and graciousness in wild Ethiopia! And what a desire for learning there must be when boys walk four days into town to live on parched barley and study during a summer vacation.

[Another article on schools in Ethiopia will be published on this page soon.]

Left: Photo From Field Museum-Chicago Daily News Expedition to Ethiopia
Right: Wardour Films, London

A Few Children of Haile Selassie's African Empire. At the Right—A Typical Group at Addis Ababa. Ethiopian Youngsters Are Said to Be Full of Jokes and Humor. Above—A Slave Boy

Lilliput Land in London

Delights Young Visitors at Bethnal Green Museum

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EVERY London borough has its special distinction, but Bethnal Green, one of London's poorest districts, alone can boast of a small oasis devoted to the Little People. The Gulliver of this delightful spot amid dreary surroundings is Mr. A. K. Sabin. How he undertook such a fantastic-sounding job in London's bleak workaday world he tells very simply.

"This is a poor neighborhood with little color in the children's lives and I found that they used to come here and wander round unseeing, bored and often noisy." ("Here" is Bethnal Green Museum, and Mr. Sabin bears the official title of curator, but that is quite by the way.) Mr. Sabin, therefore, planned to make an entire section devoted to just the things a child could best appreciate and enjoy. Everything should be in miniature and nothing else should be allowed to intrude. "And you see it doesn't," Mr. Sabin triumphantly remarked as he pointed out this and that special tiny treasure amid the thousands of items of this land of Lilliput, where everything is cunningly displayed with an eye to exciting curiosity rather than to announcing their museum origin.

Gifts From the Queen

"Of course I have had much help in gathering the things together," he told me. "The Queen is specially interested in the idea and frequently sends us gifts and loans. Actually out of the 24 dolls' houses, six of them have come from her Majesty. The Prince of Wales is another donor of things suitable for this section of Lilliput Land. And many cherished treasures handed down from mother to daughter for centuries now brighten the Town of Tiny Things in Bethnal Green."

But I liked best the idea of the curator's old friend, Mr. Howard Lovett, who used to wander round the country villages of Kent and Sussex and watch the children playing in the streets. Let him see any child with a quaint local toy and off his bicycle he would jump. Soon a few coppers changed hands, and a delighted youngster scampered off at his bidding to gather more toys in readiness for his next visit. But they were not more pleased than the toy's new owner as he wended his way back to Lilliput Land in Bethnal Green.

Made by Village Children

To examine these many spoils, gathered so ingeniously, is to see how extraordinarily fertile is the village child's creative imagination. Such spurned items as a piece of fir cone and stick can become anything in childish fingers, apparently. More, some of the toys so fashioned would do credit to many so-called artist craftsmen charging absurd prices for their wares.

The company of quaint things deserving high praise are too many to spare even a passing mention, but I liked the prickly teasle head that some childish fingers had ingeniously turned into a greedy-looking hedgehog. And the pieces of bladder seaweed turned into savage-looking beetles.

Cowrie shells I thought had passed away with those velvet-lined cases beloved of our grandmothers. Not a bit of it. In this home of tiny things these shells have found a new life in a dozen different beast and bird forms. One sitting hen, a spoil Mr. Lovett collected from an old soldier at Brighton, might easily have been a creation by a Japanese artist.

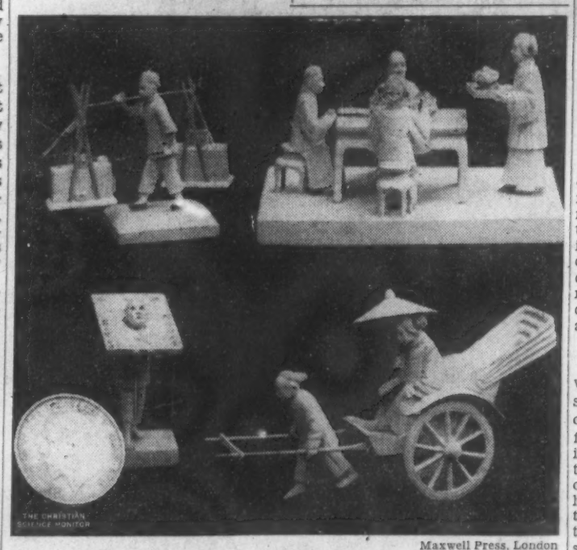
Learn of Many Countries

And there is more to this Lilliput Land. Treasures have come not from Britain alone but from many countries, and Bethnal Green's youngsters may be said to learn as they look. Here they may see works of by-gone master craftsmen, for many of the tiny tables, beds, chests, silver and so on were samples carried by their creators as specimens of their work. Consequently they were of the finest workmanship.

Such magic is not confined merely to the domestic side of life. The countryside has provided many treasures for small people to gaze upon in this miniature town. And only a genius or a Peter Pan could have discovered that crinkly glass turned topsy-turvy makes a dream sea for its multitudinous craft, stretching back into the centuries and forward to the latest in dreadnoughts.

Lilliput Land's main object is to bring joy and happiness. But Mr. Sabin sees its other purpose too. He sees it as an ideal way of imparting knowledge and giving a background to many small people whose circumstances would otherwise deny it to them.

HARRY MAXWELL



Maxwell Press, London

At Bethnal Green Museum in London There Is an Entire Section Devoted to Just the Things a Child Can Best Appreciate and Enjoy. Everything Is in Miniature. The Toys Shown in This Picture Are From China, and the Half Crown Gives Some Idea of Their Size.

Maxwell Press, London

Some of the Quaint Toys Made by Country Village Children and Displayed in the Town of Tiny Things at Bethnal Green.

Home and School Co-operation

What the World Is Doing to Bring These Two Together

By Margaretta Willis Reeve

Formerly President of the International Federation of Home and School

ALTHOUGH the movement to secure closer co-operation between home and school has been active in the United States for more than 30 years, we have paid little attention to its progress in other countries. The fact that it expresses a fundamental need is evidenced by the discovery that in at least 33 other nations it has been developed in one form or another.

IV

Jugoslavia, Poland, Esthonia, Russia

Jugoslavia has in its secondary schools an association known as "Home and School" which seeks to promote co-operation between parents and teachers for the education of the child and the improvement of the school, especially in procuring workshops, gymnasiums, playgrounds, etc. The secondary schools of Poland and Estonia also have such associations, and from Russia we hear of Parents' Associations, consisting chiefly of parents and organized for the material assistance of the schools.

Cuba and Mexico

Cuba has some 1300 associations scattered over the island republic, but as yet they have not been brought into national relationship. In the past they were school improvement leagues only, but the Superintendent General has been imbued with the newer methods and is taking steps to bring about a general federation with higher standards in the near future. The most effective piece of work being done in Cuba to bring home and school together is the training in home economics and child care, being given to the high school girls in the "School of the Home" (Escuela del Hogar), a section of the state system. Demonstration clinics for babies are conducted, in which the girls have certain duties. Instruction is given to the mothers in the presence of the class and all of the work done in the school has a definite relation to the needs of the average home.

Mexico has had for many years, scattered parent-teacher associations, many of which have done excellent work, but with its entry into the International Federation of Home and School, its progress has become more rapid toward national organization. The associations in the Federal District which centers around Mexico City have been formed into a large Federal Council and this will serve as a nucleus for the units in all the other districts. Much admirable health work has been accomplished through these groups, and in the rural districts they have been remarkably successful in developing community life and recreation.

Holland

Holland has a law which requires the assembling of the parents in the schools not less than twice a year. On these occasions addresses are made, some demonstration of school work or activity is arranged and a "social hour" promotes some slight acquaintance between parents and teachers, but here again the effects are not such as to reflect in the homes, and the law "is more honored in the breach than the observance." The division of the school system into three sections, State, Roman Catholic, and "Christian Church" schools increases the difficulty of securing any national standards, but a definite effort has recently been made to obtain active organization and a united program among the units of at least one of the three groups mentioned.

The best home and school work now being done in Holland is that carried on by the Museum for Parents and Educators. Established in a large school building in Rotterdam, this museum has a complete display of material connected with child care and training, mental, moral and physical, and in connection with it is conducted a training school for young women who are thus qualified to go out with a traveling exhibit of the same type, to demonstrate the new ideas and methods in schools and to parents throughout the country. Excellent literature is prepared and distributed, parents may come to the museum for classes and to learn how to use play material and to make clothing for little children, and a kindergarten is established there to care for the little ones while their mothers are studying.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark

Norway, Sweden and Denmark have all made some progress, starting 20 years ago with a form of school council, but their efforts have been until very recently entirely restricted to school improvement. Where discussion of problems has been encouraged, it has been allowed in the open meetings with the inevitable ill feeling as a result and this has condemned the movement in the eyes of most of the educators. Sweden and Denmark have recently come into the federation and are ready to forward the newer conception of it as a civic project and an opportunity for parent education.

South America

South America has sporadic organization, Brazil and Uruguay leading as far as reports would indicate. The difficulty in these Latin countries seems to lie in the indifference of the parents, who shift their responsibilities upon the schools, and in the tendency of the women to take no part in social or educational activity. Most of the American schools in both South American and Asiatic countries have fairly successful associations, but as they are usually connected with missionary effort, they do not reach the general public to any appreciable extent.

* * *

In this brief sketch of a world-wide movement many countries deserving mention may have been omitted, but some idea may be gained from it of the universal stirring of interest in the problem of securing the rounded education of the "whole child" in its three environments of home, school and community, in these days in which the school has taken over, either wholly or in part, so many of the functions once performed by the home, and therefore must have the intelligent support of that home if the time, money and energy of both are not to be wasted.

The wide variation in educational and social systems makes impossible the general employment of the methods which have been so successful in the United States, but the study made of the movement in all these nations has served to emphasize the universal applicability of the principles which have been evolved through the long experience of the national organization in our country, and which may be thus summarized:

1. Absolute noninterference with school administration.
2. Intelligent support of the school system.
3. Development within the home of attitudes and conditions correlated with those given by the school.
4. Establishment on a basis of common objectives, of such sympathetic relations between parents and teachers as will lead to private and friendly consideration and solution of problems connected with the child.
5. Recognition of the entire equality between the partners in this co-operative enterprise in the responsibility for its success.
6. Active employment of the power of the combined forces of home and school for the improvement of community conditions, which may support or bring to naught the best efforts of both parents and teachers.

This "World Trip" has been going on for four Saturdays. It is part of a speech given not long ago by Mrs. Reeve.

A Dad's View on Boys' Fights

And a Bedtime Picture You Will Love to Remember

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Editor:

The Parent column has given us good advice for making our family of five a happy one for a long time. In September 21st Monitor there was a letter from Mrs. C. G. S. In it she gives her idea about the proper thing for a child to do when attacked by other children. Perhaps you would like a Daddy's view who has passed through school from the first grade on up as a member of Sunday school.

I was taught to "turn the other cheek." My first five years of school were ones of fear and persecution. I found that children not taught as I was, did not heed the idea that it takes two to make a fight. Running away brought jeers, stones, and bruises from the aggressors. When in the fifth grade I turned and came to blows with my chief tormentor and ended the battle victoriously. After rebuking the child I shook hands with him and talked to him. He became a willing listener and I was able to tell him the things I had wanted to tell him for five years but to which he had turned deafened ears. This boy and his followers became stanch friends and teammates for the rest of our school days. This experience was duplicated in detail in both my freshman year in high school and in college.

From my own experience I found that it takes a stiff rebuke administered with love followed by a sermon on the Golden Rule to convert rough boys who have been denied the privilege of proper home atmosphere into meek disciples.

I would say that running away from a "bully" deprived a child from helping the bully to become better.

Our oldest child is in first grade now. Before he started school I told him about my experience and taught him defensive boxing and wrestling and told him it was to be used judiciously and never without a loving goal in mind.

Every night after dinner our three children and I have a "Daddy Hour." It consists of telling confidences, school and play news, etc. Various stories are read or told covering items of interest to each child of ages ranging from 2 to 6 years. I admit it is a bit tempting to skip over stories interesting to a two-year-old. Mother Goose gets a little bit tiresome after the third or fourth time but I try to remember that it is all "hot off the press" as far as the tiniest member of the family is concerned. I find that by varying the account of "Black Pussy," "Little Red Hen," etc., a little, I can muster up genuine interest in the child-worn book again. After stories come individual prayers and a song in which Mama joins us. The climax is a "crazy pick-a-back ride" to bed in which the "horsie" seems to go everywhere except to bed. This is supplemented with "stunting airplane rides" at times. The latter is not as popular, however. Horses are much rarer than airplanes! Too exciting before bed, you say? Never. Without exception they snuggle down and fall to sleep with happy thoughts that Mama and Daddy are just playmates. Age never seems to enter in and we are often referred to as "those kids" in their conversation.

Three years ago we turned the entire back yard over to the children. Prior to this time we kept many dainty, delicate posies but when we found ourselves having to say "don't touch this or that" throughout the day we decided that our garden needed much revision. Fences were built to spare us just a little bloom and sod. The balance of the yard was leveled and scraped bare. Swings, sticks, sandpile, boxes, discarded tools and cooking utensils, patty pans and everything dear to the heart of a child took the place of zinnias, snapdragons, and geraniums. Our action in this matter has had great results. Seldom do the children ask to leave our home and when they do they are invariably back in half an hour with from five to fifteen visitors. Their most recent accomplishment is their Red Sea. It more nearly resembles the Mississippi River. Started in the beginning of the summer it has been gouged and dug to such proportions that they were giving "swimming lessons" in it until school commenced and the Red Sea has been allowed to dry up. The remedy for the results of the Red Sea was a stiff hosing outside, a suds bath in the laundry tub and a rinsing in the bath tub. Our only requirement is that the children leave the yard in order every night and that their equipment is all put away.

Let's hear from some other Dads.

A. E.

* * *

Music for Baby

New York

Dear Editor:

It seems to me that music plays a very important part in the experience of a child. When David was only a few weeks old, I gently sang to him during the bath period. A quiet smile stealing over the baby face reported his appreciation. Occasionally I tapped the soles of his feet when singing a rollicking song.

Now, at 10 months he is most responsive to music. If the radio is tuned in while he stands in his playpen, he will enthusiastically bounce up and down in rhythm with the music, a beaming, joy-lit smile wreathing his jolly face. Sometimes his little fist will wave—director-fashion—up and down, and from side to side, as he radiates his happiness. On the few occasions when he cries, a song from mother will instantly change the countenance to an appreciative smile.

Incidentally, singing tends to keep the mother in a happy buoyant frame of mind and helps make the wheels go round more smoothly!

(Mrs.) A. S. K.

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On the Vocation of Meeting Trains

LOOKING back over the years, I am impressed with the number of hours I must have spent in what has come to be an important part of my day's duties—driving to and from trains. As a matter of serious information, interesting, I realize, principally to myself, I have met two trains morning and evening (with the welcome exception of holidays and Sundays) for the past six years. Whether the mere meeting of trains should be classified under the elastic term, "vocation," or under the still more liberal heading, "avocation," is a matter that I have not yet been able to decide, although I confess I have given it somewhat prolonged consideration. Certainly I can qualify under Winston's first definition of vocation, for the meeting of trains is distinctly "regular employment" for me; it is also what the third definition under the heading "avocation" defines as, "loosely, one's regular business or vocation."

Twice a day my vocation (or avocation, as you will) requires me to turn into the wide drive of our suburban station to deliver or to collect passengers. You will wonder, perhaps, that I make no distinction between the meeting of the evening trains and the hurried drive to the morning trains. After long experience, I have decided that there is really no distinction to make, for literally I "meet" them all. The only difference is that, in the evening, I often have a little time to wait for the first train and a longer time for the second, while the morning trains I meet as they pull in just in time for my passengers to board them.

* * *

TO GO BACK for a moment to the discussion of the two words, "vocation" and "avocation": Webster states, I remember, that avocation "is something which calls one away from his ordinary pursuits." That, I am sure, covers the ground for any perennial train-meeter. How many times I have glanced at my wrist watch, snatched up my gloves, called a hasty good-by to my hostess and driven swiftly off to meet the evening train! How often I have looked up from my desk at the close of a winter afternoon and seen, just in time, how fast the hours have hurried by; how often the clear, half-apologetic voice of my faithful servant has sent me on a swift search for the illusive car keys in time to swing into the station drive at the last possible moment!

There are the mornings, too, when an hour's sleep seems so utterly alluring. Indeed, I might be tempted to spend a morning in bed now and then, with books and papers piled luxuriously about me, if it were not for the pleasant necessity of hurrying off to the station. After the first fresh wonder of a new day has gladdened my expectant consciousness; after I have enjoyed breakfast with Passenger No. 1, I back the car out of the garage and drive around the house, where I can wait on the crest of the hill until it is time to start for the station.

* * *

THERE LIES THE garden before me, wet with early-morning dew in summer; or dormant and still after the touch of frost has blackened even the most sturdy marigolds and zinnias. Always—winter, spring, summer and fall—there is the great oak tree at the bend of the drive where countless birds make their summer homes. This morning, as I sat waiting, I could see, at the foot of the hill tall, swaying stalks of goldenrod, just turning yellow, and beyond, on the next hillside, the waving tassels of a late cornfield.

My return from the second trip to the station is heralded all over the valley. Then our wise dog, "Baron," knows that the hour has arrived when he can leave his run and caper about the place; the time when, to his noisy delight, he will be able to carry the flower basket across the driveway to the garden. There, by the roses, he will reluctantly drop the basket and go off on a trip of exploration (I might, indeed, say excavation and remain, within the truthful limits of accurate description) until the summons sounds to return.

In no case must I delay the departure to the evening train beyond a quarter to six. Even taking the nearness of the station into consideration, I must allow for the posting of letters at the little post-office window and for the collecting of the day's letters.

* * *

ONCE ON THE far side of the tracks, with perhaps five precious minutes to wait, I discover many things to divert and interest me. Now, in the last week in August, the honeysuckle tangle that stretches far to the right of the road is sweet with its third blossoming; I revel in its fragrance, as I take out a magazine, prop it up against the wheel and begin to read. Much, I think indeed most, of my magazine reading is done while waiting for trains to pull in. It is a great mental stimulus, a decided test of good humor to be trekking through some African jungle (mentally, of course, in the wake of an adventure-loving writer's imaginative pen), one lone Englishman, perhaps, in a native safari, and suddenly to hear the train's shrill, incoming whistle sound down the line. A moment more and one is safely back from that exciting moment in the jungle, the magazine slips down on the seat to await a postponed reading. Nothing short of the most thrilling serial could possibly compare with those in-between moments in which I snatch a few sentences and paragraphs from some intriguing story, only to wait until the following evening for the opportunity to continue.

Sometimes, however, I do not even attempt to read. There are so many things to see. Just now the field beyond the driveway is brave with ragweed. Not inconspicuous, foot-tall ragweed, but specimens that nod ragged heads high above the hedge and grow with tremendous vigor right up to where the ripening sumac sways in the soft, evening air.

Occasionally I am the only one waiting for the first train; then the clump of trees by the roadway, and the weed-tangled field in front of me, are alive with birds. If I keep still, I can count upon seeing wood thrushes, cardinals and wild canaries, as well as many other native birds. This summer I have occasionally seen bluejays, now and then quiet little wrens. For some reason that I have not discovered, the birds take no notice of the trains. Perhaps it was different when a great burst of steam took the place of electricity.

* * *

IN THE WINTER it is too dark in the evening to see to read, so that my magazine reading suffers sadly, but even then there is much to interest me in those few waiting moments. If it has snowed or sleeted during the day, the long overhead wires to which the trains are hooked up are bright with myriad icy diamonds that scintillate and twinkle in the light from the one lamp; occasionally, as I sit there waiting, a rabbit will scurry across the road; if there is a new moon, it will hang, a pale golden crescent, in the limpid darkness of the sky. I feast my eyes on the thin, slender lines of the winter trees; on the gaily-lighted windows of the near-by houses. Time flies swiftly by. There is always something to enjoy at the circle where I wait. There is always that surprised moment every autumn when the sumac leaves flame a rich, gay scarlet; when purple asters and goldenrod and milkweed fairly fill the field. But all of this red and gold glory pales beside the evening in early spring, when the willow trees in the distance flaunt the faintest hint of delicate green; when, a few weeks later, the banks are suddenly purple and blue with the first violets; when, out of the stillness, a robin's song bursts forth!

There are, as you can see, countless interests to occupy the time that one may spend in meeting trains. There are so many things that I have not mentioned and, in addition, there is the joy of welcoming my passengers as they come up the incline to the waiting car—that moment of happy reunion at the close of a busy day.

Perhaps this necessary activity began as a vocation. It has grown, however, to be my avocation as well.

E. G. R. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

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SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE TARTAR CITY, PEKING: *A Color Print by Katherine Jowett*

THE southwest tower is one of two that alone remain of the original four which stood at each corner of the Tartar City in Peking.

Peking consists of two main cities: the Tartar City and the Chinese City which adjoins it and lies immediately to the south. The south wall of the Tartar City is, therefore, the north wall of the Chinese City; and the two towers that remain, one at the southwest and one at the southeast corner, form connecting links between the two cities. The original significance of these towers has long been lost.

It will be remembered that, during most of her history, China has been governed by non-Chinese. From the seventeenth century (1644-1912) the Manchus were rulers of the country, just as the Ming dynasty, which immediately preceded the Manchus, were also foreign: they came from Mongolia. One result of this alien rule, especially marked during the late Manchu period, was a deliberate line of distinction drawn between the Manchus and the Chinese. The latter have never been a conquering people and were generally content to submit to the rule of more warlike nations.

The Manchus were regarded as a race apart. No Manchu could engage in trade, and intermarriage between them and the Chinese was forbidden. In the case of Peking, the capital, Chinese were not allowed to spend the night inside the Tartar or North City. And every night the spectacle might be seen of the Chinese leaving the Tartar City. As time went on, however, a few Chinese were of necessity allowed to remain overnight in order to perform duties considered beneath the dignity of the ruling people. A number of shopkeepers also had permission to remain overnight, but only under the strictest and closest observation.

The four corner towers of the city were not merely ornamental. They served the purpose of watch towers and sometimes were used for the storage of arms. No Chinese were ever allowed access to them. They were manned, together with the towers above the nine gates of the city, by Manchu Bannermen, troops specially recruited from the Manchus alone, for the protection of the city and the imperial family. Every provincial capital had a place specially set apart for the Manchus and their special troops, who acted as guards to the Manchu Governor and as garrison troops.

The southwest tower, which is of great antiquity, has been repaired several times and is in a state of fair preservation. In spite of the dilapidated condition of part of the roof, it adds great dignity to the corner of the wall where it is situated. In the old days, such defensive structures were quite impregnable.

A Prince Goes in Search of Africa

TR. H. and their friends were, of course, in Nairobi as fêted guests, but an everyday new arrival would find it almost as hospitable a place as they did. For the keynotes of Kenya are kindness and cheerfulness, and the climate is well-nigh perfect. Warm at noon and still a little warm until after sunset, there is a vigour in the morning air that keeps a man going all the day and half the night. The town itself is uninteresting to look at, but its suburbs are beautiful. The houses are built for comfort and they have a fashion to them of the old Dutch houses at Cape Colony. They have great and shady verandahs and their gardens are green, peaceful and full of the flowers of Kent and the fruit of the tropic highlands. . . .

H. R. H. had a time limit, and in that limit he was anxious to see as much of the country as was possible. And in a car you can go, even travelling slowly, as far in one day as veltschoen would carry you in a week. Moreover, in cars your expedition is self-contained and you have your store and kit along with you.

But it is not quite the same thing as the old trek methods of King Solomon's Mines and many another fine story of fact or fiction. But enough was seen with the Willys-Knights and Rolls to realise that Africa is not to be done at forty miles an hour or even at fifteen. You may scrape her acquaintance by automobile but you never touch the heart of her. For Africa does not wear her heart upon her sleeve. And no man, however long and faithfully he has served her, can make a newcomer, even a King's son, her freeman by virtue of casual introduction. You must live with her first and learn of her for yourself by hard experience.

For the magic of the wilderness, apart from its freedom, its fauna and its fear must always be that of blazing one's own trail, must always be that of finding the new thing for which Africa was famous or ever Erasmus thought to write it so. It does not much matter, one imagines, what that new thing is so long as you find it. A new species of antelope, a new Mount Kenya—such as was disclosed to young Ludwig Krapf—a new lake, a new forest; there are not the same plentiful chances nowadays, but there is always the off-chance, and a zest for backing the same carries the seeker forward. For surely there must still be secrets in Africa, trails still untrodden and forest places where no white man has been since Time began? It is the mystery of Africa, the Sphinx, that makes her so dear. But when one travels by car one is tied to a fixed route. Excursions to this flank or that are possible, but they are limited, and it is always the lift of a hillside on a horizon or the half-guessed gloom, the muffled green, of a belt of forest which attract you, just when sun or watch warns that it is time to return to the commonplace of a park of cars upon a perfectly good road.—From "Sport and Travel in East Africa: An Account of Two Visits 1928 and 1930, Compiled from the Private Diaries of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales." (London: Philip Allan.)

Lotus Time in the Imperial Moat

(Peking)

Grass shivers like silent laughter on the
gold-tiled roofs,
And in the great high halls of the hollow
palaces
The silken throne-coverings of Imperial Yellow
Are smudged by the proletarian fingers of the
dust.
But out in the long, gray, marching moat
Which once stood brave and hugely strong
As a thousand-thousand warriors
Round the proud Forbidden City—
The lotus blooms again.

Time has shadowed the gorgeous friezes—
Peacock-blue and green, yellow and lacquer-
scarlet;
And tarnished the ancient burnished bronze
Of the altar incense burners;
One by one have vanished the Sons of Heaven,
With their jewels and their silks and porcelains,
And their myriad courtiers kneeling in brilliant
robes—
But the lotus blooms again.

Yet even as then, in the moat's cool, silent
waters,
Unguarded now, unseen by the eyes of kings,
The vast green leaves of the lotus move
Like the heavy wheels of imperial chariots,
And the blossoms, massive as marble purely
wrought,
Are no less powerful in their perfection
Merely because an Empire has fallen—
Ah, the lotus blooms again.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Intelligence and Intellect

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUNDAY school teacher was discussing with a class of boys the statement, "No wisdom is wise but His wisdom," by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 275), when one of the boys questioned him as to whether a criminal's ability to break open a safe was not an evidence of wisdom. To this question the teacher replied, "If he were wise, would he be breaking safes?" This thought-provoking answer indicates the difference between human cleverness, which may be directed towards an evil purpose, and divine intelligence, which is a quality of the divine, infinite Mind, and is manifested in right thinking and right acting.

The so-called intelligence which is used for evil purposes is not true intelligence. A trained mind and a clever hand may be a menace to society unless thought is disciplined by moral and spiritual law. Highly trained persons have sometimes used their powers in the invention of deadly weapons for human warfare. Wrongly trained, the human intellect is often directed towards cruel and destructive purposes. Such activity is not a manifestation of divine intelligence, which is an attribute of God. On the other hand, intellect trained to a high purpose has accomplished wonders in the civilization of mankind.

Christ Jesus expressed spiritual intelligence in the highest degree. Through the recognition of God as the supreme source of intelligence, he overcame material law. He walked on the water, raised the dead, fed a multitude with a few loaves and fishes. He reflected the divine intelligence, which sees beyond material appearances. Through his reflection of divine Mind, Jesus perceived the true nature of man. Of Nathanael he said, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile;" and when Nathanael said to him, "Whence knowest thou me?" Jesus answered, "Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee" (John 1:47, 48), thus showing unusual penetration.

Christ Jesus triumphed over sin, disease, and death by the humble acceptance of his own divine sonship, and said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing." And the Apostle Paul declared (Philippians 4:13), "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me." Only through such spiritual vision and humility can one gain spiritual dominion. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 505), "Spirit imparts the understanding which uplifts consciousness and leads into all truth;" and of this spiritual understanding she states in the next paragraph, "This understanding is not intellectual, is not the result of scholarly attainments; it is the reality of all things brought to light."

Pride of intellect is often a stumbling block in one's spiritual progress, because it is a belief in a selfhood apart from God. With the realization of God as supreme intelligence, which man possesses by reflection, come humility, strength, and increased capacity to do whatever one needs to do. Mortal mind, so called, is offended at anything which exposes its own nothingness; therefore the spiritual quality of humility is required to recognize that all capacity is contained in the infinite divine Mind, and that man possesses it only through reflection. Intellect combined with goodness and virtue is expressed in such qualities as patience, gentleness, toleration, joy, spontaneity, and a wise and kindly humor. But the combination of human intellect and will-power is often cruel, ruthless, and vindictive. The reflection of divine intelligence subordinates the human will to the divine, and finds its highest expression in knowing and doing the will of God.

The tendency to exalt the human intellect is well described in the words of the prophet Obadiah (1:3, 4), "The pride of thine heart hath deceived thee, thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose habitation is high; that saith in his heart, Who shall bring me down to the ground?" And the prophet continues, "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord." Thus he uncovers the arrogance of self-will, which, believing in a selfhood apart from God, thinks it can accomplish all things through belief in its own cleverness.

As one learns through the teachings of Christian Science that intelligence is not in matter but in Spirit, and that God, Spirit, is infinite and unvarying, the true spiritual capacities are invigorated and increased; and one who gains this understanding finds that he is capable of greater intellectual achievement. Hereby it is seen that real intelligence cannot wear out, become confused or darkened, because its source is in God, not in matter.

Christian Science denies the claim that Mind is in matter; and in "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy refers to this denial as follows (p. 25): "This denial enlarges the human intellect by removing its evidence from sense to Soul, and from finiteness into infinity. It honors conscious human individuality by showing God as its source." Thus the acknowledgment of God as supreme intelligence, and of man as reflecting this ever-present intelligence, saves us from becoming entangled in the false beliefs either of self-depreciation or of self-glorification.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Intelligence et Intellect

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A L'ÉCOLE du dimanche, un moniteur discutait avec un groupe de jeunes garçons les paroles suivantes: "Nulle sagesse n'est sage hormis Sa sagesse," écrites par Mary Baker Eddy à la page 275 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*. L'un des élèves demanda si le criminel qui réussit à ouvrir un coffre-fort ne fait pas preuve de sagesse. Le moniteur répondit: "S'il était sage, forcerait-il des serrures?" Cette réponse nous fait réfléchir; elle montre la différence entre l'habileté humaine qui peut servir à de mauvaises fins, et l'intelligence divine, qualité de l'Entendement infini et divin, se manifestant par un penser juste et des actions droites.

La prétendue intelligence employée dans de mauvais desseins n'est pas vraiment de l'intelligence. Un esprit cultivé et des mains adroites peuvent être une menace pour la société, si la loi morale et spirituelle n'a pas servi de discipline à la pensée. Parfois des personnes extrêmement instruites ont fait usage de leurs facultés pour inventer des armes dangereuses et des engins de guerre. S'il a été mal dirigé, l'intellect humain poursuit souvent des buts cruels et destructifs. Ce genre d'activité ne manifeste pas l'intelligence divine qui est un attribut de Dieu. Par contre, l'intellect orienté vers de hauts objectifs a déjà pu faire des merveilles dans le domaine de la civilisation.

Jésus-Christ exprimait au plus haut degré l'intelligence spirituelle. Il pouvait vaincre la loi matérielle parce qu'il reconnaissait Dieu comme source suprême de l'intelligence. Il marcha sur les flots, ressuscita les morts, nourrit les foules avec quelques pains et quelques poissons. Il reflétait l'intelligence divine qui voit plus loin que les apparences matérielles. Grâce à sa réflexion de l'Entendement divin, Jésus percevait la vraie nature de l'homme. Il dit en parlant de Nathanaël: "Voici un véritable Israélite, dans lequel il n'y a point de fraude;" et lorsque Nathanaël lui demanda: "D'où me connais-tu?" Jésus répondit: "Avant que Philippe t'appelât, je t'ai vu, quand tu étais sous le figuier" (Jean 1:47, 48), ce qui indiquait une pénétration extraordinaire.

Jésus-Christ triompha du péché, de la maladie et de la mort parce qu'il acceptait humblement sa filialité divine, et disait (Jean 5:30): "Je ne puis rien faire de moi-même." L'apôtre Paul à son tour déclarait (Philippiens 4:13): "Je puis tout par Celui qui me fortifie." Voilà l'humilité et la vision spirituelles qui seules permettent d'obtenir la maîtrise spirituelle. Dans *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage (p. 505): "L'Esprit communique la compréhension qui élève la conscience et conduit dans toute la vérité;" puis touchant la compréhension spirituelle, elle ajoute au paragraphe suivant: "Cette compréhension n'est pas intellectuelle et n'est pas la conséquence des connaissances érudites; elle est la réalité de toutes choses mise en lumière."

L'orgueil intellectuel fait souvent obstacle aux progrès spirituels, car c'est la croyance à un moi séparé de Dieu. Dieu est l'intelligence suprême que l'homme possède par réflexion; celui qui comprend bien cela obtient l'humilité, la force, et devient toujours mieux capable de faire tout ce qu'il doit accomplir. Le prétendu entendement mortel s'offense de ce qui dévoile son néant; aussi pour reconnaître que les capacités sont toujours contenues dans le divin Entendement infini et n'appartiennent à l'homme que par réflexion, il faut une qualité spirituelle—l'humilité. Uni à la bonté et à la vertu, l'intellect s'exprime par des qualités telles que la patience, la douceur, la tolérance, la joie, la spontanéité, l'humour empreint de sagesse et de bienveillance. Par contre, l'intellect humain joint à la force de volonté est souvent cruel, impitoyable ou vindicatif. La réflexion de l'intelligence divine subordonne la volonté humaine à la volonté divine, et trouve sa plus haute expression dans la connaissance et l'accomplissement de la volonté de Dieu.

Le prophète Abdias décrit d'une manière frappante la tendance qui porte les mortels à exalter l'intellect humain. Voici ses paroles: "L'orgueil de ton cœur t'a égaré, ô toi qui habites dans le creux des rochers, dans des demeures inaccessibles et qui dis en ton cœur: 'Qui pourrait me faire descendre à terre?'" Puis le prophète ajoute: "Quand même tu placerais ton nid aussi haut que celui de l'aigle, quand même tu le mettrais parmi les étoiles, je te précipiterais de là, dit l'Eternel!" (Abdias 1:3, 4.) Ceci démasque l'arrogance de l'opiniâtreté qui, croyant à un moi séparé de Dieu, pense pouvoir accomplir toutes choses grâce à la foi en sa propre habileté.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que l'intelligence se trouve non dans la matière mais dans l'Esprit; que Dieu, l'Esprit, est infini, immuable. A mesure qu'on apprend cela, les vraies capacités spirituelles gagnent en vigueur et en étendue; le disciple qui parvient à cette compréhension s'aperçoit que dans le domaine intellectuel, il est capable de plus grandes choses. En outre il voit que l'intelligence réelle ne peut s'user, s'embrouiller ou s'obscurcir, car elle a sa source en Dieu et non dans la matière.

La Science Chrétienne nie que l'Entendement soit dans la matière; et dans *Unity of Good* (p. 25), Mrs. Eddy parle ainsi de l'attitude adoptée à l'égard de ce qui n'est qu'une fausse prétention: "Cette dénégation élargit l'intellect humain en transférant ses preuves du sens à l'Ame, du fini à l'infini. Elle honore l'individualité humaine consciente en montrant que Dieu est sa source." Reconnaître que Dieu est l'intelligence suprême et que l'homme reflète cette intelligence toujours présente, nous permet d'échapper aux fausses croyances et à leurs réseaux—à la dépréciation comme à la glorification de nous-mêmes.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Picnic Beside The Pool

UNDER the leaf's edge the water falls,
Mirroring the dark rock and the liquid light of
the sun,
And beside the pool rests the ripe melon
Ready for the thin knife.
The table is spread with a cloth of blue
And wild flowers stand in a glass,
Yellow and red.
The tall pitcher is dewed with drops of cool-
ness—
The lemon is amber
The cherry is ruby
And the mint is emerald for the jeweled ice.
A young wind moves the grasses—
Yellow is the shadow of the melon in the
water—
A leaf lets fall two rounded drops of silver.

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Business and Industry

Retail Buying in More Lines Than for Any Week This Fall

Commerce and Finance

Chicago Wheat On Level With World Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 12—The advance in wheat late last week put prices to levels in all world markets which attracted a lot of profit-taking, paper profits being too tempting to be ignored in many cases. As a result of this and a slowing up of foreign demand for cash wheat, prices receded sharply.

At Chicago the decline in December wheat was greater than in other months, as there was a good deal of back spreading between December and May. The near month lost most of its premium over the May.

Liverpool, Buenos Aires and Winnipeg all worked lower, and the heaviness abroad served to check new buying here to a great extent.

The market has been sensitive to varying reports regarding the European political developments, several brisk rallies being staged.

Big receipts in western Canada and the slower export demand depressed Winnipeg prices and brought Canadian price levels too close to an import basis to this country to satisfy traders here, and there was also a rather general feeling that the big September upturn in prices had temporarily discounted bullish conditions.

In its essential features the domestic situation and also world conditions in general have not changed much. In this country high premiums are maintained with moderate recessions, and apparently the primary movement, which has been extremely heavy, largely because of these premiums, is decreasing steadily.

Big Flour Production

The flour production is now at about the peak for several years, and it is believed the scarcity and high costs of meat will increase the per capita consumption of wheat materially in this country.

Mill buying has been a big factor in steadying prices at intervals, the removal of hedges being active against good flour sales. Heavy disappearance of wheat the first quarter of the crop year was indicated by the farm reserves of 257,000,000 bushels estimated as of Oct. 1.

No rains of importance fell in Argentina this week, and there has not been much disposition to change estimates much. Generous rains will be essential to keep prospects good in Buenos Aires province which has about the only fair prospects for a crop.

Broomhall estimates the Australian crop at 120,000,000 bushels provided conditions are favorable from now on, and places the total exportable surplus in Australia and Argentina combined at only 125,000,000 bushels, which is just about half of average clearances for the year.

Light European Port Stocks

European port stocks are extremely light compared with a year ago, but native wheat is available in fairly abundant measure in most European countries, and Russia is shipping a little more wheat—1,952,000 bushels this week.

Canadian export clearances are expected to be liberal from now on.

In the corn trade there was a sharp recession from last week's tops also, the December reacting more than the deferred months. It had also advanced much more rapidly than the May. The Government October report made the crop 2,213,000,000 bushels, which was about as looked for, and estimated the corn reserves at only 61,000,000 bushels or less than one quarter as much as a year ago, and the smallest in many years.

The small reserves indicate a big demand for the first run of new corn, but the speculative demand has been slower recently, affected by wheat.

Trade in oats and rye has been quiet with price movements reflecting mainly the action in other grains.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Market closed; holiday.

Chicago

Wheat: Grain market closed, holiday.

Cattle: Nominally steady.

Hogs: Few sales about steady; top $11 quotable.

Foreign

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse opened weak today. Orders were scarce, and quotations showed small fluctuations. The closing was quiet and practically unchanged.

London and Paris closed.

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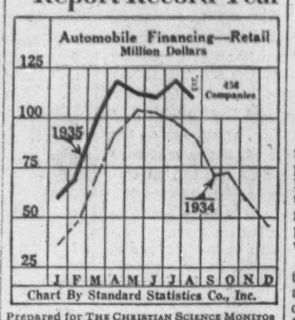
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 11
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Nov. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 11

Auto Finance Firms Report Record Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

REFLECTING sharply increased automobile sales, the leading financing companies are enjoying a record year.

Service charges for financing automobile time payments were reduced moderately early in 1935, but exceptionally low interest rates on borrowed money and increased volumes have more than offset these reductions.

Total wholesale and retail automobile financing in the first seven months of this year, as reported by the Department of Commerce for 456 organizations, rose 32 per cent above the like period of 1934.

Steel Ingot Output At 52 P. C. Capacity Asserts Iron Age

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Steel buying on the part of the automobile industry, says the weekly summary of Iron Age, has shown moderate improvement, though it is still restricted by model delays. The publication estimates steel ingot production for the current week at 52 per cent of capacity, a decline of ½ of 1 percentage point from the previous week.

"A widening outlet for heavy rolled products in construction work and in navy vessels, supplemented by a fair aggregate of rail orders, has raised the hopes of the trade that steel demand as a whole will suffer little, if any, recession even though orders from the motorcar industry fail to come up to expectations," asserted the review.

"Notwithstanding that uncertainty will prevail as to the retail reception of new models after the automobile show, the automotive trade continues to adhere to its earlier forecasts of 700,000 to 750,000 assemblies during this quarter.

"Pig iron buying, notwithstanding heavy prior contracting for this quarter, remains active. Higher prices now seem certain before Jan. 1, since expected advances in fuel costs have now materialized. Connellsville furnace coke for prompt shipment has risen 35 cents a ton to $3.60, ovens, and foundry coke is up 25 cents to $4.25 ovens.

"It is less certain that steel prices will reflect the advance in fuel costs. Scrap, the most sensitive barometer of the iron and steel industry, has suffered a setback. A decline of 50 cents a ton in heavy melting steel has depressed the Iron Age composite price for scrap (averaged from the Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh prices) from $12.83 to $12.67 a ton.

Finished steel demand has not yet been materially affected by the outbreak of hostilities abroad. Only a few scattered inquiries from the war zone have been received, among them two from Egypt for oil can sizes of tin plate."

Hosiery Sales Up Sharply in August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—During the month of August American hosiery manufacturers shipped out 9,868,192 dozen pairs as compared with 6,817,874 dozen pairs during July, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

This represents a gain of 42 per cent over the previous month—a sharper gain than the normal seasonal trend would suggest. Shipments in August of this year were 12 per cent higher than in August of last year.

Production of hosiery during August of this year, amounted to 9,001,014 dozen pairs as compared with 7,540,897 in July, the increase being about one half as great as the gain in shipments. As was the case in shipments, production for August was higher this year than last.

As a result of shipments in August amounting to 9,686,192 dozen pairs against a production of 9,001,014 dozen pairs, there was a reduction of stocks on hand during August amounting to 685,178 dozen pairs, or three per cent. Stocks at the end of August were 19,293,828 dozen pairs, or only five per cent higher than a year ago, whereas shipments, as indicated above, were 12 per cent higher than last year.

Mussolini Tightening Up 'Black Bourse' Regulations

ROME, Oct. 12 (AP)—Premier Mussolini tightened regulations against the "Black Bourse" in Italian money abroad Friday by forbidding anyone to bring in more than 2000 lire (about $160) in bank notes.

There is no limit upon the amount of foreign money which may be brought into Italy.

Bankers said Il Duce's purpose was to require tourists to bring more foreign exchange into the country, thereby steadying the lira abroad.

Hosiery Prices Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports have been heard in trade circles that a further advance in the price of hosiery may be instituted very shortly, in view of the present statistical position of the industry as shown in the report of the National Hosiery Manufacturers Association. The report revealed shipments and consumption ahead of production, with stocks increasing much slower than had been anticipated. Although the figures covered only August, trade circles were represented as feeling the movement had been intensified through September and thus far in October.

Wearing Apparel Active in Broad Retail Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Buying interest in the retail trade during the past week widened to include more lines than at any time this fall, although the increase in sales was most pronounced in the wearing apparel divisions, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Continued improvement in distribution, aided by favorable weather and the freer spending mood of consumers, was the most significant feature of trade movements during the week," says the review. "In some branches of the wholesale markets buying tapered off, but made a fresh surge in those trades where shortages of merchandise have become acute and the definite price uptrend spurred more generous covering of future requirements.

"The average of industrial operations was held steady by the lack of gains in the motor and steel divisions, and only moderate improvement in textiles and consumer goods.

Ideal Trade Weather

"With ideal shopping weather prevailing in most districts, retail sales rose as much as 5 to 15 per cent for the week," continued the report, "but the spread over the 1934 comparative has started to narrow, due to the rising trend at that time.

"This held the estimated range of increase for the country, as a whole, down to 6 to 12 per cent over the totals for the like week last year.

"With decreases reported for some sections, the gain for the New England States did not average more than 1 to 7 per cent. The East made one of the best showings for the week, total sales rising from 8 to 18 per cent over the comparative totals of 1934.

"The recurrence of warm weather in some parts of the Middle West affected distribution," the report said, "but the improvement of demand at industrial centers was sufficient to carry sales upward by 10 to 12 per cent.

Wholesale Reorders Heavy

"Following the sharp expansion of consumer buying over the week end, reorders to wholesalers were the heaviest for the season, with women's coats, fur garments, children's dresses, and men's clothing chiefly specified," the survey continued. "Mail requests were more numerous than a week earlier for kitchenware, cutlery, china, and glassware, while buying of curtains, draperies and upholstery fabrics was undiminished, with the modern designs particularly favored.

"In fact, the placing of advance commitments featured buying in most markets, as delivery delays became acute in a number of lines. The difficulty of obtaining shipments long overdue hampered the furniture trade, as the backlog of orders to manufacturers grew heavier while retail distribution gained."

Firestone Tire Co. Victor in Four-Year Patent Litigation

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12 (AP)—Judges of the sixth district United States Circuit Court of Appeals held the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, "substantially" victor in four-year patent litigation with the United States Rubber Company.

It granted the United States Rubber Company "the usual relief for infringement" on claims involving apparatus under the Abbott patent on manufacture of automobile tire casings, but set aside decrees of the lower court in three other patents, and dismissed "without prejudice" claims involving the Abbott process.

Nevertheless, the Firestone Company, the court ruled, "having prevailed substantially in its appeal and wholly in its cross appeal, will be allowed its costs."

The United States Rubber Company had sought injunctions to restrain further use of the patents by the Firestone Company, accountings to determine the profit made through their use, and judgment of damages as a result.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	30 Indus'ls	15 Rails	15 Util	60 Total
Stocks				
Net change	+.4	—.3	+.1	+.1
Friday	68.6	23.4	37.5	49.5
Thursday	68.2	23.7	37.4	49.4
Month ago	66.3	26.8	38.3	50.4
Year ago	53.7	26.9	28.8	40.8
1935 high	68.8	27.6	39.3	50.9
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9
Movement of Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

	20 Rails	10 Indus'ls	10 Util	10 For'n
Bonds				
Net change	—.3	+.2	+.1	+.4
Friday	80.8	99.8	97.7	67.8
Thursday	81.1	99.6	97.6	67.4
Month ago	83.4	99.1	98.5	67.9
Year ago	83.5	86.4	84.2	66.9
1935 high	87.8	99.8	98.7	70.4
1935 low	76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.9	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Friday, 109.4; Thursday, 109.4; month ago, 110.1; year ago, 107.2; 1935 high, 110.7; 1935 low, 107.9; 1934 high, 108.3; 1934 low, 99.1; 1928 high, 104.4; 1932 low, 86.8.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Stock of Record
California Pack	37½c	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Gen Baking	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 19
Greyhound Corp pf, A	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 1
Minneapolis Honeywell Reg.	75c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Do Extra	25c		Nov. 15	Nov. 4
Oceanic Oil Co.	2c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

Cotton Into Sight Larger

NEW YORK—American cotton moved into sight in greater volume this week than in the same week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 746,000 bales, compared with 461,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 3,764,000 bales, compared with 2,710,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Bulgarian Rose Oil Yield Declines Despite a Bountiful Crop of Roses

Left—Picking Roses in a Bulgarian Rose Garden. Right—A Bulgarian Rose Oil Distillery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—In spite of a bountiful crop of roses, the 1935 yield of rose oil in Bulgaria is relatively small, according to the United States Consul here. The drop in the yield of oil has resulted from excessive dry weather which prevented the roses from storing up the usual amount of oil.

The yield from the current crop of 10,000 metric tons of roses amounted to only 2400 kilograms of rose oil compared with 1743 kilograms of rose oil last year when the crop totaled only 5975 metric tons, and 3450 kilograms of oil from the 1933 crop of 12,639 metric tons of flowers.

The oil yield of the 1935 crop was much less than expected due to the very dry weather in the "Valley of the Roses" during the latter part of May and the first half of June, when the flowers are gathered and distilled. According to estimates more than four metric tons of roses were required this year to produce one kilogram of rose oil, the report states. (A kilogram is equal to about 2 1-5 pounds.)

During the 1935 season the monopoly for rose distillation held by the Agricultural and Co-operative Bank of Bulgaria was relaxed somewhat. Flowers which had been bought by the bank from growers at fixed prices were sold to private distillers who were permitted to dispose of the oil in the open market. Of the total 1935 production only 1000 kilograms of oil were distilled by the co-operative association under the bank's control, the remaining 1400 kilograms being distilled privately, the Consul reported.

Owing to the diminishing world demand for Bulgarian rose oil, the Government recently enacted special legislation designed to limit the acreage of rose gardens; but the area cultivated declined less than 500 acres from the normal during the season just ended, the Consul stated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The overwhelming importance and urgency of the Ethiopian dispute have deflected attention from two most significant economic moves at Geneva. One is the resolution to couple agricultural policy with policy for public health, and therefore to seek a return to primary producing prosperity by way of expanding consumption rather than by way of contracting output. This endeavor, which owes its origin to Australian initiative, has received the support of several great importing countries, including Great Britain and France, but observers here, looking at the Government's record, are very skeptical about the possibility of practical results.

Muddle Over Milk

The problem of milk contracts, which has come to the fore just at this moment, is in the nature of a test case. One of the chief duties of the Milk Board (a statutory body under producers' control) is to prescribe the terms of contracts between dairy farmers and distributors of milk. For the new season's contracts, the board has laid down, against the protest of the distributors, an increased scale of prices to the farmer unaccompanied by any increase in the price to the consumer.

The distributors' case is not merely that their profits cannot stand this inroad, but also that their present authorized price of milk for liquid consumption, while too high to allow an expansion of demand, has been high enough to attract a great increase of production. The result is that an expanding surplus of milk has to be sold at very low prices for manufacture into butter and cheese. This in turn causes a growing pressure toward a further, compensating increase in the price of liquid milk, just when the economic circumstances indicate that it should be lowered. If the Government really mean what they say at Geneva, argue the distributors, they cannot persist with their present policy, which virtually charges upon the liquid milk the cost of maintaining minimum prices for milk for manufacture, and which therefore discourages the consumption of the first of the so-called nutritious foodstuffs.

M. Bonnet's Appeal

The second important economic move at Geneva was M. Bonnet's plea for stabilization of currencies. His offer, on behalf of the French Government, to reduce trade barriers in exchange for stabilization pacts was intended, no doubt, to win over Great Britain; for the British Government has all along contended that stabilization is impossible so long as the present strangulation of international trade continues. But the proposal has been coldly received in London, for two main reasons, one long-term and one immediate.

The long-term objection, from Great Britain's point of view, is that so long as the defense of the gold standard at existing parities demands deflation in the gold bloc countries, a genuine reduction of their trade barriers is out of the question; even if tariff barriers were nominally reduced, the continuance of deflation would prevent any substantial increase of our trade with the gold bloc. We should merely be selling our monetary freedom down the river. In brief, devaluation is the prior condition both of exchange stabilization and of a real reduction of barriers to trade.

The Drain of Gold

The immediate objection is the jeopardy in which the pound has apparently been placed by the current rumors of war. In the last couple of years, some £200,000,000 to £250,000,000 of short-term money has found refuge in this country, a great part of it in the shape of gold hoards. The war clouds have started an exodus of funds; the dollar has risen in a few days from 4.95 to 4.91 to the pound; and every transatlantic liner bears a cargo of bullion westward. As things are, the possibility of a wholesale flight of these international funds is not unduly alarming London.

Gold brought into this country by foreign hoarders, and taken out again for safer keeping—so it is thought—elsewhere, is of no real value to us financially, and its exit causes no derangement of the exchanges. If, on the other hand, short money goes out, the Exchange Equalisation Account can either allow the pound to depreciate or sell gold and foreign currency from its reserves, as it wishes. But if we were on the gold standard there would be no such elasticity. We should lose our gold reserves willy-nilly, and the very sight of their depletion would stimulate a further outflow, as it did in 1931. The gold hoards themselves would probably have been converted into sterling, had we been on gold, and at the moment of panic would all have to be converted back again, with possibly disastrous results not only in the money market but also in the stock market. This is London's reaction to M. Bonnet's offer, and the gist of its reply is, "No, thank you."

The Balance of Trade

The hidden reserves of gold in this country are largely in private hands, but they might be expected to emerge if the price of gold were bid up high enough, and would thus become available for the defense of the exchange. There is no immediate weakness of sterling from an adverse balance of trade.

In the first eight months of this year, imports were at almost exactly the same level as in the equivalent period of 1934, and exports were £23,000,000 higher. Since our invisible receipts (from dividends and interest on capital abroad, from shipping and insurance income and so on) are also better than last year, there is no reason to fear exchange calamity except through an exodus of British capital, and that is not at least likely in the near future. The London market, therefore, views an apparently alarming situation with characteristic phlegm.

Many Utilities Still Good Investments, Says Analyst

CHICAGO, Oct. 12 (AP)—W. H. Duff, member of the Chicago firm of Utilities Securities Analysts, believes that many utilities still constitute safe investments for life insurance companies.

He cited his opinion last night before the financial section of the American Life convention, which opened today.

Defaults, he said, have been almost negligible in the better grade of public utilities securities.

Mr Duff said that long term trend among utilities securities was desirable.

R. Graeme Smith, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Concord Life Company, told the group that government activity in the farm mortgage field had restricted the participation of insurance companies.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: For the present, we would treat the market from the point of view of its being a trading affair, until a sustained reversal in the recent down trend is definitely indicated. In our special noonday comment Friday we suggested that trading commitments be lightened. We favor a similar policy during any further strength and activity at the start of trading the new week. We would note the disappointing action of the rails which failed to participate in the current advance. In view of their unsatisfactory performance, withdrawal at this time from temporary holdings seems logical.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: At the present writing the news from Europe is a trifle more encouraging, and once it can be definitely ascertained that hostilities are not going to spread and that there may be an end to the conflict, it could very easily result in a sharp run up in stock prices. The groundwork has been laid for an advance, but pending the clarification of the Italo-Ethiopian uncertainties, it seems likely that the market will be highly selective.

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., Boston: The present market; we feel, offers a real opportunity for investment in good securities at favorable prices, providing a reasonable return. With business improving, investment at the present time should provide gratifying results in the future, in the way of increasing income and accompanying enhancement of principal.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Within the next few days reports for the third quarter of the year should make their appearance in greater numbers, and if a favorable showing is made by prominent organizations, the incentive to buy their securities will receive an added impetus.

Bank of France

PARIS (AP)—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes in francs: Gold increased 141,000,000; sight balances abroad increased 15,000,000; bills discounted at home decreased 390,000,000; bills bought abroad unchanged; advances increased 100,000,000; circulation increased 929,000,000; current accounts decreased 838,000,000; 30-day loan on Government collateral increased 219,000,000. Rate of discount, 3 per cent.

Utilities Asked By SEC If They Aim to Register

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12 (AP)—Utility holding companies have been asked by the Government for the first business reports on which the life or death of some of them eventually may hinge under the constitutionally challenged dissolution law.

The Securities Commission formally asked the holding units to file preliminary notifications of whether they intend to register for federal supervision, or to file application for exemption from the act's provisions.

"We are finding out who are our customers under the act—who are subject to its administration," Chairman James M. Landis explained at a press conference.

The deadline for registration is Dec. 1, after which noncomplying companies are banned from interstate activities and use of the mails. The utilities, however, are contesting the constitutionality of the act and its enforcement will depend on court decisions.

"The companies will fight hard on the constitutional question," Mr. Landis said, "and we'll fight hard, too. It should be noted that our rules expressly provide that companies complying with the rules may fully reserve constitutional rights."

Commissioner Landis said the holding companies, whose representatives co-operated in preparing the rules, have "carefully refrained" from indicating whether they would register. He said he did not know whether they planned to seek an immediate legal show-down by refusing to register.

Whether they register or seek exemption, Mr. Landis said the commission would take no action without hearings and the accumulation of further data. A company seeking exemption is automatically exempt on its application until the commission otherwise rules.

The utilities are asked to furnish information on their financial structure, maps showing electric and gas lines and charts showing the tie-up of holding companies and subsidiaries.

The chairman said the development of the commission's organization probably would involve creation of special staffs to study the affairs of separate companies.

Holding companies exempt from registration are those predominately intrastate; those which are only nominally holding companies; those not essentially in the utility field; those which are only temporarily holding companies or those having no subsidiaries in the United States.

After 1938, registered holding companies would be limited to a single integrated system except where the commission might determine otherwise within principles cited in the law.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch.	¼%	½%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	¾%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	65⅝c	63⅝c	32c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¼@1	¾@1	¾@1
4-6 months	¼@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛ @ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ½
4 months	¼ @ ⅜	⅜@ ½	½@ ¾
5-6 months	¼ @ ⅜	⅜@ ½	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	½@1	½@ ⅝	½@ ½
3 mos bills	⅝@ ½	½@ ⅝	½
Bar silver	29⅝d	29⅝d	30 1/16d
Bar gold	141s 9d	141s 9½d	145s 3d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Notes

Atlanta	2%	Bucharest	4½%
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	2½
Cleveland	1½	Helsingfors	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Minneapolis	2	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	2	Paris	3
Richmond	2	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Riga	5½
St. Louis	2	Rome	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Amsterdam	6	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2½	Warsaw	5
Bombay	2½	Vienna	4
Brussels	2½		

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK—The following quotations in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Oct. 7
High	100.7	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.7
Low	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6
Last	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6

Range since legal devaluation:
High—107.6 Low—99.04
Feb. 5, 1934 April 21, 1934.

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.45 cents at the close.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Oct. 10 was: Receipts, $22,141,968; expenditures, $36,113,205; balance, $1,759,455,848; customs receipts for the month, $9,716,814. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $1,097,412,273; expenditures, $2,061,583,132, including $995,889,706 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $964,170,859; gross debt, $29,496,160,921, a decrease of $3,714,990 under the previous day; gold assets, $5,463,733,396.

Liverpool Cotton Prices

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12 (AP)—Cotton, no receipts. Spot in fair demand; prices seven points lower; quotations in pence: American strict good middling 7.03; good middling 6.73; strict middling 6.58; middling 6.43; strict low middling 6.28; low middling 6.03; strict good ordinary 5.83; good ordinary 5.53. Futures closed quiet and steady. October 6.17; December 6.08; January 6.06; March 6.07; May 6.07; July 6.06.

Liverpool Wheat Futures

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12 (AP)—Wheat futures closed quiet.

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	.94⅞	.94⅜	.94¾	.95¼
March	.91⅛	.90⅝	.90¾	.91⅜

Wheat spot, unquoted. Exchange $4.90⅝.
Corn unquoted.

Winnipeg Grain

WINNIPEG, Oct. 12 (AP)—Opening grain futures quotations: Wheat—Oct. 92⅝, Nov. 92⅜, Dec. 92½-⅝, May 96¼-⅜; Oats—Oct. 31½, Dec. 29, May 31⅝-¾, May 49; Barley—Oct. 34½, Dec. 35⅛, May 38⅛; Flaxseed—Oct. 1.40⅜.

Millions of Dollars Hinge On Processing Tax Court Battles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Today thousands of taxpayers under the Agricultural Adjustment Act stand to lose or to save sums totaling in the aggregate many million of dollars, according as the doubts and uncertainties involved under the act are resolved one way or the other by various District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals and by the Supreme Court of the United States, declared Gilbert H. Montague before the American Management Association at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria here.

"Since the 2-to-1 decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston on July 13, holding that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is an unconstitutional delegation of legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture, and infringes upon rights which the Federal Constitution reserves to the States or to the people, manufacturers under that act have been confronted by legal and business problems that are without precedent in variety, complexity, and possibility of great money loss or corresponding money saving," Mr. Montague said.

"Demands," he continued, "have poured into the manufacturers from their trade, who want the manufacturers immediately to reduce current prices by an amount equal to all processing taxes, and to issue credits at once for amounts equal to all past processing taxes.

Warnings Issued

"Warnings have been issued from Washington, stating that the Government insists upon the payment of all processing taxes, and that failure to pay involves liability for severe money penalties.

"Several weeks before the Boston decision," Mr. Montague continued, "which declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, there was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate a bill which, if it had become law in that form, would have deprived all processors of any right to recover, directly or indirectly, any processing taxes paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, even though the Supreme Court should uphold the Boston decision, and should conclusively decide that the act is and from the beginning was unconstitutional.

"Beset from these three directions, a number of manufacturers, shortly before the due date of some of their recent monthly installments of processing taxes, instituted suits to enjoin the Government from starting distraints or criminal prosecutions for the collection of these particular installments.

"There is an old federal statute, dating from 1867, which provides that 'No suit for the purpose of restraining the assessment or collection of any tax shall be maintained in any court.' Because of this old 1867 statute the courts in some of these suits have refused to grant even temporary injunctions.

"In a number of other suits, however," Mr. Montague said, "other courts have viewed the situation differently, and have held that the conditions presented by these congressional proposals to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act after this Boston decision were in all respects so extraordinary as to make this old 1867 statute inapplicable.

Action of Courts

"Among the hundreds of suits that have been instituted to enjoin the Government from starting distraints or criminal prosecutions for the collection of processing taxes, some courts have been deterred by this old 1867 statute from granting even temporary injunctions, while in other suits other courts have granted temporary injunctions effective until a later hearing at which may be determined the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, or until the higher courts can pass upon the applicability of this old 1867 statute.

"From July 13, when the Boston decision held the act unconstitutional, until the middle of August, when the amendments passed by the House of Representatives and changed by the Senate finally emerged with additional changes from the Conference Committee of the House and the Senate, the full energies of the Administration forces in Congress and in all branches of the Government charged with the administration of this act were devoted to setting up these amendments in the best possible form to block all these suits, and to meet all the constitutional points raised in this Boston decision.

"As finally passed by Congress, and approved by the President, and enacted into law on Aug. 24," Mr. Montague declared, "these amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act purport to ratify all processing taxes assessed prior to that date, and to legalize the assessment of all subsequently accruing processing taxes, and to prevent any refund whatsoever of any payment of any processing taxes unless the manufacturer suing for this refund can establish—

(1) "that the manufacturer has not included any part of the tax sued for in the price of the commodity on which the tax was imposed, or in the price of any article processed from such commodity, and

(2) "that the manufacturer has not in any manner passed on any part of such tax to the purchaser or to any other person, and

(3) "that the manufacturer has not passed back any part of such tax by obtaining a reduction therefor from his suppliers of such commodity.

"Is it reasonable, or even constitutional, for Congress to set up such an extraordinary bar against suits to obtain refund of taxes unconstitutionally imposed and unconstitutionally collected?

"The Government's answer is unequivocally Yes, for the Government's position is that it is reasonable to limit refunds to those manufacturers only that have absorbed and not passed on or passed back these taxes, and that irrespective of this it is fundamental law that no sovereign can be sued except with its own permission and on such terms and conditions as it may elect to impose, which is the ground on which Congress enacted the Gold Clause bill as well as these Aug. 24 amendments of the Agricultural Adjustment Act," Mr. Montague concluded.

States Said to Hold Key to Real Estate Bond Readjustments

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—State, rather than federal legislation, is the key to control of abuses incident to real estate bond reorganizations, former Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York told the special congressional committee investigating reorganizations.

"If the state agencies did their duty," he said, "there would not be any cries of invasion of state's rights today."

Mr. Miller, whose law firm is counsel for a bondholders' committee in the case of S. W. Straus & Co, defaulted bonds, favored placing as much responsibility as possible upon trustees in reorganizations and the creation of a state commission to regulate real estate bonds.

As the hearing opened it was made clear by Representative A. J. Sabath of Illinois, chairman, that the committee was acting as a fact-finding body to recommend legislation to each state legislature in which hearings are held for the purpose of ending abuses in the building industry for the protection of real estate bond-holders.

The committee was told by Meyer Kraushaar, counsel, that investors in a $3,000,000 bond issue of S. W. Straus & Co. failed to realize a penny on their investment through "manipulation of bankers, attorneys, and, I am sorry to say, the courts."

Weekly Index Of Industrial Activity

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The Associated Press weekly index of industrial activity today registered its sharpest advance since July.

Boosted by big gains in automobile production, cotton mill activity and freight movement, the index rose to 73.1, compared with 70.9 the previous week, and only 60.1 a year ago. The index is adjusted for seasonal variation, and based on the 1929-30 average as 100.

The index, together with seasonally adjusted indexes for its six component parts, all based on 1929-30 as 100, follows:

	Latest Week	Previous Week	Year Ago
Composite	731.	70.9	60.1
Automobile Prod.	46.5	35.3	37.3
Steel Mill Activity	66.7	68.2	31.1
Cotton Mfg. Activity	93.3	90.3	91.7
Elec. Power Prod.	101.6	101.6	93.6
Residential Bldg.	42.5	42.5	17.2
Total Carloadings	66.5	58.6	59.4

Electric power production increased to a record high level, but its gain over the previous week was only of normal seasonal proportions, so the index for that factor was unchanged. Steel and residential building registered the only declines, and they were slight and came after recent substantial gains.

New York Stock Sales

NEW YORK—Total reported stock transactions, including inactives, on the New York Stock Exchange during the week ended Friday, Oct. 11, aggregated 6,929,012 shares.

WILDEY
Savings Bank
JOIN OUR
1936 TAX
CLUB
22 Boylston St., Boston
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 15

PERSONAL ATTENTION
This bank is not too large for us to know every depositor and render attention to individual requirements. Drop in any time and tell us your problems. We will gladly listen and be a help, if possible.
We Are Centrally Located
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street - - - Boston, Mass.
CHECKING ACCOUNTS
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

Mounting Alcohol Toll Shown By U. S. and Insurance Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 12—Casualty insurance executives already report serious effects in their field from the nationally relegalized liquor traffic, according to a survey of replies from casualty concerns, made public here today by the Research Bureau of the National W. C. T. U.

Responses from a wide range of casualty insurance concerns, east and west, afford significant testimony as to the increasing evidence of beverage alcohol as a factor in accidents and casualties.

Alcohol Major Factor

Frank G. Morris, President, Standard Surety and Casualty Company, of New York City replied to the W. C. T. U.:

". . . One of the most momentous problems before casualty insurance executives at this time emanates from the disastrous loss experienced under automobile liability policies during the calendar year, 1934, which amounts to little less than a cataclysm. Our company, like our contemporaries, was flooded with an avalanche of accident reports, involving many deaths and serious personal injuries, in numbers far exceeding prior years. In analyzing the causes we found an abnormal percentage attributable to over-indulgence in alcoholic beverages by automobile operators both young and old. I regard the greatest enemy to the safety of highway traffic to be the automobile driver who operates while in the glow of cocktails and other strong drinks. Eliminate this atrocious custom and much for the safety of all will have been accomplished."

Mounting Loss Costs

An equally significant testimony is that received from C. W. Fellows, president, Associated Insurance Companies, San Francisco, California:

"The subject you mentioned has engaged my attention for a very considerable period and I anticipated what would happen following repeal of the prohibition law. . . .

"At this writing a comparison of underwriting results on the policies issued in 1934 and those issued in 1933 shows an increase of over twenty per cent in loss costs under bodily injury and property damage policies. While a small part of this may be attributed to increased mileage exposure through greater use of cars, we are convinced that the principal factor in this startling increase is the result of wider use of alcoholic beverages by automobile drivers, especially by those in the younger age brackets. . . .

"We recently introduced a restricted policy for the total abstainer in recognition of the known fact that such drivers are preferred risks for automobile insurance. The discount allowed from standard rates is 20 per cent and our studies convince us that this is justified. . . ."

Youth Is Target

How youth is being made the target for the re-established drink trade is reflected in this testimony of Wayne C. Kilbourne, manager, Family Economics Bureau, Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

"Indulgence in alcohol shows an increase of 149 per cent as a cause of uninsurability among men and women under 30, according to the experience records of Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis. For all ages the increase in rejections involving alcoholic excesses is 25 per cent since the pre-repeal days of 1931-32, the record reveals. . . ."

The plainly evident growth of beverage alcohol as a factor in the insurance field business since liquor was relegalized is further confirmed by James F. Ramey, vice-president-secretary, Washington National Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois:

". . . Our business is entirely life, health and accident. . . . Our business during 1934 increased very greatly and especially was this increase noticeable in our accident department. We are quite certain that automobile accidents caused from overindulgence in intoxicants have greatly increased."

Other Figures Given

The roll of other prominent casualty companies whose experiences plainly confirm the growing peril of motor accidents and recognize the increasing part played by alcohol during the first 20 months of the relegalized liquor traffic, includes the following:

Glens Falls Indemnity Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.; Columbia Casualty Company, New York; the Western & Southern Indemnity Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; the Western Insurance Companies, Fort Scott, Kan.; National Casualty Co[illegible], Detroit, Mich.; Eureka Casualty Company, Philadelphia; Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, Chicago; Freeport Motor Casualty Company, Freeport, Ill.; the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.; the Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Boston, Mass.; Merchants Indemnity Corporation, New York; United Casualty Company, Westfield, Mass.; Loyal Protective Insurance Company, Boston Mass.; Hawkeye Casualty Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

In several cases, admitting the general increase in automobile accidents during recent months, replies state that this fact is not reflected in the records of the particular company involved, because stricter rules are eliminating prospects and policy holders whose reckless driving and violation of traffic regulations, due to liquor or other causes, have rendered them unsatisfactory risks.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12—With the mounting toll from drunken driving as a point of departure, local dry forces have emerged from their long period of dormancy since repeal here and set their faces resolutely down the long road which once before led to national prohibition.

Reorganized under the name of United Dry Forces, they launched for the second time in American history a campaign to "dry Washington," and make the national capital "a model for the nation."

They do not expect it to succeed in the first year, nor the second, nor perhaps even in the first decade. It took many years to accomplish it before, and they are aware that now the fight they face is probably a longer and more discouraging one than in the early days of the temperance movement.

Headquarters Established

This new drive begins with establishment of a central headquarters for the United Drys and a concentrated emphasis on the Guyer bill, a proposed draft of legislation which would banish liquor in every conceivable form from Washington, even to the extent of forbidding medical prescriptions.

The central organization is backed by approximately 50 dry groups including the W. C. T. U., the Antisaloon League, the Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., the Society of Friends, the Gospel Mission, the Central Union Mission, and the Sunday School Association.

Through the national connections of some of these groups the effort will be made "to build a fire back home" for the Guyer bill, which they consider the first and indispensable step toward a re-enactment of national prohibition.

The fact that local police estimates show a startling increase in motor accidents from drunken driving since repeal has proven the most important factor in invigorating the dry cause in this city. The large number of liquor stores, many of which are located in residential areas and near schools, has further served to bring the question of liquor before the general public again.

Federal Report

The new dry movement coincided with a report from the federal census bureau shbwing deaths from automobile accidents at a total of 8888 for the past 12 months as compared to 8785 for the previous 12. No official figures have been compiled showing the proportion of such accidents due to drunken driving, but it is generally agreed that the steady increase during the past year has been due to a combination both of faster and more cars on the roads and increased consumption of liquor since repeal. Which is the major factor has yet to be determined.

In addition to the long-trend increase, the census report also showed a reduction during the last four weeks to 639, the lowest number for that period in more than five years. The figure for the corresponding period of last year was 748. The most obvious explanation would appear to be the intense safety campaign which is being carried on in many of the large cities emphasizing sober driving as well as slower.

Silverware Sales Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—Recent trends in silverware sales have been upward, partially offsetting adverse results during the first half of the year according to a special report by Fitch Publishing Co. Medium priced lines have outsold heavy plated wares, the report says, the latter classification suffering in popularity to some extent because of the high price of silver. Interventories were said to be satisfactory.

Reorganization Plan Of General Theaters Shown

NEW YORK, Oct. 12 (AP)—Details of a plan for reorganization of General Theaters Equipment, Inc., were revealed by a debenture holders' group following its filing in Chancery Court in Delaware.

General Theaters, a holding company in receivership since February, 1932, held a heavy interest in Fox Film Corporation.

Provision is made under the plan for an adjustment of claims and the capital structure of General Theaters through an exchange of stock of a new successor corporation which will acquire its assets. There also is a provision for option warrants to buy preferred and common shares of Twentieth Century-Fox Film.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Corp. manufacturing nationally known graphite oil products desires responsible men who are interested in establishing their own business. Small warehouse stock only investment required. Complete factory cooperation and sales help given. Give full history and references. GlazOil Products Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment. 8 other money-makers. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg S-13, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWER. 2410 Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

MIAMI, Fla.—Will sub-let attractive efficiency apartment for season. Heat, frigidaire, maid service, excellent location near Christian Science church Miss L. Kline, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.

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TRY A CAPE COD
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Found good for modern flatirons.
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Pure Bayberry Candles
THE BAYBERRY CANDLES PLACE
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HOUSES TO LET

HOLLYWOOD, FLA.—Attractive furnished home, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; $1000.00 season; other homes $300.00 to $3000.00. MRS. ROY BROWNING, Cavanaugh Apts.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olonvit frocks, knit sportswear suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-100, Watertown, New York.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conference; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

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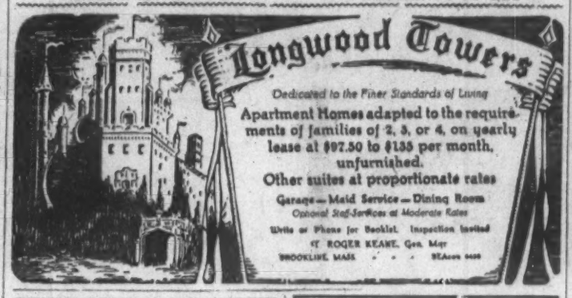
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET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Apartment Homes adapted to the requirements of families of 2, 3, or 4, on yearly lease at $97.50 to $135 per month, unfurnished.
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With its delightfully large living room, fitted with casement windows, an appropriate fireplace, and adjacent to a bedroom off which the luxury of a large dining room is available, this apartment is unique. The bath and kitchenette are of the latest and best order. $115 per month.
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REALTORS

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST — BACK BAY, 2-6-room apts., warm, comfortable, conv., $40 to $52.50 unfurnished, slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0485.

FENWAY Apartments, 1-2-3 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet carefully restricted modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $56 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1161 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston. Com. 5500.

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator bldgs.; modern improvements; refrigeration; also studio building with switchboard service. Coleman-Gilbert Asso., 339 Huntington Ave., Boston, Com. 3212.

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BOSTON'S MOST MODERN APARTMENTS
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APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WINTHROP, MASS.—Apartment of 4 rooms, sun room, bath, on first floor of 2-family house. Frigidaire, piano; excellent location; reasonable to right party. Tel. Ocean 1290 or 1289.

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N. Y. C., Loring Place, 2333, cor. Fordham Road, West Bronx—4-5 all outside sunlight rooms, cross ventilation, opposite park, Jerome subway, New York University, Hunter; clean, quiet house; electrolux; near Christian Science church; 4th floor; $45-$55. Foundation 8-7311.

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MARRIED couple require small furnished apartment or room with kitchen privileges; moderate; Christian Scientist preferred. Kent-Barber, Hotel Chesterfield, 130 W. 49th St., N. Y. C.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 184 Nassau St., New York.

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A Country Outlook in the City
A Fisher Hill Opportunity

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NEWTONVILLE—8-room house, 2 baths; good American neighborhood; near Christian Science church; garage, oil heat, near community center. Further information apply to exclusive agents: Office of SYDNEY B. HOLDEN, Center Newton 4120.

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All year around home
Gentleman's estate, furnished
Beautiful old town
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EXCLUSIVE shop wishes woman accustomed sewing better lingerie at home. Thoroughly competent. Write-call: Apt. 100, 150 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Housekeeper-cook, small family 2 children, nurse; 20 miles from N. Y. C., Long Island; good position for intelligent person. Tel. Mur. Hill 2-4835, N. Y. C.

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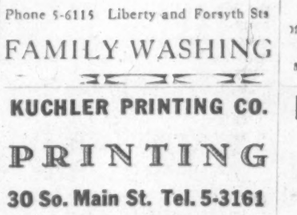

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207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
ST. PIERCE and ST. LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7801
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7-8548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr.
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1.....1st AVENUE
NO. 2.....20th STREET
NO. 3.....3rd AVENUE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 50 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

L. Chajage
FURS Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our Beautiful New Paint and Wallpaper Store
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 Broad St. N. W. Ph. Walnut 5789-5790

MACON

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
for the Entire Family
Our 1300-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
362-364 THIRD ST., MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
19 East Broughton St. Phone 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry Inc.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co.
1406 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
Phone 3-2459

EUREKA PHOTO COMPANY
Commercial Photography, Photo Finishing and ENLARGING
Out of town kodak finishing solicited
129½ SO. TRYON ST. PHONE 4452
P. O. BOX 136

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

ATTORNEYS

MILAN, Piazza Tricolori 3—Guido Frati, International lawyer; fluent English, long practise with American clients.

FARMS FOR SALE

KOKSTAD, S. Africa — In block, 8000 acres; abundant water; 500 acres natural forest; scenic beauty; game, trout, dairy, sheep; rail 20 miles; labour plentiful. Apply to A. F. PAYN, P. O. Newmarket, East Griqualand.

POST WANTED

BOGHOLDER Sveistrup, fra Nordisk Kulog Koks- Kompagni søger Stilling paa Grund af Likvidation. Baunegaardsvej 82, Copenhagen Hell. Tlf. Hell. 1485. (Position desired as bookkeeper.)

PARIS—MR. KORIAKOW, 16 rue Wattignies, seeks position of trust—clerk, accountant or salesman; French, Russian, knowledge English.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Blumenhaus Böse
Übernahme sämtlicher Blumenspenden
V. SCHÖNBRUNNERSTRASSSE 90
FLORISTE Tel. A 30-1-62

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Telf. Godth. 814y
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8; CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatør)

ESS BOUQUET
FLOWERS
Holbergsgade 19. Tel. Byen 6785.
Contract with Forbrugsforeningen for Embeds- og Bestillingsmænd.

"ØBRO"
Parfumerie
Classensg. 57, Tlf: Øbro 6669

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

PENSION REEDE
(Boarding House)
Kamers met-en zonder Pension
Alle Comfort: Lift, telefoon, bad. Gelegenheid tot dineeren.
BEETHOVENSTRAAT 97 ZUID

THE HAGUE

COOP SOCIETY "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11. Tel. 112174 (5 lynen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

SEEKING POSITION — Betrekking Zoekende Jonge Dame zoekt Werkkring geheel bekend met de huishouding. Duitsch en Engelsch sprekend, ook bekwaam in voorlezen. Bekend eenigzins met kantoorwerkzaamheden.
MEJ. E. HARTEVELT
Sugz Kade 186, den Haag

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8. Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

BRUNKEBERGS MAGASINET
alle i damtyger
MATERIALS

IF YOU are to buy pearls, jewelry, gold, silver and plate, don't omit to call at my shops. Refer to this paper and you will get the best possible at the best price.
H. MOBERG
JEWELLER
Vasterlanggatan. 73 Kungsholmsgat. 18

"The Oldest and Largest House" for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
...ity goods of quality.

Mrs. Hedelius, Née Rugg
Teacher of English
43 Grevgatan Tel. 623001

PIANO, HARP, ORGAN
General Instruction in MUSIC AND HARMONY
MUSIKDIREKTÖR STIG SELIGMAN
Blanchegatan 18 Tel. 623978

GUSTAV ROOS
Färg-och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 10. Tel. 673380, 612925
Soap, Perfumes, Toilet Accessories
Fripps Otto de Rose Soap

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

HIGH CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 677469. Tempos Hus.

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Modemagasinet Sibylle
Upplandsgatan 19 B Tel. 322291
Latest Fashion in Millinery

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
DROGUERIE z. STERNENBERG
Drug Store
GREIFENGASSE 8 TEL. 26.981

EMIL A. GUTEKUNST
Architekt und Baugeschäft
Schwarzwaldallee 38. Tel. 43.695 and 44. Tel. 40.471
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen (BUILDER)

F. SPRÜNGLI SÖHNE
Landschafts-Gärtner
BURGFELDERSTRASSE, 21
(Landscape Gardener)

BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
MUNZGRABEN 6 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Wollenhof a.g.
MARKTGASSE 8, BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRÜMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS. ETC.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

Everything in the way of
CREAMS, POWDERS, etc. for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9—Marktgasse—9
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel 22.331

MISS BIGLER teaches English
Tel. 35.252 42 Bübenbergstr. 42

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Die Harmonie
Ihres Garten
kann durch
eine neue Gestaltung
erhöht werden.
H. GERSTER Gartengestalter
Salzhausstrasse 4 Tel. 24.16
(Garden planning)

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 48 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Kitchen Craft Specialists
Facing Cinéma Alhambra

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève
MEUBLES EN ACIER "BIGLA"

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHE and 15 RUE DE RIVE

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENÈVE
(Tailor)

MAISON ARTARIA
Optical Goods
Verres et Jumelles ZEISS
Grand Quai 2 Place du Rhône 1

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES
BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7 (Linen)

Felix Badel & Cie S. A.
ÉLECTRICITÉ
4 PLACE DU MOLARD

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

MERSMANN
RUE DE BOURG 10
Watchmaker—Jeweller
Vacheron & Constantin—Zenith—Longines—Omega Agency
Repairing
TEL. 23.234

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Lavage à la main.
MME. CAVIN Tel 29 748

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES. FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23435

Chaussures—Shoes
H. KELLER-CORBOZ
Maison fondée en 1911
Rue Pichard 13

Sweets — Confectionery
Patisserie fine, Tourtes en tous genres
Desserts exquis, Bonbons fins.
R. WEISS
Angle Av. de France et de Beaulieu
Produits de première qualité Tel. 25.134

MONTREUX

Robes — Manteaux
Transformations
BERTHE RAUBER
4 Avenue du Midi
(Dressmaker)

NEUCHATEL

The Excellent Coal of
Haefliger & Käser S. A.
Means Comfort and Safety Against the Cold
GUYE-ROSSELET
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies
Articles de voyage. Réparations.
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs
MELLES. R. & M. CORNAZ
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon-3, 1st Floor. Tel. 1315.
Beautiful Selection of Hats.
Runs in Stockings Neatly Mended.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL
(Continued)

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
Rue de l'Hôpital
STATIONERY AND BOOKSHOP
BIBLES and Nouveaux Testaments

BOULANGERIE-PÂTISSERIE
Baker—Confectioner
OTTO WEBER
Faubg. de l'Hôpital 15
Taillaules — Tresses — Tourtes

KUFFER
Électricité Radio Installations
Telephone 8.36 RUE ST.-HONORE

THUN

Max Reiners & Söhne
MUSIC

ZURICH

Uebersax
LIMMATQUAI 66 - ZÜRICH 1
DAMEN- UND HERRENSTOFFE
Damen- und Herrenbekleidung nach Mass
Clothes to measure.

bliss & co. Moles "paris" zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Die neuesten Seiden und Wollstoffe für die kommende Saison sind eingetroffen
Müller-Blümli
Bellevueplatz, neben Kino
(Silk and Woollen Materials)

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON b/Zürich
Samtliche Bekleidungsartikel für Herren und Damen, eigene Herrenschneiderei im Hause.
(Materials and Tailor-mades)

Koch-Kurse. Kochbücher.
Privatkochschule von E. Pülscher
Plattenstrasse 66. Zürich 7. Tel. 24.461
(Cookery School)

Seiden-Spörri
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Ramihof 3, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 34.256 ZURICH 1.

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Lintheschergasse

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's First Class Hairdresser

MAISON BRESIL
L. Bosshard
Usteristrasse 9 Freiestrasse 50
Tel. 35.145 Tel. 44.593
Biscuits: J. P. Ritz, A. G. Laupen
Orange Marmalade, Crosse & Blackwell's Products. Coffee without caffein.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Cleghorns
The Smartest Stores in CAPE TOWN JOHANNESBURG and PORT ELIZABETH
THE FOREMOST FASHIONS
are always found at
CLEGHORNS
Meet your friends in Cleghorn's Cafés at CAPE TOWN or Port Elizabeth

GrahamHall Residential
Worcester Road Sea Point
Minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of Mrs. Fern and Miss Hill
Telephone 4-3568

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
Second Floor Remington Buildings
96 St. George's Street Telephone 2-1253
We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices.

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3555

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works 3 Draikow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

DURBAN

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 127

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181
Tel. Cen 3991

"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns Coats, Etc.
9 MURCHIE'S PASSAGE OFF WEST ST.

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY
TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

Henwoods are good to you
HEN WOOD
for . . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Marco
BRITISH MADE REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application
S. R. SMITH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
22 Albert Street Phone 33/1900
Tel.: Add. Smithbat

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

G. M. HORNE
(Pty.) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 SIMMONDS STREET

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

FAIRHAVEN
"A quiet place of Residence"
10 minutes from Christian Science church Our car meets guests on request. Delightful Gardens, Tennis, Garages. Charlton Terrace Phone 00165 Central

PIETERMARITZBURG

KEAN'S
Luncheonette and Tea Lounge
On the Corner of Longmarket and Timber Streets
PHONE 4146
For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & Co.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville. Phone 2773

ROSA SYMS
Specialists in Viennese Dresses, Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie, Handmade Ware for Tiny Tots. Hand Embroidered Irish Linen.
8 Carlyle Arcade P. O. Box 243 Phone 4273

F. W. LAWRANCE
Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small Nor Too Large"
209 PIETERMARITZ ST. PHONE 3993

DAHLIAS (South African Novelties)
Catalogue on request.
BULBS of Every Description
Indigenous and Acclimatised.
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
sent to all parts of the Union of South Africa
WAVERDALE SEEDS AND BULBS
(De Mole & Kisch)
Private Bag, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, S. A.

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
735 Longmarket St. opp. G. P. O. Ph. 3168

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA

B. C. B. STORES (Pty) LTD.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices.
DRAPERY FANCY
HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHING
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
Shop Where Everybody Shops
B.C.B. STORES

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Mrs. T. Southcomb
"Florist"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

CORSETS
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure.
LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
WILMAR SALON
294 Lt. Collins St. Cent. 5218

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc. Tel. Win. 2777

RAINER'S
"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT THRO' CENTREWAY and 13 HOWEY PLACE Ct F4258

F. 6862
C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST
eugene
Shoulder Sprays Pot Plants
Bouquets Baskets Posies

Mrs F. Wilson
ORDERS Art Florist DELIVERED
37 Toorak Rd. South Yarra, S. E. 1 Win. 5890

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES PICTURES POTTERY
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY X3281
53 Church St.
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

ALL YOU NEED
in CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL at CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

Cooper's Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 2704
280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2243
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 3177

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
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Monitor Movie Guide

Warner Brothers Devise a Spectacular Version of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'

By E. C. S.

Frank McHugh as Quince in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"

The Affairs of Susan (Universal)—The meeting and parting at Coney Island of two romantic strangers and their serio-comic hunt for each other. Slight but entertaining. ZaSu Pitts, Hugh O'Connell.

Atlantic Adventure (Columbia)—Discharged reporter gets job and girl back when he recovers the stolen jewels and rounds up the crooks on shipboard. Good run-of-the-mill melodrama. Nancy Carroll, Lloyd Nolan.

Barbary Coast (U. A.)—A rough, tough story of San Francisco in the gold rush days. Gambling and lawlessness generally, a violent melodrama of the sort Hollywood supposedly stopped filming a year ago. Miriam Hopkins as a gaming table attendant who is reformed by romance. Edward G. Robinson, Joel McCrea. What is known in the trade as a "men's picture," chiefly.

Born to Gamble (Liberty)—Four brothers fight to overcome a family gambling tradition. Good melodramatic theme poorly handled. Onslow Stevens, H. B. Warner, Maxine Doyle.

Cappy Ricks (Republic)—Cappy comes out of retirement to save his son-in-law's business from an old rival's plot. Robert McWade, Florine McKinney, Lucien Littlefield. Melodramatic comedy.

Condemned to Live (Invincible)—Light fodder for the mystery-story trade. Makes trashy use of the "vampire" legend. Ralph Morgan, Maxine Doyle, Pedro de Corboda.

The Crime of Dr. Crespi (Republic)—Another of the cheap horror stories that are being complained of in many quarters. An inexcusable shocker based in Poe's "The Premature Burial." Eric von Stroheim, Dwight Frye, Harriet Russell.

Here's to Romance (20th-Fox)—Brings Nino Martini, opera tenor, to the screen in a humorous story of a society matron's patronage of a young man singer who prefers a girl dancer. Mme. Schumann-Heink in a small part. Genevieve Tobin, Reginald Denny, Anita Louise. Strong in popular musical interest.

Heir to Trouble (Columbia)—Hero inherits a gold mine, a child and a village scandal. Pleasant western melodrama. Ken Maynard, Joan Perry, Harry Woods.

King Solomon of Broadway (Universal)—Cheap yarn about gamblers, gangsters, socialite thrill seeker, automobile wrecks, a kidnaping and a police chase. Saturated with alcohol. Dorothy Page, Louise Henry, Edward Pawley, Pinkie Tomlin, Edmund Lowe.

The Last Outpost (Paramount)—An ill-timed release with its representation of hordes of black people mowed down by machine guns. The old triangle, with the superfluous husband eliminated in order to wind up the story of soldiering in Kurdistan.

Little America (Paramount)—A pictorial record of Commander Byrd's second expedition to the Antarctic, with an address by him explaining the purpose of the trip. A considerable amount of the drama of actuality in exploration.

A Midsummer Night's Dream (Warner)—Shows what a studio can do with chiefly its own players under the direction of Max Reinhardt in a spectacular version of Shakespeare's fantasy; with Mendelssohn's music, ballets by Bronislawa Nijinska and photography by Hal Mohr. Ian Hunter, Verree Teasdale, Dick Powell, Ross Alexander, Olivia de Havilland, Jean Muir, James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Frank McHugh, Victory Jory, Anita Louise, Mickey Rooney. The latest technical resources of sound films are lavishly used.

She Married Her Boss (Columbia)—Trivial yarn about a secretary who marries her employer and fails to make friends with his family. She attracts undesirable newspaper attention while tipsy, he gets befuddled too, and so they are reconciled. Claudette Colbert, Melvyn Douglas. Well liked by Miss Colbert's following.

Shipmates Forever (Warner)—Again Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler appear in an Annapolis story, with Mr. Powell as a crooner who gives up night club life to carry on the family's naval traditions. Songs and dances. Lewis Stone, Ross Alexander, Dick Foran.

The Throwback (Universal)—Buck Jones rounds up the cattle thieves after much dashing riding in the foothills. Muriel Evans, Bryant Washburn, George Hayes.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Australian Claims Title of Chieftain In Scottish Clan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—If the claims of Hugh Vernon Macleod can be established, Victoria will have gained a chieftain of a Scottish clan—the Clan Macleod. Mr. Macleod, a farmer who is president of the Shire of Portland (Vic.), believes that he has an unassailable right to the title in succession to Sir Reginald Macleod, of Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, who left no male heir. Cable messages from Scotland give strength to his case.

Mr. Macleod states that he is chief of the Taliskers, a cadet branch of the Macleods, and opinions sent from Scotland are that if he can prove direct descent from Macleod of Talisker he must certainly be acknowledged now as the Macleod of Macleod, chieftain of the clan.

His great grandfather came to Australia in 1818, bringing his family with him. They migrated to Victoria in 1836, landing at Indented Head, where Mr. Macleod was born.

"The clan spirit is as alike today as ever it was," said Mr. Macleod, "and the Macleod clan is one of the strongest in the Empire."

Huerta Return Prepared

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 12 (AP)—Adolfo de la Huerta, once provisional president of Mexico and for 11 years an "exile" in this country, is preparing to return to his native land to take a high post in the administration of President Cardenas. He said yesterday he could not tell "exactly how soon" he would return to Mexico.

New Guinea Currency Printed in Wartime Turns Up in Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A 20-mark bank note issued on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia by the Treasury at Rabaul, New Guinea, in 1914, when the Australian Expeditionary Force was in possession of the former German territory, has been found in Sydney. The note was one of a series printed in remarkable circumstances and under the most difficult conditions.

At the time of issue the Australian force found itself without funds. Authority was sent by radio from Melbourne to print and circulate an issue of five-mark, 10-mark, and 20-mark notes, payable in coin at the Treasury in Rabaul. Sergt. Ben Price was detailed to bring out the issue.

A party under him took possession of the German Treasury. They found there a decrepit hand press and a miscellaneous collection of "pied" type, but not a scrap of paper. Amateur compositors set to work. A smeary brown solution was compounded to serve as printing fluid, the concoction consisting mainly of boot polish and scarlet writing ink.

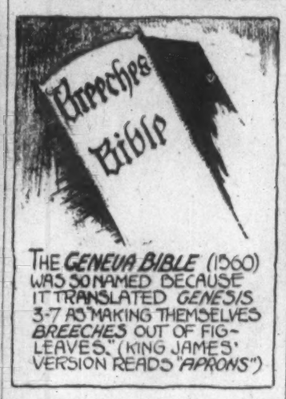
The unsuitable quality of the only paper available precluded a lengthy period of usefulness for the "Ben Price" notes. Even when handled carefully they split, crumpled, became unrecognizable, or were lost. Even natives scorned the notes. It was due to the refusal of an inhabitant of Nauru to accept one 20-mark note as a tip that it now survives in Sydney. The note was sent to the Treasury at Rabaul with a request that "proper money" should be remitted in exchange. It was recently recovered from a pile of old letters in Sydney.

NEXT to knowing when to seize an opportunity, the most important thing in life is to know when to forego an advantage.—DISRAELI.

Daily Features

HE FANCIES himself enlightened, because he sees the deficiencies of others; he is ignorant, because he has never reflected on his own.—BULWER.

Worth Knowing


Breeches Bible
THE GENEVA BIBLE (1560) WAS SO NAMED BECAUSE IT TRANSLATED GENESIS 3-7 AS MAKING THEMSELVES BREECHES OUT OF FIG-LEAVES." (KING JAMES' VERSION READS "APRONS")

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess Again

12.

Check (√) Yes or No

1. May certain planets be called "stars"? (*Yes..... No.....*)
2. Is the sun a star? (*Yes..... No.....*).
3. Is the Missouri the longest river in the United States? (*Yes..... No.....*)
4. Is Mt. Sinai to be found on the maps of Palestine? (*Yes..... No.....*)
5. May a woman over 21, provided she is a citizen, vote in London? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

What They Say

Ethiopians

"Our ancestors preserved their independence by sacrificing their lives. It is better to die free than to live without liberty!"—*Haile Selassie.*

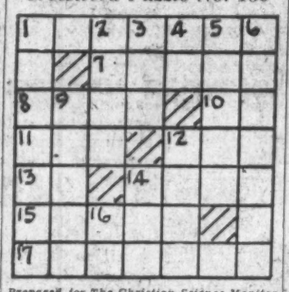
The Prince Speaks

"Individually and collectively, we (the British) are enormously misunderstood abroad."—*The Prince of Wales.*

Neutrality

"The policy of the Government is definitely committed to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of any entanglements which would lead us into conflict."—*President Roosevelt.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 150



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

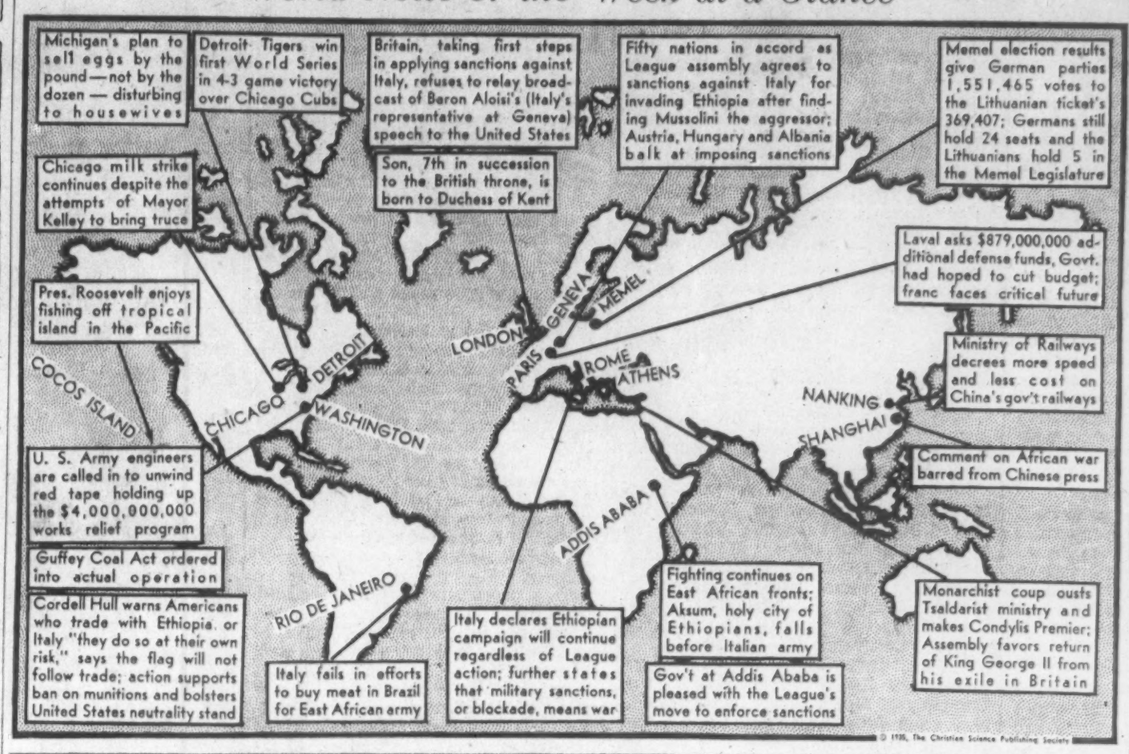
1—Ordinary
7—Genus of grasses
8—Rescue
10—Preposition
11—Bind
12—Child
13—City of Chaldea
14—Extraordinary
15—Send back
17—Reproduction

Down

1—Attitude
2—Wheel-hub
3—First woman
4—Musical note
5—Positive pole
6—Light-emitting device
9—Ventilated
12—Parrot
14—Able
16—Musical note

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

World News of the Week at a Glance


Michigan's plan to sell eggs by the pound—not by the dozen—disturbing to housewives
Detroit Tigers win first World Series in 4-3 game victory over Chicago Cubs
Britain, taking first steps in applying sanctions against Italy, refuses to relay broadcast of Baron Aloisi's (Italy's representative at Geneva) speech to the United States
Fifty nations in accord as League assembly agrees to sanctions against Italy for invading Ethiopia after finding Mussolini the aggressor; Austria, Hungary and Albania balk at imposing sanctions
Memel election results give German parties 1,551,465 votes to the Lithuanian ticket's 369,407; Germans still hold 24 seats and the Lithuanians hold 5 in the Memel Legislature
Chicago milk strike continues despite the attempts of Mayor Kelley to bring truce
Son, 7th in succession to the British throne, is born to Duchess of Kent
Laval asks $879,000,000 additional defense funds, Govt. had hoped to cut budget; franc faces critical future
Pres. Roosevelt enjoys fishing off tropical island in the Pacific
Ministry of Railways decrees more speed and less cost on China's gov't railways
Comment on African war barred from Chinese press
U. S. Army engineers are called in to unwind red tape holding up the $4,000,000,000 works relief program
Guffey Coal Act ordered into actual operation
Cordell Hull warns Americans who trade with Ethiopia or Italy "they do so at their own risk," says the flag will not follow trade; action supports ban on munitions and bolsters United States neutrality stand
Italy fails in efforts to buy meat in Brazil for East African army
Italy declares Ethiopian campaign will continue regardless of League action; further states that military sanctions, or blockade, means war
Fighting continues on East African fronts; Aksum, holy city of Ethiopians, falls before Italian army
Gov't at Addis Ababa is pleased with the League's move to enforce sanctions
Monarchist coup ousts Tsaldarist ministry and makes Condylis Premier; Assembly favors return of King George II from his exile in Britain
COCOS ISLAND
CHICAGO
DETROIT
WASHINGTON
RIO DE JANEIRO
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
MEMEL
ROME
ATHENS
ADDIS ABABA
NANKING
SHANGHAI

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VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

"Fish Greens"

A MAN with a swamp on his land turned its undesirable qualities into use much to the surprise of neighbors who had long regarded it as absolute waste. His business is the raising of "fish greens," or the small marine plant called in Latin, "Anacharis."

The plant is used by owners of fish bowls and pools in oxygenizing the water. It grows from one to six months without a root, and by that time it is eaten up by the fish, with the result that the owner has to buy new tips of the plant.

Some difficulty was encountered in starting the plant. Now he successfully grows and sell 4000 tips of the plant in the Pacific Northwest each week. He harvests the plant, which grows completely under water, by pulling it up with a long rake and cutting off the tips of the branches. This is bundled and consigned to florists and pet shops.

R. P. S.

Guess Again Answers (12)

1. No: a star is a self-luminous body (other than comets, meteors, and nebulae), but a planet shines by reflected light.
2. Yes.
3. Yes: its length is 2945 miles, and that of the Mississippi is 2484 miles.
4. No: it is on the Sinaitic Peninsula, well south of the Dead Sea.
5. Yes; in 1928, Parliament extended the franchise to all women citizens over 21.

Brevities

Punch: The name of a Chinese student at Cornell University is "L." Wonder what he's called for short.

Montreal Star: Time was when a man who could conduct his business without borrowing money was considered a financier. Today the man who can borrow money is called a financier.

Humorist: "A small boy's reactions at his first sight of the sea are very significant," says a writer. But he is generally quite happy once it has been explained to him that the creamy breakers are not caused by soap.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Arimathea—Principal stress on fourth syllable, secondary on first: *Ar-ih-mă-thē'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* short, *e* long).

Counterpart, counterfeit—When these words appear close together, and in this order, it is proper to give some prominence to the dissimilar syllable in the second of the otherwise similar words. Therefore, although "counterfeit" is normally accented on the first syllable, stress on the *-fit* is here in order.

Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani (Matt. 27:46)—This Aramaic expression, uttered by Jesus on the cross, is pronounced *ay'-le* (long *a* and long *e*) *lah'-mah* (each *a* as in *arm*); *sah-bahk-thah-ne'* (each *a* as in *arm*, *e* long; secondary stress on second syllable).

The Way-shower was familiar with the Psalms; and the Twenty-second Psalm, which begins, "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" contains a full prophecy of the last days of Jesus' career—even to the piercing of his hands and feet (see verse 16) and to the parting of his garments and casting lots upon his vesture (see verse 18).

Erudite—From the Latin *erudire*, "to be free from rudeness or roughness." Our word is used to describe a condition characterized by extensive knowledge of a bookish nature; that is, so-called intellectuality freed from the rudeness of ignorance.

Sound the word *er'-oo-dite* (short *e*, *oo* as in *foot*, long *i*).

Essential—Each *e* is short.

Joses—Preferably *Jo'-sez* (long *o*, short *e*).

Magdalene—Preferably *Mag'-da-leen* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, *ee* as in *feet*).

Messiah—The *e* is short.

Pharisaical—*Far-ih-say'-ih-kal* (first *a* short, each *i* short, second *a* long, third clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

Pharisaism—*Far'-ih-say-izm* (first *a* short, each *i* short, second *a* as in *chaotic*).

Presentation—Each *e* is preferably short, *prez-en-tay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Primarily—Preferably *prī'-mer-ih-ly* (first *i* long, *e* and second *i* short).

Procreate—This word is from the Latin *procreare*, "to produce" (*pro*, "forth," and *creare*, "to create") and means "to produce, engender, bring forth, beget." It is applied to the generation of mortals. In this it is quite different from "create," which means "to bring into being, cause to exist"—said especially of the divine fiat by which the real universe was established.

Sound the word *pro'-kre-ate* (long *o*, *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *chaotic*).

Salome—*Sa-lo'-me* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* long, *e* as in *create*).

Tache (Exod. 26:33)—Translates Hebrew *qeres*, "knob." Note that *tache* is the Old French ancestor of our "tack." It carried over into English and designated "that by which a thing is attached."

Sound the word *tach* (short *a*).

Vanquished—The *n* is as in *ink*.

Daily Anecdote

Self-Defense

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

KING GEORGE III was the most punctual of men and demanded punctuality from those about him. A certain lord, with an uncertain temper, had always been strictly on time, but one day, when he had an appointment with the King, the clock struck the hour of the appointment as he was passing through the hall. In a fury he raised his cane and smashed the front of the timepiece.

Although but 30 seconds late, the King did not fail to call his attention to the fact.

At the next audience, having learned of the damage to the clock, His Majesty asked: "How came you to strike the clock?"

"The clock struck first, Your Majesty," answered his lordship, a reply that amused the King so much that he dropped the subject.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Biblical Codices

THE word "codex" (plural "codices") is so often employed as descriptive of early manuscripts of the Bible that it is of interest to note briefly its origin, and the exact sense in which it is employed. The term "codex," then, derives from the Latin *caudex* (or *codex*), meaning literally "the trunk of a tree."

At an early period, thin pieces of wood cut from such a trunk (*codex*), were covered with wax on which the writer scratched what he had to say. Afterward these "slices" of wood were kept in a pile, something like the leaves of a book, and still retained the name *codex*. Thus, as time went by, a series of separate leaves of papyrus or parchment placed one upon another and bound as a book, was likewise known as a "codex," a word which is now used to designate a manuscript of this form as distinguished from the more primitive type of manuscript which consisted of a roll of papyrus or other material.

For the Scrapbook

The fewer the words, the better the prayer.—*Luther.*

The crest and crowning of all good, life's final star, is Brotherhood.—*Edwin Markham.*

One who is too wise an observer of the business of others, like one who is too curious in observing the labor of bees, will often be stung for his curiosity.—*Pope.*

When I get a little money I buy books; and if any is left, I buy food and clothes.—*Erasmus.*

Of all the virtues necessary to the completion of a perfect man, there is none to be more delicately implied and less ostentatiously vaunted than the exquisite feeling of universal benevolence.—*Bulwer.*

"I Record only the 'Sunny Hours'"

A Cup of Cold Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mojave, Calif.

WHILE on a trip through the Mojave Desert this summer, some travelers were very grateful to find a sign, "Ice water free to all." While drinking the refreshing water they asked about the abundant supply in a land where good drinking water usually had to be handled for miles, and they were told the following story:

Many years ago this farmer and his wife took this land as a homestead. They had no neighbors, and were many miles from the main road. They drilled a well and got an abundant supply of good cold water. After farming for several years, they moved to town, where the husband was given steady employment.

Three years ago he found himself without a job, so they decided to go back to the desert homestead where the little they had saved would help them get established. What was their surprise and joy to find when they arrived, that the main highway across the desert was being built within 100 feet of their front door! The husband was at once employed by the highway department.

In gratitude, the wife placed an electric refrigerator on the front porch and in it she keeps plenty of fresh drinking water, and near by is a small cupboard filled with shining glasses. She has nothing to sell; but with bright eyes and a cheery smile, she stands ready to give a cup of cold water to thirsty travelers.

In Lighter Vein

The Real Show to Come

Professor (to class): "There's a young man in this class making a jackass of himself. When he is finished, I'll start."—*National Live Stock Producer.*

—Humorist

"Still, if it rains, we 'ave got a roof over our 'eads!"

Right

A teacher asked his pupils if anyone could give him an example of "stabilizing industry."

"Horse-racing, sir," replied a boy.—*Pearson's.*

Justice

"Are all the news-cameramen here."

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Lights okay?"

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Sound okay?"

"Yes, Your Honor."

"Good! Then let justice take its course."—*Montreal Star.*

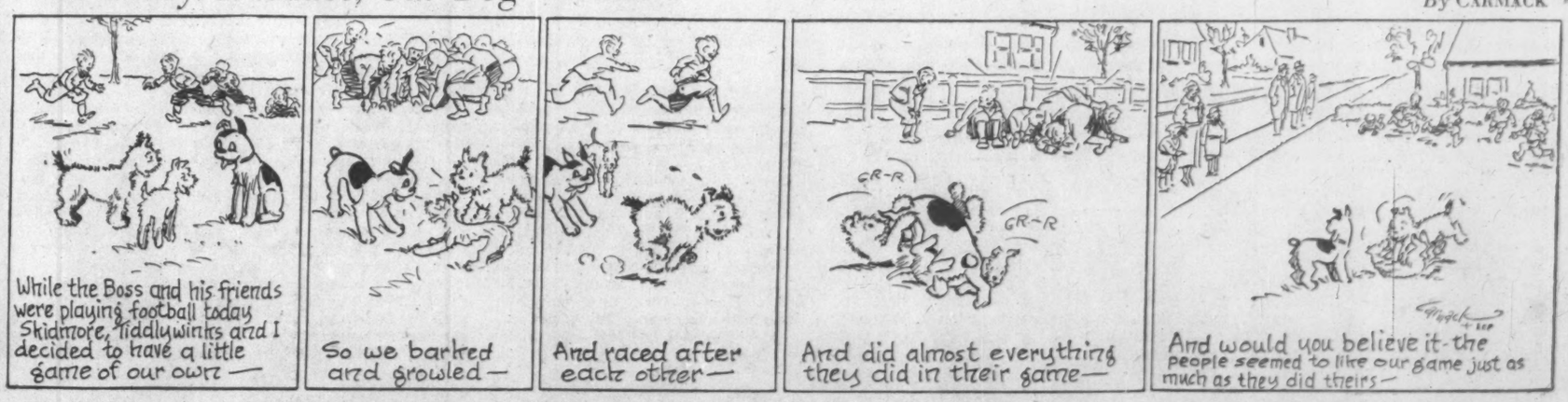
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Willowville's Winning Play*

By LE PELLEY

HOORAY WILLOWVILLE WINS--
HOORAY FOR WILLOWVILLE
YAY MARMADUKE
"FOOTBALL TODAY WILLOWVILLE V.S. MIDDLE-MEADOW"
SUDDENLY TO THE AMAZEMENT OF ALL, MARMADUKE WALKS OVER THE LINE FOR THE FINAL TOUCH-DOWN—THEN MAKES THE DROP KICK AND WINS 13 TO 12.
I WAS WATCHING EVERY MINUTE AND I STILL DON'T SEE HOW MARMADUKE MADE HIS LAST TOUCH DOWN
MARVELOUS BIT OF STRATEGY!
AFTER WE GOT POSSESSION OF THE BALL, NO ONE COULD FIND IT—SO WE ALL STARTED LOOKING—
AND MARMADUKE JUST STROLLED DOWN THE FIELD WITH THE BALL UNDER HIS SHIRT, AND EVERYBODY THOUGHT IT WAS TUBBY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Sideshow*

By CARMACK


While the Boss and his friends were playing football today Skidmore, Tiddlywinks and I decided to have a little game of our own—
So we barked and growled—
And raced after each other—
GR-R
GR-R
And did almost everything they did in their game—
And would you believe it—the people seemed to like our game just as much as they did theirs—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

What Price Peace?

A war-impoverished world has been weighing the price of peace this week. Only in Rome, one would surmise, are people asking what the price of war may be. In Paris, London, Washington, Geneva, and in Little Rock, Arkansas, as well as in Wall Street, New York, in fact, the world over, persons with tangible interests in events are asking: "What will we be expected to pay for peace?"

For in the League of Nations' decision to apply sanctions against Italy, and in the neutrality program of the United States, is something new under the sun for those who have looked on other people's wars as perfectly legitimate, if not heaven-sent, business opportunities. Sanctions and neutrality depend on willingness to forgo the profits of war. The sacrifice of war trade is the smallest price that may have to be paid for peace.

Yet the last week has brought to light significant opposition to those measures which most people today believe necessary to stop war from spreading. American exporters have complained that President Roosevelt's warning that trade with belligerents will be at the traders' risk is detrimental to their business.

As for European trade interests, it should be noted that one of Italy's hopes is that sanctions will prove easier to talk about at Geneva than to apply in the channels of commerce. There is, however, one reason to expect European businessmen to show more readiness for trade sacrifices than American businessmen: The Europeans were closer to the firing line in the last great war boom.

The measures which the League is adopting will not only impose penalties on the aggressor but will demand sacrifices on the part of private citizens in the League countries. These measures may increase the temptation for non-League nations to trade on war by leaving the field comparatively free of competition. A good deal could be written to show the illusiveness of such an opportunity. The United States' experience during and since the World War has shown that an investment in war cannot be made secure even with soldiers' lives. The United States' farm problem today illustrates the price that must be paid for war-boom expansion in agriculture. In an impoverished world, what country can be pointed out as benefiting from the last war?

Yet the best possible reason for refusing to trade on war is one which both Americans and Europeans should claim. It is that war is wrong. In adjudging Mussolini "guilty" of war, most of the world has recognized that it is wrong. That is not a fact on which business interests opposing restrictions of their trade wish to dwell. But it should be the first fact to be faced by anyone contemplating the possibilities of war business.

If war is a crime against all mankind—and this is the ground on which the rest of mankind is censuring Italy's aggression—then those who profit on it are guilty of participating in crime. And not unwillingly, as the drafted soldier; not out of mistaken idealism as many eager young men and older, sadder statesmen; no, but deliberately and cold-bloodedly for one purpose only, to make money out of it.

The desire to profit from war, though it leads toward war, does not even enlist the better sentiments usually associated with war. It calls for no patriotism; rather implies a willingness to risk one's fellow countrymen's lives for one's pocketbook. It does not pretend to be interested in the right cause or the cause of the weak.

Let any individual, be he exporter or workman likely to find profit or employment as a result of war business, face his conscience with the fact that he will be fattening himself on countless human tragedies, helping to make countless others inevitable and obstructing efforts to end the slaughter. What must his decision be? Is the price of peace too great for the individual to pay? The price of war prosperity is greater still.

Checking the Beano Racket

THE craze for Beano parties has spread rapidly in the last year. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have gone into the pockets—not of prizewinners—but of promoters of the games. In Everett, East Boston and Revere games have been reported running all night long. One woman even mortgaged her house to "get in on" a Beano win.

Operators of the gambling racket, when they saw their profits endangered by a Massachusetts statute forbidding games of chance, circumvented the law by finding that if proceeds went to charity, the games were legal. So a siege of "charity" Beano games set in. An example of how this "charity" worked is clearly illustrated by the lottery conducted by Our Lady of the Angels Church in Worcester. After all the money was counted, the church received $50,000, the prize winners $50,000 and the promoters $150,000.

Then came the federal authorities, who found the game illegal on the grounds that it used the mails for selling its tickets and sending out its prizes. Shortly after United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford's announcement that the authorities would not tolerate this form of gambling, another Beano game was scheduled. But promoters had read the federal warning. They solicited their customers by personally delivered invitations and announced prizes by telegraph.

The federal authorities have done everything in their power to blot out the racket.

But their efforts are completely invalidated when, as in Massachusetts, the state laws do not back up federal efforts.

We strongly recommend the passage of legislation which will outlaw the racketeers who are exploiting unwary church and philanthropic organizations by an out-and-out gambling racket. Meanwhile those interested in church or charity purposes might consider more carefully the damage done to their own purposes by any such methods of raising money.

Radio "Sanctions"

WITH something of a shock many Americans heard that Great Britain had broken the British link in radio communication between the United States and Geneva. The refusal of the British Post Office to relay a broadcast by Baron Pompeo Aloisi directed to American listeners and answering for Italy an Ethiopian statement over the same hookup is understandable, but it seems to us unwise.

Its first effect in America was an offer from the Columbia Broadcasting Company of facilities for a direct broadcast from Italy which will have a far larger audience. It strengthened the case of the Federal Trade Commission which only this week has forced an agreement opening up a new radio channel direct from the United States to the Continent. It evoked cries of "censorship" and recalled unhappy controversies over British efforts to keep America from hearing the German side during the World War.

Of course the British action may be technically justified as an enforcement of sanctions under Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant. That provides for the prevention of all intercourse with a Covenant-breaker, either by League members or nonmembers. But the League itself has not imposed any such drastic ban. It has only stopped actual war supplies going to Italy. There has been no League attempt to stop news dispatches. And for Britain, the home of free speech, to attempt an embargo on opinion gives Americans an impression that they are back in war times. That is the very impression Britain should avoid.

Americans are sympathetic with efforts to stop war. They are unlikely to interfere with sanctions which appear clearly to be an exercise of impartial police power by the League to prevent war. But if the effort to stop Italy takes on the appearance of "just another war" with the main issue one of British interests against Italian interests, the American reaction will be very different. The whole incident shows not only the new dangers to neutrality from the radio, but the extreme care required to keep police efforts by the League untainted by hasty and unwise "sanctions" by any one nation.

The Anatomy of Mirth

IT IS fitting that the last word to go into the dictionary on which the French Academy has been conscientiously working since Nov. 5, 1885, should be *zygomatique*, meaning "the technical mechanism of a smile." The five Academicians present at the completion of this serious task must have involuntarily exercised their *zygomatique*, registering dignified satisfaction at a good and lengthy work well done.

It had gone slowly at times, as during the two years when the Academicians were concerning themselves with all the words beginning with an "m"; but after that things had moved faster and it had taken hardly more than another two years to reach *zygomatique*. There had been grave discussion over the word "Yankee," some arguing for inclusion because of its actual use in French speech but yielding to the polite consideration of others that to give it the sanction of the great French dictionary might offend American susceptibilities. To be sure, comparatively few Americans are ever likely to consult the Academy's dictionary, and these not the most susceptible.

But though the Academicians may relax and allow the technical mechanism of a smile to express their content, the task imposed by Richelieu when he founded the Academy goes on like Tennyson's immortal brook. Language is also fluid and progressive. New manners make new words, as the poet Horace long ago noticed and the poet Pope later agreed, and the latest dictionary cannot remain the last. There have now been eight editions of the Academy dictionary, beginning with the one presented to Louis XIV in 1694. The first edition demanded some patience of Louis when he looked up a word, for it was not until the second, in 1718 that words were arranged in alphabetical order.

The difference between then and now is that Louis, exercising sufficient patience, might have hoped to find a word about which he was curious in a dictionary not alphabetically arranged. *Zygomatique* wouldn't have been in it. If Louis had smiled when he found his word, it would never have occurred to him that this natural expression of his simple joy required a technical mechanism involving what we who know our own dictionary might call his zygomaticofacial equipment.

Has Democracy Failed?

Book News of the Day

HAS democracy failed? There was a time when this question was asked so insistently that the very insistence showed that the questioners had made up their minds. They meant that democracy had failed. But of late a doubt has assailed those same questioners. What had appealed to them about the antidemocracies was the efficiency they seemed to have acquired. Many people, I have found, would trade their political liberties for good roads and trains on time.

That seems a ridiculous thing to say, but, when this reviewer has asked some friends why they liked Il Duce's rule, they invariably spoke about these advantages. (I noticed the other day that the argument has been used in extenuation of Huey Long's rule in Louisiana.) But, as I say, there is nowadays a doubt not only that dictatorship monopolizes all the efficiency in the world, but also that good roads and trains on time compensate for the loss of other good things.

The case against democracy, however, is not so easily disposed of. Democracies have their shortcomings. Principal among them is that they are parochial. Responsibility in a day when the voters have to work so hard for a living does not seem to march with authority. The war debts will occur to many as an example. Here was a case which simply could not be settled rationally, because the democracies on both sides were in the grip of a fixed idea of their own side of the case.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS, by Dr. Beni Prasad (New York: Morrow. $3), is an effort to encourage a broader outlook by showing a panorama of mankind's political institutions. It is not enough to view one's problems against the simple facts of one's background. Equally it is not sufficient to allow the economists to explain our corporate troubles. A complex world, says Dr. Prasad, writing, as it were, from an eastern pedestal, can be explained or guided only by a synthetic philosophy. To enable his readers to appreciate both the complexity of the world and the hydra-headed genesis of our institutions is the author's task. The result is a new kind of textbook combining many textbooks. One lays down his richly allusive volume with a fuller appreciation than one had before that politics is the science of world affairs.

Dr. Prasad answers the question, Has democracy been a failure? in the negative. But he adds a qualifying "on the whole." Out of his wide reading he adduces a bill of particulars against democracy which makes one rebuild one's own notions on the subject. But he concludes, with an equal display of authoritative support, that democratic government "is part of the wider process of the development of man." However faulty a legislative chamber may be, an antechamber is worse, as Cavour said. H. B. E.

"An Ounce of Prevention—"

"THEY'RE TOO DRASTIC!"
"SO ARE MACHINE GUN BULLETS, MUSTARD GAS, AND SHRAPNEL THAT WE ARE TRYING TO SAVE OUR COUNTRYMEN FROM"
U.S. NEUTRALITY TRADE RESTRICTIONS
AMERICAN EXPORTER
U.S.

R. F. D. Number 14

PHOENICIANS may have invented the alphabet, but its possibilities were never completely realized until the twentieth century. Long before letter combinations became quite the thing, those who lived on farms in the United States knew the Rural Free Delivery service of the post-office department.

A generation ago, in an age when motorcars were not dashing about the landscape, when the General Store and Post Office had not become a "Gifte Shoppe," and the comfortingly cluttered blacksmith shop a pertly modern petrol station, the man who drove the "R. F. D." route was one of the important men of the town.

He was important, not merely because he earned more money than the local minister, or school principal or storekeeper, but because he was a broad, tolerant and kindly man.

* * *

In a certain New Hampshire town, beautiful with its elm-shaded street, white picket fences, old-fashioned flower gardens; its glistening white church and school beside the village common, its cozy, thrifty farms nestling on the hillsides and in the valleys with blue Monadnock guarding all, a certain farm lad used to watch on summer afternoons for the mailman.

As one looks across three decades, it is interesting to speculate on the cause of the delightful tenseness one enjoyed. Sam was usually right on time; he was proud of his schedule. "I like folks to know when I am due." And his schedule allowed a few moments for cheery talk at each farm. Of course, in the storms of winter or in the "mud season" of April he was late, but no one expected otherwise.

Then, too, back in those days the R. F. D. route of the town was a sort of endless chain of kindness, thanks to Sam. He was a jolly bachelor who liked to drive spanking good "roaders"—and who didn't like to have anyone mention his good deeds. He appealed to a farm boy because he was always willing to discuss any subject on a man-to-man level. And as one looks back, it is remarkable, or perhaps it isn't at all, to recall that Sam knew Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Bunyan, Eliot and Poe. And Horatio Alger!

One still thrills to the memory of the day when Sam drove into the yard and stopped by the ell steps instead of at the capacious mailbox by the roadside. He twisted the reins around the seat iron, and climbed out. From beneath the seat of his covered buggy he began to take fat, exciting looking books. "Hold your arms," he said. "Someone in this frontier town must be educated! These are way over my head but if you'll read them and explain them to me, they are yours."

It was the "Library of Universal Knowledge" in fifteen volumes. And I knew how much it had cost for a little while before the agent had spent an hour talking with Father about the books. College and university experiences have come to that farm lad, books have been bought instead of steaks and neckties until rooms overflow, and a great book is still a superlative feast, but nothing will ever compare to those fifteen volumes brought by the R. F. D. man.

* * *

A few weeks ago, one stood and watched a "bread line" in the largest city in the world. Hundreds of life's victims inched forward slowly to receive what society gave them. But Sam ran a welfare department of his own, quietly and efficiently. Father would ask in an off-hand way, "Need any vegetables or milk, Sam?" And Sam in an offhand way would reply, "Ought to have a bushel of potatoes and a can of milk, Frank."

For a long while it puzzled. Why did Sam need food? He earned a million a year! That was what two thousand dollars was a little while agone.

Then there was the day when Sam didn't come and didn't come. The whole family was waiting on the steps. Father had just said to Bill, the hired man who was really one of the family, "Better hitch up Dandy, and we'll go see what has happened." Even as he spoke, we saw Sam coming, driving fast. And Sam turned into the yard. As he passed out the mail he said, "New family from the city has just moved into the Adams place. Nice folks, but they need help. Better take some food. Two babies."

We loaded the democrat wagon. In a twinkling, furniture was set up, cupboards were filled. Bill rustled up wood.

Yes, the "R. F. D." was—and is—a grand institution. Not only a splendid service of a great government, but a sort of endless chain that binds communities together, and makes the world a better place in which to live. H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Lo the Poor Indian

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE descendants of the conquering host of invaders who penetrated the coastal country and the wilderness and by treaty, purchase or conquest became possessors of the American domain, sometimes, perhaps for conscience sake, are seldom moved to plead that the few remaining rights and privileges of the remote successors of the early Indian tribesmen and clansmen be protected in their hereditary rights and superstitions. We, the later generations who have more or less carelessly guarded our heritage of lands, and liberty, and freedom of conscience, have not the slightest difficulty in drawing an invisible but no less distinct line between the inherited superstitions and aboriginal beliefs of our quite remote cousins and our own. Them we regard as fantastic and almost ludicrous. Our own, as antiquated and hoary, we stubbornly regard as established because they are our unsought and undisputed heritage.

And so it is easily understood why those of the eminently superior race will be inclined to regard quite complacently the pronouncement by a distinguished Belgian ethnologist, Dr. Franz M. Olbrechts, regarding the unreliability of the dream processes of the remnants of the once powerful Cherokee tribe of American Indians. Their habitat and stronghold, if so it can be called, is in the State of North Carolina. Unfortunately, I do not know any of these particular Indians. I have known many of the descendants of the earlier red people in the North, the South and the Pacific West and Northwest. Perhaps naturally enough the Indians of the East, particularly of Maine and those of Massachusetts, have never seemed to measure up, exactly, to what I have known of the more or less underprivileged Indians elsewhere.

But these Cherokee Indians who have been the objects of this special study by the eminent Belgian doctor appear to have developed, absorbed, or inherited a particular culture of their own. It would not be true to assert that this culture is all their own, for it is not. I imagine that they have embellished it and dignified it to such a degree that it has become conspicuous and even ridiculous to those of us who regard ourselves as sufficiently waywise and sophisticated. How shortsighted and foolish! Those who regard them pityingly and charitably could have told them, if they would, that it is advisable, if one has superstitious beliefs about anything, including himself or his neighbors, to say nothing about them.

It seems that the Cherokee, grandson or great-grandson of Lo the Poor Indian, has not observed this code, or etiquette, or self-imposed inhibition. If he dreams of some event or thing which he does not himself understand he goes to a tribal interpreter who tells him what disaster is to befall him, what sickness is to overtake him. And credence is given to the words of the cunning wise man because the things he predicts are at once the things most feared and dreaded, and consequently are the things experienced.

So it will probably not be easy for those who are prepared to undertake the enlightenment of the Cherokee children to convince them that the whole system of superstitions, beliefs, and continuity of causes and effects is unsound. But if they fail in this it may be because they themselves have not been entirely freed from similar superstitions. The modern psychiatrists and psychoanalysts resort to somewhat similar methods even in this day. But they seek to explain this by saying they interpret the troubled dream or hallucination as indicating "mental illness" rather than as an inciting cause of illness. They cannot forget that Hippocrates of old interpreted dreams in the hope that he might thus heal the "mental illness" of his King.

But the Cherokee is to be taught, if he will listen, that he and his forebears—all redmen, of course—have clung to an entirely wrong concept regarding dreams and omens. What are their solicitous instructors to put in the place of these ignorant and harmful beliefs? Quite naturally they will seek to substitute their own theories, many of them as antiquated and of equally questionable origin. I am not at all convinced that it is wise, or charitable, to destroy one wrong belief by putting another wrong belief in its place. Throughout the centuries succeeding civilizations, or cultures, or scholastic heterodoxies have imposed themselves upon the children of men. And the process goes on, whether or not those who yield or are impressed do so willingly or unwillingly.

At this point along the way could we not all agree that until we have proved, or until experience has proved, that that which is imposed, persuasively or by force, is better, or superior, or more logical, or true beyond the shadow of doubt, it would be as well to permit the survival of one false belief as to perpetuate another equally false? It has been written, "Let the dead bury their dead."

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Struggle for Self-Sufficiency

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

THE struggle for the maximum degree of economic self-sufficiency colors the whole pattern of Japanese life today. It runs like a common thread through legislative enactments, military moves, diplomatic maneuvers. It is one of the major objectives of Japanese statesmanship.

Now obviously the Japanese Empire, within anything like its present boundaries, cannot be self-sustaining to the same degree as the United States or the Soviet Union. Japan proper is a group of crowded islands, where the supply of arable land is strictly limited by the mountainous character of much of the country. It is poor in most important minerals and raw materials and entirely lacking in some.

So the problem cannot be solved by shutting the country off from the outside world and concentrating on the development of native resources. But other means are being sought to free the country from dependence on foreign sources of supply. One can trace varying manifestations of the policy of insuring national self-sufficiency in regard to such important commodities as oil, coal, iron, cotton, rubber, nickel, and motor vehicles.

* * *

The government oil monopoly which was established in Manchoukuo despite several diplomatic protests from the United States and Great Britain; the oil storage law which has been enacted in Japan itself and the effort to develop oil concessions in northern Sakhalin, are all part of a general design to insure adequate reserves of oil in the event of any national emergency. The oil storage law requires all oil companies, Japanese and foreign, which carry on business in Japan to maintain in reserve at all times, beginning with October, 1935, a quantity of oil equivalent to six months' average sales.

This has been strenuously protested by Japanese and foreign oil companies on the ground that a large outlay for additional tanks, ground and storage facilities would be necessary. As the War and Naval Ministries are insistent on the enforcement of the law, while the Finance Ministry is opposed to extending financial aid, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is unwilling to authorize an increase in the price of gasoline, the question is hanging fire, with the withdrawal of the foreign oil companies from the Japanese market as a remote but not unthinkable contingency.

Coal is abundant, although not of the highest grade, in Manchoukuo, and the greater part of China's coal reserves are in the northern part of the country, where Japanese political and military influence has so markedly increased. The Province of Chahar is rich in iron deposits. So Japan, in pushing forward in North China, has added to its reserve stores of coal and iron. Cotton has been another alluring natural resource in North China, although a sober review of the possibilities in this field does not suggest that Japan will be relieved of dependence on America and British India for the bulk of its cotton for many years. But countries so far removed from each other as Brazil and Siam are being urged to increase their cotton plantations, with the assurance that Japan will provide a market for all the cotton they may raise.

* * *

The acquisition by Japanese interests of iron mines and rubber plantations in Malaya, the Japanese predominance in the cultivation and sale of hemp in the Davao district of the Philippines are indications of how national boundaries may be jumped over in building up what are regarded as necessary reserves of minerals and raw materials. The comparatively recent minting of large quantities of nickel coin provides a useful potential reserve of this substance, which is most necessary in a military emergency.

A new important step toward thoroughgoing national control of basic industries is the projected law, recently promulgated by the Cabinet, requiring that more than half the shares in motor-vehicle industries be in the hands of Japanese subjects. This law, which has a strong military support, is expected to be passed by the Diet, which meets about the end of the year.

* * *

The Japanese public also shows a growing tendency to feel a sense of grievance over the Empire's lack of natural wealth. This has come to the surface quite significantly in connection with the visit of the British Treasury expert, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, to the Far East on a mission of currency salvage for China. Japanese press comment has centered on demands for freedom of Japanese immigration and unhampered access of Japanese goods to the countries of the British Empire. There is a general feeling in Japan that if American and European powers bar out Japanese immigrants and Japanese goods, Japan is fully justified in staking out an economic preserve of its own in "East Asia," a rather elastic geographical term which may expand or contract, as occasion may require.